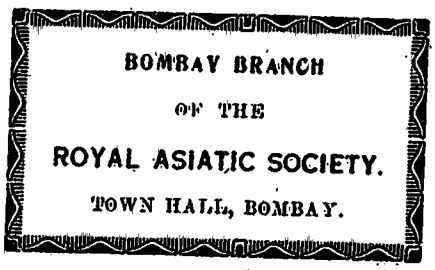
Administration Report
Madras Presidency
1872-73 & 1873-74



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1872-73. d 1873-74

134011

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.
PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS AND APPENDICES.

20/1/4

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY E. KEYS, AT THE GOVT. GAZETTE PRESS.

1874.

00134011

CONTENTS.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

I.—POLITICAL.

	Page.
Changes in the Administration	1
Tributary States	1

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys and Settlements	2
Wards Estates	2

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation	4
Police	4
Operations of the Police against crime	5
Criminal Justice	5
Grave Crimes	6
Prisons	6
Civil Justice	8
Registration	9
Municipal Administration	10
Military	13
Health of the British Troops	13
Health of the Native Troops	13
Marine	14

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture	16
Weather and Crops	16
Horticulture	17
Forests	17
Trade	19
Public Works	20
Railways	21
Telegraph	23
Irrigation	24
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	25

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(*a.*)—Imperial Revenue and Finance	26
Land Revenue	26
Sources of Imperial Revenue other than the land	26
Miscellaneous	27
(*b.*)—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial	28

PAGE.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Census 30
Registration of Births and Deaths 33
Emigration 34
Medical Relief 35
Vaccination 35

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education 36
Literature 38
Observatory 38

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical 39
Stationery 39
Government Presses 39
Museums 39

PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS AND APPENDICES.

I.—POLITICAL.

PHYSICAL FEATURES, &c. 1
HISTORICAL SUMMARY 2
FORM OF ADMINISTRATION 12
CHARACTER OF LANDED TENURES, SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT 13
Landed Tenures 13
System of Survey 15
System of Settlement 15
CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY 20
CENSUS 20
Nationalities 22
Hindus 23
Mahomedans 23
Native Christians 23
Europeans 23
Eurasians 24
Jains and Buddhists 24
Density of Population 24
Houses 25
Proportions of the Sexes 25
Ages of the People 26
Religions :
Hindus 27
Mahomedans 28
Christians 28
Jains and Buddhists 29
Castes :
Brahmins 29
Present occupations of Brahmins 30
Divisions of Brahmins 30
Kshatriyas 31
The Trading Castes 31

PAGE.

The Agricultural Castes, Vellalars 31
Velamas 31
Shepherd and Pastoral Castes 32
The Artisan Castes 32
The Writer or Accountant Classes 32
Weaver Castes 32
The Agricultural Laboring Castes 33
Potter Castes 33
Mixed Castes 33
Hill and Wandering Tribes 34
Pariah or Out-caste Tribes 35
Mahomedans 35
The Occupations of the People 36
Education 36
Linguistic Divisions 38
CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION 39
ADMINISTRATION OF TRIBUTARY STATES 39
Travancore 39
Operation of Civil Court 40
Zillah Court 40
Sadr 40
Operations of the Criminal Courts 41
Jails 41
Police and Magistracy 41
Registration of Assurances 41
Land Revenue 42
Survey 42
Customs 42
Salt 43
Forest, &c. 43
Abkari, &c. 43
Unjell or Native Post 43
Education 43
Medical Department 44
Government Garden at Peermade 44
Public Works 45
Irrigation 45
Financial 46
Cochin 47
Operations of the Civil Courts 47
Operations of the Criminal Courts 48
Police and Magistracy 48
Jails 49
Land Revenue 49
Customs and Salt 49
Salt 49
Abkari 50
Opium 50
Forest 50
Education 50
Public Works 50
Financial 51
Carnatic 51

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS 52
Special Surveys 52
Demarcation 53

PAGE.

Lithography 53
REVENUE SETTLEMENTS 53
WARDS' ESTATES 55

III.—PROTECTION.

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY 57
COURSE OF LEGISLATION 58
Additional Members 58
Acts passed by the Council 58
Bill vetoed by the Governor-General 59
Legislative Returns 59
POLICE 59
Strength 59
Distribution and Cost 59
Punishments 60
Police Officers convicted by Magistrates 60
Convictions by Courts 60
Rewards 61
Enlistment 61
Casualties 61
Sick treated in Hospital 61
Religion and Caste 62
Prisoners guarded 62
Escapes 62
Fires 63
Hutting and Building 63
Salt thefts 63
Palur and Nowpada Salt Frauds 63
Special Salt Guards in Ganjam 63
Operations of the Police against Crime 64
Grave cases 65
Murder in Tanjore 66
Grave cases referred by Police to Magistracy as false 66
Cases struck off as false 67
Cases of special interest reported during the year. Forgery case 67
Forgery in Tanjore 68
CRIMINAL JUSTICE 68
Number of Courts and comparison of the criminal work of each Zillah 68
High Court Appellate Jurisdiction 70
Use of Juries and Assessors 70
Offences reported 72
Penal Code Offences 72
Special Law Offences 72
Comparative Results for 1872 and 1871 73
Special Laws 74
Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c. 75
Murder, &c. 76
Dacoities 76
Robberies 76
Lurking house-trespass or House-breaking 76
Penal Code 76
Special and Local Laws 76
Operations of the Higher Courts 76
Comparative details 77
Sexes convicted 78
Castes 78
Callings 79

PAGE.

Vagrants 79
Suicides 80
Deaths by Wild Beasts 81
Deaths by Snake-bite 81
Accidental Deaths caused by Railway 81
PRISONS 81
Admission and Disposal of Prisoners 81
Religion, Age, and previous Occupation 82
Classification according to length of sentence 82
Previous convictions 83
Escapes and Recaptures 83
Jail Offences and Punishments 84
Education 85
Buildings 85
Financial 85
Employment of Convicts and their estimated earnings 86
Diet Scale 87
Health of Prisoners 88
Mortality according to Season 90
Mortality according to Age 90
Mortality according to Length of Imprisonment 90
Comparative Health of Central and of District Jails 92
Foreign Convicts 92
Juveniles 92
Employment of Women 92
State Prisoners 92
Lunatics 92
Remission System and Convict Servants 92
Health of Prisoners in Subsidiary Jails 93
CIVIL JUSTICE 93
Changes in the Courts 93
Number and Cost of the Courts, and comparison of the Civil Work of each Zillah. 94
High Court, Original Jurisdiction 95
High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction 98
Subordinate Courts, Appellate Jurisdiction 99
Execution of Decrees 99
REGISTRATION 100
New Table of Fees 100
Registrations in Books I. and IV. 100
Nature of Instruments registered 101
Aggregate Value of transactions registered 102
Average Value of transactions registered 103
Compulsory and Optional Registrations 104
Registrations in each District 104
Wills and Authorities to adopt 105
Minor Operations 106
Refusals to register 106
Documents impounded 107
Prosecutions 107
Financial Results 108
Average Registration Fee 108
MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION 109
Madras Municipality 109
Provincial Municipalities 110
MILITARY 113
Relief of Regiments 113
Allotment of Cattle 114
Barracks for European Troops 114
Native Infantry Lines 114

PAGE.

Water Supply for Troops 115
Native Regiments armed with Enfield Rifles 115
Retirement of Artillery Officers 115
Depôts at Palaveram and Poonamallee 115
Health of the British Troops 115
Cholera 115
Small-pox 115
Dengue 116
Enteric Fever 116
Diseases of the Digestive System 117
Sunstroke 117
General Health 117
Increase of Strength 117
Mortality 117
Sickness and Mortality 117
Health of the Native Troops 118
General Remarks 118
Health of the Troops 118
Movements of Troops 120
Chief Diseases 120
Small-pox 121
Malarious Fever 121
Lock Hospitals 122
Transactions of the Military Account Department 123
Commissariat Department 123
Budget Estimate and actual expenditure 124
Transactions of the Ordnance Department 124
Additional Works 125
Manufacture of Sporting Powder 125
Savings 125
Gun Carriage Manufactory Outturn for the year 125
Grand Arsenal, Fort St. George, Outturn 126
Bullet Factory 126
Ordnance Depôt, Saint Thomas' Mount 126
Transactions of the Commissariat Department 126
Provisions for Europeans, Beef and Mutton 126
Commissariat services 127
Army Clothing Department 127
Remount Depôt 128
Purchase of Horses 128
Caste and Prices 128
Castration and Health of the Depôt 128
Depôt Farm 128
MARINE 128
Marine Acts 128
Act X. of 1841 129
Other Marine Acts 129
Port Fund 129
Weather and Wrecks 129
Reliefs 129
Light-houses 130
Navigation 130
Tonnage 131
Madras 131
Gopaulpore 131
Santopillay Light-house 131
Bimlipatam 131
Vizagapatam 131
Cocanada 132

PAGE.

Masulipatam 132
Armeghon Light-house 132
Pulicat Light-house 132
Negapatam and Nagore 132
Paumben 133
Tuticorin 133
Light-houses—Cape Comorin and Cadiapatam 133
Cochin 133
Narrakal 133
Calicut and Beypore 133

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE 135
Government Cinchona Plantations 136
Weather and Crops 137
Prices 138
Cotton 140
Indigo 140
HORTICULTURE 141
Government Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund 141
Burliar Garden 142
Kulhutty Garden 142
FORESTS 142
Reserves 142
Fuel Reserves 144
Plantations 144
License and Voucher System 145
TRADE 148
Cotton 150
Food grains 151
Bullion 151
Tonnage 152
PUBLIC WORKS 153
Imperial 153
Provincial 154
MILITARY 155
CIVIL BUILDINGS 157
Imperial 157
Provincial 158
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS 162
ROADS 163
RAILWAYS 164
Madras Railway 164
Miles open 164
Condition of Line 164
Train Service 164
Rates and Fares 165
Passenger Traffic and Earnings 165
Goods Traffic 166
Cotton Traffic 167
Working Expenses and Profits 167
Dividend 168
Progress of Works 168
Neilgherry Branch 168
Great Southern of India Railway 168
Open Mileage 168
Rates and Fares 169
Passenger Traffic and Earnings 169
Working Expenses and Profits 170

PAGE.

Dividend 171
Southern Extension 171
Carnatic Railway 171
Open Mileage 171
Rates and Fares 171
Passenger Traffic and Earnings 171
Goods Traffic 172
Working Expenses 173
Dividend 173
Extension of line 173
TELEGRAPH 174
Extent of line 174
Sub-divisions 174
Condition of lines 174
Offices 175
Interruptions and imperfect communications 175
Financial results 175
Complaints and errors 175
IRRIGATION 175
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company 179
Estimate sanctioned 179
Expenditure 180
State of the works, main canal 180
Distribution works 180
Causes of small extent of irrigation 180
Collections on account of irrigation and town water-supply 181
Areas irrigated and adjusted demand 181
Expenditure on maintenance, compared with area of irrigation and revenue .. 182
Comparison of cultivation and revenue 182
Drafts by the Agent 182
Extent of land made over to the Company 182

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(*a*.) IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE 183
Receipts 183
Expenditure 184
Increase of Receipts over Budget Estimates 185
Decrease of Receipts below Budget Estimate 185
Increase of Actual Charges over the Budget Grants 185
Decrease of Actual Charges below the Budget Grants 186
LAND REVENUE 186
Coercive Processes 187
SOURCES OF IMPERIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN THE LAND 187
Customs 187
Land Customs 188
Bullion 188
Salt 188
Abkari Revenue 189
Stamps 190
Income Tax 191
MISCELLANEOUS 191
Cash Balances 191
Comparison of the Cash Balances for the last five years 191
Demand for small silver coins in the Mofussil 191
Paper Currency 192
Notes in circulation 192
Operations of the Exchange Department 193
Receipt and Issue of Notes by each Circle Office 193
Receipt of Circle Notes at the Head Office, Madras 193

PAGE.

Currency Notes stopped 194
Currency Notes cancelled 194
Government Securities 194
Currency Agencies 195
Issuing and Cashing of Currency Notes by Government Treasuries in the interior 196
Forged Notes 196
Profit derived by Government from Madras Currency Notes 197
Statement of Composition of Currency 197
MONEY ORDER OFFICES 198
ASSAY 199
Silver Bullion 199
Establishment 200
Copper Straps 200
(b.) REVENUE AND FINANCE, OTHER THAN IMPERIAL 200
Provincial Services 200
Local and Special Funds 201
Special Fund 201
Municipal Revenues 202
Madras Municipality 202
Provincial Municipalities 203

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS 204
Gradual improvement in registration 204
Birth ratios of the several districts compared 204
Birth registration in municipal towns more accurate than in the districts generally 205
Deaths registered from 1866 to 1872 205
Registration of deaths still imperfect 206
Deaths of young children imperfectly reported 206
EMIGRATION 207
British Colonies 207
French Colonies 207
Ceylon 207
MEDICAL RELIEF 208
Cholera 208
Small-pox 208
Malarious fever 209
Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries 209
General Working 209
Lunatic Asylums 210
Madras Asylum 210
Vizagapatam Asylum 210
Calicut Asylum 211
Pupil Nurses 211
Jails 211
Health of Prisoners 211
SANITATION 212
Water-supply of town of Madras 212
Drainage of town of Madras 213
Registration of the level of subsoil water 213
VACCINATION 213

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION 215
EDUCATIONAL 218
Number of Schools and Scholars 218

PAGE.

Ratio of area and population to education 220
Inspecting Agency.. 221
Results of the University Examinations from 1857 to 1873 221
Matriculation Examination 222
F. A. Examination.. 223
B. A. Examination.. 223
M. A. Examination 224
B. L. Examination.. 224
Degrees in Medicine 224
Classes of the community represented in the University Examinations 224
Cost of University.. 224
Presidency College.. 224
Provincial College, Combaconum 225
Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland 225
Doveton Protestant College 225
Medical College 226
Civil Engineering College 226
Collegiate and Higher-Class Schools 227
Ganjam 227
Vizagapatam 227
Godavery.. 227
Kistna 228
Bellary 228
Kurnool 228
Cuddapah.. 228
Nellore 228
Madras 228
Chingleput 229
South Arcot 229
North Arcot 229
Salem 230
Trichinopoly 230
Tanjore 230
Madura 230
Tinnevelly 230
Coimbatore 231
Malabar 231
South Canara 231
Middle-Class Schools 231
Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund 232
Cost of the Lawrence Asylum.. 232
Mussulman Elementary Education 233
Summary of Results' Grants in each division 233
Number of pupils that passed under each standard.. 234
Local Fund Schools 234
Progress of the Results' Grant System among the Ooriyas 235
Female Education 236
Normal Schools 237
Madras Normal School 237
General Remarks on Government Normal Schools 237
Government Female Normal School 237
Examination for Teachers' Certificates 238
Finance. School Fees 238
Salary Grants 239
Building Grants 239
Growth of the Grant-in-aid System 239
Expenditure on Colleges and Schools 240
Summary of Expenditure 241
LITERATURE AND THE PRESS 242
Registration of Books 242

PAGE.

Classification of Books 242
Localities at which published 242
Languages in which published 243
Subjects of Works 243
Printing Presses 243
Book Department 243
Purchases 244
Sales 244
Sales to Local Fund Boards 244
Cost of Department 244
Vernacular Maps 245
Formation of a Vernacular Literature 245
OBSERVATORY 245
Meridian Circle 245
Extra Meridional Observations 245
Annular Eclipse of June 6th, 1872 246
Biela's Comet 247
Time and Telegraphic Arrangements 247
Magnetism 248
METEOROLOGY 248

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL 249
Number of Clergy 249
Ordinations, Confirmations, &c. 249
Tour of visitation 249
Peal of bells 249
STATIONERY 249
Stock 249
Receipts 249
Issues 249
Local purchases 250
Bound Books 250
Cost of Establishment 250
GOVERNMENT PRESS 251
Penitentiary Branch of Government Press 252
DISTRICT PRESSES 252
MUSEUMS 253
Government Central Museum 253
Rajahmundry Local Museum 253

APPENDICES.

I.—PROTECTION.

PAGE.

A.—LEGISLATIVE ii

1.—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1872-73, and sanctioned as required by Law ii

2.—Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1872-73 iii

3.—Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the official year 1872-73. iii

B.—POLICE iv

1.—Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1872-73 .. iv

2.—Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force in the Madras Presidency for the year 1872 .. viii

3.—Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police Force of the Madras Presidency during the year 1872 xii

4.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen in the Districts of the Madras Presidency for the year 1872 .. xvi

5.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, and Recovery of Property stolen xl

C.—CRIMINAL xliv

1.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the Madras Presidency during the year 1872 xliv

2.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Madras Presidency during the year 1872 .. li

3.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Madras Presidency during the year 1872 lii

D.—PRISONS liv

1.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1872, excluding the Cost of building New Jails and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs liv

2.—Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1872, and their Estimated Earnings. lviii

3.—Statement showing the Results of the Manufactories in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1872 lxii

4.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Construction of New Jails and on Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, with the Gross and Net Cost of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1872, including all Charges lxvi

5.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1872 lxix

PAGE.

E.—CIVIL lxxiv
1.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31st December 1872 .. lxxiv
2.—Statement showing the Number and Nature of Civil Suits instituted in the several Classes of Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1872 lxxx
3.—Statement showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1872 .. lxxxii
4.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1872 lxxxiii
5.—Statement showing the Business of the Appellate Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1872 lxxxiv
6.—Statement showing the Number of Suits, Original and Appeal, pending in the Presidency of Madras, classified according to the years in which they were instituted lxxxv
7.—Statement showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1872 lxxxvi
F.—REGISTRATION lxxxvii
1.—Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency for the years 1871-72 and 1872-73 lxxxvii
2.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency in the year 1872-73 xcviii
G.—MUNICIPALITIES cii
1.—Income cii
2.—Expenditure cvi
H.—MARINE cx
1.—Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the official year 1872-73 cx
2.—Statement showing the Wrecks, &c., which have occurred at various Ports within the Madras Presidency during the official year 1872-73.. .. cxix
3.—List of Lights in the Presidency of Madras cxxvi
4.—Statement showing the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balances connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, under the Operation of Act XXII. of 1855, from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873 cxxx

II.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—AGRICULTURE. cxxxi
1.—Statement showing the Cultivations in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1872-73 cxxxi
2.—Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1872-73, compared with 1871-72 cxxxii
B.—PUBLIC WORKS cxxxiv
1.—Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works in 1872-73 from Imperial and Provincial Funds, as compared with the Allotment for that year cxxxiv
2.—Statement showing the Expenditure on New Works in each District from Imperial and Provincial Funds under the Budget Heads cxxxv
3.—Statement showing the Expenditure on Repairs in each District from Imperial and Provincial Funds under the Budget Heads cxxxvi

III.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REVENUE AND FINANCE cxxxvii
1.—Statement showing the Imperial and Provincial Revenues of the Madras Presidency during the years 1869-70 to 1871-72.. cxxxvii

PAGE.

2.—Statement showing the Imperial and Provincial Expenditure of the Madras Presidency during the years 1869-70 to 1871-72 cxxxviii

3.—Statement showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1872-73, compared with 1871-72 cxxxix

IV.—INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION cxlii

1.—Distribution of Schools in the several Districts on the 31st March 1873 .. cxlii

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

I.—POLITICAL.

Changes in the Administration.

THE Right Honorable Lord Napier, K.T., vacated the office of Governor on the 13th May 1872, and was succeeded by the Right Honorable Lord Hobart, who assumed charge on the 15th of the same month. The Senior Civil Member of Council, the Honorable A. J. Arbuthnot, C.S.I., vacated his seat on the expiry of his term of office on the 29th October 1872, and was succeeded by the Honorable R. S. Ellis, C.B. The following Order of Government was passed on the occasion of Mr. Arbuthnot's departure:—"The Governor in Council cannot allow the Honorable A. J. Arbuthnot, C.S.I., to retire from the Council without publicly expressing his deep sense of the importance and value of the advice and assistance which have been received from him as a Member of the Government. Throughout his long service in this Presidency where he has held high office in some of the most important branches of the administration and finally as a Member of Council, Mr. Arbuthnot has devoted himself to the public interests with marked ability and success, and His Excellency in Council desires to take this opportunity of recording his appreciation of the great advantage to the Government and the signal benefit to the community at large which have been the result of Mr. Arbuthnot's distinguished career."

Tributary States.

The relations of the Government with the States of Travancore and Cochin were as undisturbed as usual. The administration of Travancore was marked by a change in the Dewanship, Sir T. Madava Row having resigned his office on the expiry of his leave in May 1872. He was succeeded by the late Sheristadar to the Board of Revenue, A. Sashiah Shastri. Detailed information regarding the administration of the States will be found in Part II., but it may be here noted that, in concluding his report on Travancore, the Resident expressed his confidence that reasonable expectations might be entertained of progressive increase in the land, salt, and customs revenue of Travancore. The expenditure on public works, however, appears to have been unnecessarily large, and the present Dewan considers that it will be impossible to continue to devote to this purpose so high a proportion of the current revenue "without disturbing the equilibrium of the finances, or doing injustice to the claims of the other departments."

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The marginal statement shows the progress of survey operations in the districts of Ganjam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chingleput, North Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Salem. Special surveys were also carried on in the Wynaad and the Nellumboor Valley, and also on the Nilgiri Hills. Demarcation on the combined system was carried on in all the districts above mentioned, with the exception of Cuddapah, and also in Bellary. The amount of work done is shown in the margin. The total expenditure by the Survey Department on surveys, demarcation, and lithography amounted to Rupees 6,89,906-1-9.

Surveys and Settlements.	Sq. Miles.
Boundaries surveyed ..	.. 3,306
Extent mapped	.. 1,566
Mapping in progress ..	.. 5,648
Area ready for settlement ..	.. 4,214
Topographically detailed ..	.. 5,262
Village map received for lithography	.. 6,085
Taluq do. do.	.. 6,698

	Sq. Miles.
Boundaries demarcated ..	.. 1,304
Fields do. ..	.. 727
Fields in progress ..	.. 317
Sketches handed over for survey..	1,261
Stores of all kinds erected .	.. 662,130

In addition to the work of the Survey Department of the Presidency, a series of beautiful maps, comprising the whole of the agency tracts of the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, were completed by Colonel Saxton, of the Topographical Survey of India, the result of the labor of many seasons in an isolated locality and a most feverish climate.

The following table shows the settlement work carried on in the districts of the Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot, and Chingleput:—

	Acres.	Sq. Miles.
Detail demarcation	410,601	642
Hill and waste demarcation	532,089	831
Actual classification	693,486	1,084
Area of villages classified, excluding hill, forest, and waste..	721,675	1,128
Area surveyed	12,686	20

Besides the above, a considerable amount of incidental miscellaneous work was performed, and 487,781 demarcation marks were erected, of which 39,928 were theodolite stations and boundary offsets.

In the Kistna District the settlement was fully completed in the taluqs of Guntoor and Sathanapilly and partially carried out in Repally and Bapatlah. In Salem the new settlement rates were introduced into the taluqs of Dharampury and Kistnagherry with the effect of raising the land revenue 17 per cent. In North Arcot the Chendragherry Taluq was completed, as well as a large portion of the adjoining taluq of Chittoor. The total outlay during the year came to Rupees 2,95,760, or Rupees 33,720 more than in the preceding year.

Wards' Estates.

The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of the year was twenty-six. Of these, Kallur was restored to the minor on his coming of age

in November 1872, while the six marginally noted came under wardship in the course of the year. The accounts of the Court, which are kept for the revenue and not for the ordinary financial year, show that the total income of the estates for the last year amounted to Rupees 15,15,970, and the expenditure to Rupees 16,11,172, the balance to credit being thus reduced from Rupees 29,46,003 to Rupees 28,50,801.

Districts.	Estates.
Ganjam	Seegur.
North Arcot	Arni.
Madura	Ramnad.
	Uth appanikanur.
Tinnevelly	Urkad Zomindari.
Malabar	Karulpara.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

The Honorable H. S. Cunningham, Advocate-General, the Honorable G. S. Forbes, and the Honorable W. R. Arbuthnot, were appointed Additional Members of the Council for making Laws and Regulations, and took their seats on the 21st February 1873, as did also the Honorable Vembaukum Ramiengar and the Honorable Goday Naraen Gajpatee Rao, who had vacated their seats and been re-appointed. Two Acts passed by the Council received the assent of the Governor-General and came into force during the year, one being an amendment of the Police Act authorizing the Government to declare what places shall be considered towns within the meaning of Section 48 which empowers the police to deal with nuisances, and the other extending the purposes for which Port Rules may be passed by the Governor in Council.

POLICE.

The marginal statement shows the strength of the Madras Police as it stood on the 31st March 1873. The total cost was Rupees 33,43,674, and if the salt land customs and jail guards and the town of Madras be left out of consideration, the cost of each policeman was Rupees 154, or 1½ annas per head of the population, the ratio of distribution being one policeman to every 1,750 of the ordinary inhabitants of the country. Seven officers and 677 men were departmentally dismissed during the year, and 336 were criminally convicted, the majority of the charges being of a petty nature. From the returns of the religion and caste it appears that the men numbered 14,595 Hindus, 6,018 Mahomedans, and 440 Christians, of whom 13,551 were able to read and write. There were 77 escapes from police custody, 64 being from subsidiary jails and 13 from other jails. Forty-three of the former and 10 of the latter were re-captured, and, as 204 out of 246 who escaped from "other custody" were caught again, as well as four who had escaped in previous years, the gross result was 323 escapes and 261 captures.

Inspector-General and Supervising Staff	5
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, Madras Town ..	3
Superintendents	20
Assistant Superintendents ..	20
Office Establishments	80
Inspectors	378
Constabulary of all ranks	21,512
	22,018

Extensive frauds having occurred in the district of Ganjam, in consequence of collusion between the salt and police authorities, the interesting experiment was tried of employing for service as salt guards the Ooryah Naiks or hereditary militia of Goomsoor, who hold land from Government on the feudal system. The call was responded to with alacrity; and, as the chiefs are responsible for the good conduct of the men, every one of whom is also a landholder, the result as yet has been most satisfactory.

Operations of the Police against crime.

The following table is an abstract of the police operations in cases in which arrests can be made without warrant:—

Cases	Reported		86,133
	Investigated by police		56,582
	Convicted		35,178
Persons	Arrested		78,067
	Put on trial		72,477
	Discharged after trial		16,318
	Convicted		56,108
	Pending		1,170
Property	Lost	Rs.	11,64,899
	Recovered	,,	3,03,211

The percentage of cases convicted to cases decided was 86·5, and that of persons convicted to persons brought to trial 77·4.

In cases of rioting, trespass, theft, and such like, 41,043 persons were summoned by Magistrates *suo motu*, and of these 18,447 were discharged without trial. Charges of the above nature are cognizable by the police, but the practice of direct action by the Magistracy is not discouraged, as it leads to the cases being more readily dropped, if, as so often happens, they turn out to be really more of a civil than of a criminal nature.

Even in the case of grave crime inquired into by the police there was, as usual, a large number which it was found necessary to refer as false for the orders of the Magistracy. The marginal table gives the details which, when compared with the results for the preceding year, show a decrease of 80 in the actual number of reported cases returned to be false, while the percentage fell from 36·4 to 32·2.

——	Reported.	Referred.
Murder	268	74
Dacoity	313	380
Robbery	579	683
Housebreaking	6,894	1,387
Total	8,054	2,524

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The marginal table shows the number of officers, other than Village Magistrates, who exercised criminal jurisdiction beyond the local limits of the High Court. Appellate jurisdiction was also exercised in all the Session Courts and by 97 of the Magistrates. The ratio of appeals to convictions was as under:—

Subordinate Magistrates	463
Cantonment Magistrates	8
Joint, Assistant, and Deputy Magistrates	93
District Magistrates	20
Session Courts	22
Total	606

	Per cent.
From the Sub-Magistrates to the Superior Magistracy	10
From the Superior Magistracy to the Session Courts	13
From the Session Courts to the High Court	39

The comparatively high percentage in the last-mentioned case is partly attributable to the superior gravity of the offences dealt with, and partly to the fact that no appeal lies to the Session Courts against minor sentences passed by the Magistracy.

Ninety-seven sentences of death were referred by the Session Courts to the High Court for confirmation. In 75 cases they were confirmed, and in 13 they were commuted to transportation for life.

The use of juries in criminal trials in the provinces was confined to six Session Courts for the trial of certain offences against property.

Grave Crimes.

Of 1,553 offences against the State, 861 cases were convicted, the most important being that known as the great note forgery case, in which forged notes of the Madras circle for Rupees 1,000 each were paid by one Jugganatha Puntaloo under the name of Vencatachellum Iyah to a sowcar in Benares to the extent of one and a half lakhs of rupees. 268 cases of murder were dealt with during the year, but convictions were obtained in 99 cases only. One murder was committed by dacoits, seven by robbers, 18 by poison, and the remainder in other ways. Of 98 cases of culpable homicide, 59 cases were convicted. The dacoities committed during the year amounted to 313, being nine in excess of the number committed in the previous year, but far short of that for 1868 and 1869. Of the 313 cases reported, only 67, or 21·4 per cent., were detected, and of property lost to the value of Rupees 66,708, only Rupees 7,352 were recovered, but the Inspector-General of Police reports that the circumstances formerly attending the committal of this crime have greatly changed, and the tortures and savage barbarism of the old torchlight gang robbery are now rarely heard of. Under the head of robbery there was an increase of 50 cases, chiefly in the districts of Malabar, Coimbatore, and North Arcot.

The marginal table shows the loss of life from criminal and quasi-criminal causes. The suicides included 929 cases of drowning, 437 of hanging and 47 by the use of poison, and of the accidental deaths, 13 resulted from Railway accidents, 256 from wild beasts, 569 from snake-bite, and 6,076 from drowning. With reference to the deaths from snake-bite it must be remarked that the number given in the criminal statistics is undoubtedly understated, as it was the practice in some parts of the country to treat such cases as natural deaths not calling for an inquest.

Murder	274
Culpable homicide	106
Justifiable homicide	4
Suicides	1,450
Found dead "causes unknown."	217
Drinking	43
Neglect or want	271
Exposure	79
Other causes	405
Accidental deaths	8,385
Total ..	11,234

PRISONS.

The daily average number of prisoners of all classes during the year 1872 was 9376·84, being 12 more than in 1871. Of these 8917·21 were

persons convicted of criminal offences, and 23·586 civil prisoners. Of the former 163 were transported to the Andamans, and seven transferred to Lunatic Asylums. Seventy-four and a half per cent. of the convicts were Hindus, eight and a half per cent. Mahomedans, fourteen per cent. Pariahs, and three per cent. Christians. One and a half per cent. were under 16 years of age, seventy-seven and three quarters per cent. between 16 and 40, eighteen and three quarters per cent. between 40 and 60, and one and a half per cent. above 60. Of the male convicts seventy per cent. were laborers and agriculturists, and seven per cent. shop-keepers. More than half the total number were sentenced for periods not exceeding six months, and only five per cent. for upwards of ten years. Thirteen were sentenced to transportation for life, and 72 were executed. The number of male convicts previously convicted was in the proportion of 13·28 per cent., and that of female convicts 9·78 per cent. Thirteen convicts escaped during the year, nine from inside the jails, and four from outside. Ten of them were re-captured within the year.

The number of offences committed by the convicts exceeded that for 1871 by 1,336, owing principally to the increase of jail manufactories in Central Jails and consequent attempts on the part of the convicts to conceal their ability to work with the view of procuring a diminution in the extent of their tasks. The attention of Government having recently been called to the matter, orders have been issued, which will repress any tendency to undue severity resulting from an anxiety to turn out good work in the jail manufactories.

Two thousand three hundred and forty convicts were taught to read and write well subsequent to their admission, and 3,430 learned to read and write a little.

No important expenditure on jail buildings was incurred during the year by the Public Works Department, except at the Central Jails of Trichinopoly and Cannanore. In the latter jail, as well as in the Coimbatore Central Jail and the Madras Penitentiary, considerable improvements to the buildings were also executed by the convicts under the direction of the Superintendents.

The average cost per convict in the provincial jails was Rupees 64-5-8, and in the Penitentiary Rupees 78-3-11, the increased cost in the latter being chiefly due to the more expensive nature of the rations issued to European prisoners.

The total estimated earnings of the convicts amounted to Rupees 3,79,242 as detailed in the margin. The average cash earnings of the prisoners sentenced to hard labor amounted to Rupees 16-15-2, but if only those employed in manufactories be considered, the earnings averaged Rupees 62-13-2.

	Rs.
Jails servants	92,319
Building and repairing jail	34,430
Grinding grain, &c. ..	23,676
Road-making, &c... ..	42,615
Jail gardens	8,470
Manufactories	1,77,732
Total ..	3,79,242

Notwithstanding the appearance of dengue in several jails, the health of the prisoners was very good on the whole during the year. The death-rate was somewhat higher than in 1871, but the ratios of admissions into hospital and of daily average sick were less, viz., 69·74 and 2·87, against 80·12 and 3·10 in 1871. The marginal table shows the percentage of mortality during the year. The greatest number of deaths occurred amongst those who were upwards of 50 years of age.

Daily Average.	M.	F.	Total.
Strength	8,559	358	8,917
Deaths	195	4	199
Percentage ..	2·27	1·11	2·23

The recently introduced remission system was favorably reported on by Superintendents of most Jails as an incentive to industry and tending to promote good conduct.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

The marginal statement shows the number of tribunals, other than Village Munsifs, that exercised civil jurisdiction during the year outside the local limits of the High Court. The District Munsifs and one of the Small Cause Courts had no appellate jurisdiction. The language of the Courts was Tamil in nine of the twenty-one districts presided over by a Civil Judge, Telugu in another nine, Malayalum in two, and in one Canarese.

District Munsifs	111
Principal Sadr Amins ..	12
Judges of Small Cause Courts	7
Civil Courts	21
Agents and Commissioner ..	3
Assistant do do ..	3
Total ..	157

The number of original appealable suits filed in Courts subordinate to the Civil Court was 63,081, and from the decisions passed in these cases there were 7,003 appeals to the Civil Courts, 811 of which went on to the High Court in the form of special appeals, the ratio of appeals to suits being thus 11·1 per cent., and that of special appeals to appeals 11·5 per cent. The Civil Courts decided 543 original appealable suits, appeals being preferred in 145, or 26·7 per cent., of the cases.

The receipts from fees, fines, and penalties in all the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court amounted to Rupees 18,68,000, while the actual charges did not exceed Rupees 15,00,000. Nothing was done, however, towards improving the position of the ministerial servants of the Courts, the complete scheme prepared by Mr. Justice Innes having been rejected by the Supreme Government.

In the High Court (Original Side) 767 suits were instituted as compared with 772 suits in 1871 and 806 in 1870; of these 60·76 per cent. were on matters of contracts, and 27·90 related to claims on personal property. Of 782 suits disposed of, 509 were decreed for the plaintiff, and 114 for the defendant, the remainder being dismissed for default, withdrawn, or compromised. In 82 suits only was the subject matter valued above Rupees 5,000.

The number of suits that came for disposal before the Courts subordinate to the High Court was 286,491, and the number disposed of 231,640, of which 117,546 were Small Cause suits. As might be expected, the percentage of suits disposed of to the number coming for disposal was highest in the case of the Small Causes, the maximum, 97·94, being found in the suits of this kind before Civil Judges. These Courts, however, showed the minimum 64·14 in the case of original suits. The value of the subject-matter was below Rupees 20 in 45·73 per cent. of the suits, and 36·96 per cent. were valued between that sum and Rupees 100. The percentage valued above Rupees 10,000 was ·06, and the aggregate value of the suits disposed of throughout the Presidency was nearly Rupees 2,50,00,000.

In the Provincial Courts 66·72 of the suits were uncontested, and of these 61·79 were dismissed, withdrawn, or compromised. Of the contested suits, 75·15 were decreed for the plaintiff and 24·85 for the defendant.

The average duration of a contested ordinary suit was about one year and of an uncontested suit seven months. In the case of small causes in the Provincial Courts the average duration was about six weeks.

In disposing of 1,090 appeals the High Court found it necessary in 197 cases to modify or reverse the decree of the lower Court or remand the suit for further inquiry. The Subordinate Appellate Courts dealt with 7,003 appeals, modifying or reversing the decree of the lower Courts in 39·04 of the cases.

REGISTRATION.

Registration received a great impetus during the year by the introduction of a new table of fees, to which measure must be attributed a large proportion of the increase of 35,996 in the number of documents registered. The increase took place chiefly in the registration of instruments of sale of property of the value of Rupees 100 and upwards, of mortgages, and of leases exceeding one year compulsorily registered. A decrease in the registration of deeds of gift was probably due to the uniform stamp of Rupees 16 imposed on all such transactions, however small their value.

As usual, sales of immoveable property were most numerous in Tanjore, Tinnevelly, and Calicut. These places, together with Tellicherry, also showed the greatest increase in the registration of mortgages. South Canara was distinguished by perpetual leases, which were rare in the Ceded Districts and almost unknown in the Northern Circars.

The marginal table shows the aggregate value of the registered transactions. The miscellaneous registrations were swelled by the abkári engagements, which recur every three years. There was but little change in

	RS.
Immoveable property ..	5,81,52,660
Miscellaneous	1,90,32,314
Total ..	7,71,84,974

the average value of sales and mortgages, but in the case of leases the fluctuations were very marked.

Every district in the Presidency showed some increase in the number of registrations, but it was very slight in the case of Madras, Chingleput, Salem, and Kurnool. The increase in the number of optional registrations was 15,018, or 34·7 per cent. The number of open wills presented for registration before Sub-Registrars rose from 169 to 297.

There were 1,245 refusals to register. In 138 cases registration was subsequently carried out under the orders of a Civil Court, or of a Registrar on appeal. Out of 669 documents impounded and forwarded to the Collector of the district as incorrectly stamped only 56 were returned as unnecessarily seized.

Thirty prosecutions were instituted during the year, chiefly on charges of false personation, perjury, forgery, and such like. Convictions were obtained in eighteen cases, and four were still under inquiry when the year closed. Two Sub-Registrars were brought to trial, but acquitted.

The marginal table shows the financial results of the year. The surplus was smaller than in 1871-72, as would naturally be the consequence of a reduced table of fees in the first year of operation. This reduced table, together with the increased registration of petty transactions, brought down the average registration fee from Rupees 1-12-8 to Rupees 1-6-7.

	RS.
Collections ..	3,26,394
Expenditure ..	2,33,952
Surplus..	92,442

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

The ordinary receipts of the Madras Municipality amounted to Rupees 5,17,741 and the ordinary expenditure to Rupees 4,92,213. Including the Debt Account and the Water-supply Project expenditure, the gross receipts, together with the opening balance, amounted to Rupees 8,63,425, and the gross expenditure to Rupees 8,53,878, leaving a closing balance of Rupees 9,547. The most important work carried on by the Municipality was the Water-supply Project, which was opened in part by Lord Napier on the 13th May 1872. The total mileage of piping laid before the close of the year was 36·96 miles, and 91 fountains were made available for the use of the public. The expenditure on the works during the year was Rupees 2,22,705 and the total outlay up to the close of the year Rupees 12,00,112.

The following table shows the total income in each of the 46 Provincial Municipalities in the Presidency and the incidence of *taxation* per head of population :—

Municipality.	Population.	Income.	Incidence of Taxation.			Municipality.	Population.	Income.	Incidence of Taxation.		
		RS.	RS.	A.	P.			RS.	RS.	A.	P.
Adoni	22,723	17,195	0	9	10	Tellicherry ..	20,504	19,427	0	12	6
Anantapur ..	4,918	7,146	1	3	3	Coonoor	3,058	9,890	1	8	10
Bellary	51,766	73,116	1	2	11	Ootacamund ..	9,982	38,210	1	10	0
Ghooty	6,730	6,451	0	12	11	Nellore	29,922	35,750	0	8	11
Coimbatore ..	35,310	37,978	0	9	7	Vellore	38,022	52,741	0	14	7
Erode	7,817	7,745	0	9	9	Wallajahpet ..	12,103	11,864	0	13	10
Cuddapah ..	16,275	31,370	1	8	0	Salem	50,012	56,183	0	11	0
Berhampore ..	21,670	20,599	0	8	8	Cuddalore ..	40,290	36,182	0	8	10
Chicacole ..	15,587	10,954	0	8	6	Mangalore ..	29,712	35,477	0	10	0
Cocanada ..	17,839	28,072	0	15	6	Combaconum ..	44,444	45,337	0	10	11
Ellore	25,487	15,311	0	7	8	Mayaveram ..	21,165	21,581	0	12	11
Rajahmundry ..	19,738	19,722	0	9	4	Manargoody ..	17,703	28,016	0	12	11
Guntoor	18,033	34,491	1	0	2	Negapatam ..	48,525	48,309	0	11	2
Masulipatam ..	36,188	28,656	0	10	2	Tanjore	52,175	68,551	0	13	3
Cumbum	7,295	8,850	0	9	6	Palamcottah ..	17,945	28,176	0	12	11
Kurnool	25,579	22,455	0	9	11	Tinnevelly ..	21,044	19,629	0	12	1
Conjeveram ..	37,327	39,462	0	8	4	Tuticorin ..	10,565	19,360	1	4	10
Dindigul	12,865	14,021	0	9	5	Srirungum ..	11,271	8,351	0	10	2
Madura	51,987	90,207	0	14	4	Trichinopoly ..	76,530	85,295	0	11	6
Calicut	47,962	43,811	0	9	10	Bimlipatam ..	8,744	10,072	1	2	2
Cannanore ..	9,259	10,563	0	12	4	Palcondah ..	8,812	8,028	0	12	3
Cochin	13,840	15,068	0	9	0	Vizagapatam ..	32,191	26,772	0	10	8
Palghaut	30,752	25,579	0	9	3	Vizianagrum ..	20,169	13,028	0	9	10

The incidence given above is calculated on taxation of all kinds, inclusive even of tolls on vehicles entering the Municipality, which only indirectly fall upon the residents within municipal limits. It will be observed that the *incidence* of taxation is highest in the case of the hill stations, where the large proportion of valuable European houses leads to a house rate of five per cent., producing a higher incidence than appears elsewhere with a rate of 7½ per cent. on the value of the houses. The gross Provincial Municipal income, exclusive of balances, amounted to Rupees 11,12,936, or Rupees 1,69,312 in excess of the income of the preceding Municipal year, which on that occasion included only eleven months. Even if due allowance be made for the remaining month, the income for 1872-73 still shows a considerable increase, of which little more than one-third was due to taxation.

The percentage of the gross income realized by each of the more important taxes is shown in the marginal table. In considering these, however, it must be borne in mind that the rates on houses was the only tax which was imposed in all the Municipalities. The tax on arts prevailed in 37 Municipalities, tolls in 42, the tax on vehicles, &c., in 44, and registration of carts in 40.

	Percentage.
Rates on houses and lands ..	.. 23·40
Tax on arts and professions ..	.. 16·30
Tolls	.. 29·3
Tax on animals and springed vehicles	.. 5·42
Registration of carts	.. 1·85

The maximum rate of 7½ per cent. on the value of houses was levied

in five towns only, 5 per cent. being the rate most generally adopted. For reasons given in the second part of this report it has been decided to abolish the tax on arts and professions from the commencement of the year 1874-75, and measures are being adopted with the view of still further relieving the general trade of the country from the payment of municipal tolls.

The allotments made by Government to 27 Provincial Municipalities amounted to Rupees 31,006, the principal grant being to the town of Ootacamund on account of the road round the lake, which had been handed over in an unfinished state. The remaining Government grants, as well as the contributions from Local Funds, were chiefly in aid of dispensaries and other charitable institutions. The miscellaneous receipts of the Municipalities were derived from rents of markets and cart-stands, sale of poudrette, fees for private scavenging, and other somewhat similar sources.

The gross expenditure in Provincial Municipalities amounted to Rupees 11,02,403, being Rupees 10,533 less than the income of the year. The outlay on Public Works was Rupees 3,95,324 and that on elementary education Rupees 45,024. One of the most successful features of the working of the new Towns' Improvement Act has been the marked increase in the attendance at dispensaries since their transfer to municipal management. In the case of one town, with a population of 17,703, it is reported that 11,749 persons received relief from the dispensary, showing that the benefits of the institution are not confined to the municipal limits, but extend widely to the country beyond. The gross increase in the attendance at dispensaries throughout the Presidency was 63,336, or 17·40 per cent. on the attendance for 1871-72.

In the eight towns marginally noted the expenditure on conservancy was over Rupees 10,000, the total outlay on conservancy in all Municipalities being Rupees 2,88,363, or rather more than 26 per cent. of the whole expenditure. The maximum was Rupees 23,647 in Madura with a population of 51,987, and the minimum Rupees 1,141 in Palcondah, a small town of only 8,812 inhabitants, in which it has been resolved to abolish the Municipality from the commencement of the year.

Madura.	Calicut.
Bellary.	Tanjore.
Trichinopoly.	Combaconum.
Salem.	Vellore.
Negapatam.	

Something was done towards lighting in all but nine of the Municipalities, but in many cases little more than a beginning was made.

The total expenditure on Management, Collection, and Supervision charges generally was only Rupees 1,08,120, or about 9½ per cent. of the income of the year.

MILITARY.

The marginally-noted Regiments moved in relief during the year, the whole of the movements being completed without any serious sickness or accident anywhere. The rail was used where available, and answered most satisfactorily with a saving of both time and expense.

4 Batteries of Horse Artillery.
4 Do. of Field Artillery.
8 Regiments of British Infantry.
3 Do. of Native Cavalry.
14 Do. of Native Infantry.
2 Companies of Sappers and Miners.

The new barracks for a Battery of Field Artillery at Saint Thomas' Mount were in progress during the year, and at Secunderabad new barracks are being built for a Regiment of British Cavalry. Both buildings are to have upper stories. New lines for a Regiment of Native Infantry are being built at Bangalore, and at Madras a new site was selected for lines for the Regiment now at Vepery.

Much attention was paid during the year to the question of good water supply for troops.

Seventeen Regiments of Native Infantry received Enfield Rifles during the year, thus completing the issue of arms of precision to the Native Army.

Health of the British Troops.

Though cholera prevailed extensively in the Secunderabad bazaar and in the surrounding country, only one case occurred among the British Troops at that station. This, with another case at Kamptee, were the only instances of cholera among the British Troops of the Presidency, and the immunity thus possessed from cholera, as well as from small-pox under somewhat similar circumstances, is attributed to the great attention paid to the water supply and other sanitary requirements. Dengue prevailed epidemically at six stations, and 996 men out of a strength of 7,682 were admitted to hospital on account of this disease. No casualty occurred. Enteric fever was much more prevalent than in the preceding year, and led to 27 deaths out of a strength of 5,600 at the five stations at which it prevailed. Diseases of the digestive system were, as usual, extremely fatal at Secunderabad, 38 men having died out of a strength of 2,453. The total number of deaths among the British Troops was 226 against 192 in 1871-72, the ratio per mille having increased from 18·22 to 19·90.

Health of the Native Troops.

The only important outbreak of cholera among the Native Troops occurred in the head-quarters and right wing of the 31st Regiment L. I. while on the march from Berhampore to Raipore. The disease appeared on the 7th and ceased on the 19th February, and during that period there were amongst the sepoys 13 admissions and 5 deaths, and amongst the followers 68 cases and 26 deaths. The outbreak was attributed to a considerable portion of the line of march having been previously traversed by a band of pilgrims, amongst whom it was subsequently ascertained there had been several cases of cholera. Secunderabad was the only station

in which small-pox was at all prevalent, but there were a few deaths elsewhere. The troops suffered less than in the previous year from malarious fever, except at Mercara, Bangalore, and Secunderabad. The marginal table gives some detailed information regarding the sickness and mortality amongst the Native Troops.

Average strength.. ..	29,096
Treated	29,163
Average daily sick ..	1,019
Died from all causes ..	241
Percentage of deaths to strength	0·82

The number of horses purchased during the year at the Remount Depôt was 622, as marginally noted. The Annual Examining Committee remarked on the difficulty of getting Arabs of the proper height, and recommended that there should be no restriction on the purchase of good Heratees, as that class of horses had been proved to be well suited for troopers. The health of the depôt was exceedingly good during the year, and the farm attached to it was fairly productive, the value of the produce having exceeded the expenditure by Rupees 5,782.

	No.	Price. Rs.
Persians	113	528
Australians.. ..	246	541
Northerns	263	491
Total ..	622	518

MARINE.

Two Acts affecting the Marine Department were passed in India during the year, viz., Act XII. of 1872, which brings steamers within the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships' Act (XII. of 1870), and Madras Act II. of 1872, which extends the purposes for which Port Rules may be framed in this Presidency.

The number of vessels registered during the year was 102, the aggregate tonnage being 8,668, and the registration fees Rupees 1,237. The number of Masulah boats licensed at Madras was 157, lighters two, and jolly boats four, with crews aggregating 1,606 men and 157 boys. The total number of native passengers arriving by vessels licensed under Act XXV. of 1869 was 65,414 against 68,435 in the previous year, the departures being 93,677 against 76,402. Under the Merchant Shipping Act 270 European seamen were relieved at a cost of Rupees 8,494.

Ship *Hotspur.*
Do. *Burlington.*
Do. *John Scott.*
Do. *Armenian.*
Do. *Sir Robert Seppings.*
Do. *Invereshie.*
Do. *Kingdom of Belgium.*

In the cyclone of May 1872 eleven barques, seven ships, five dhoneys, three brigs, one sloop, and one schooner were driven ashore at Madras. The names of the larger vessels are given in the margin.

Two thousand one hundred and seven British vessels, averaging 663 tons burden, entered the various ports of the Presidency during the year, and of these 1,815 paid port and other dues amounting to Rupees 92,436. The remainder entered at ports where no dues are collected, no less than 288 having called at Devipatam for grain and other articles of that kind to be taken to Ceylon. Of the British vessels, 644 called at ports in the Malabar District, 189 at Mangalore, and 306 at Madras. Of 1,511 foreign vessels, which were chiefly small craft from the Persian Gulf and

Arabia, 1,283 entered at ports in South Canara. The average burden of the foreign vessels was 118 tons, and they paid Rupees 17,567 as dues. Of 28,685 country vessels, with an average burden of 40 tons, 21,995 paid dues amounting to Rupees 30,557. The dues collected were ·09 per cent. on the value of the imports and exports at the places at which dues are levied, the sea-borne trade of these ports being 90 per cent. of the whole. Further particulars regarding the imports and exports will be found under the head of "Trade."

The number of vessels that passed through the Paumben Channel during the year was 2,770, of which a few of 600 tons burden were got through with great difficulty. The aggregate tonnage was 247,010. The harbour protective and improvement works at Cochin were in active progress during the year, and the whole of the beach in the British territory is now effectually protected from the encroachments of the sea.

The total receipts of the Port Fund amounted to Rupees 1,68,912 and the disbursements to Rupees 1,55,602. After making allowance for deficits against five ports there remained at the close of the year a net credit of Rupees 38,166 to the General Port Fund. A sum of Rupees 15,418 was credited on account of flotsam and jetsam.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

The Experimental Farm and the Model Farm at Sydapet are the only Government Farms in the Presidency. The year was unfavorable for both, the cyclone which broke over the district in May doing a great deal of harm, especially to the Model Farm, which also suffered from the flooding of the Adyar river in October and November.

On the Experimental Farm attention was chiefly directed to implements and machines, with which some useful experiments were made. The result of top-dressing with castor-oil cake and ground-nut cake was all that could be desired in the case of fodder crops, such as cholum, cumbu, gram, &c., and with paddy top-dressing with oil-cake produced better results than with the manure applied in the usual way. A sample of the wool produced at the farm was valued in England at 11*d.* per pound, but in Madras it was difficult to find a sale for it a 1½ annas.

In the Cinchona Plantations on the Nilgiris propagating operations were entirely confined to the new species and varieties of Pitayo bark and *C. angustifolia*, the total number of plants propagated being 12,602. The number of plants in permanent plantations on the 1st April 1873 was 2,640,081, or 1,170,029 exclusive of the young plants in the nurseries and propagating houses.

Fifty-eight of the plants put down in permanent plantations in 1862 were cut down during the year under review as an experiment in coppicing. Among these was a plant 36 feet in height. The largest of twelve measured plants of *C. succirubra* planted out at the same time was 30½ feet in height with a circumference of stem of 28 inches. The quantity of green bark supplied during the year for the manufacture of amorphous quinine was 83,894 pounds. It is now found that about two years' growth is necessary before renewed bark can be taken.

In the Malakondah Plantation, which was abandoned as an experiment in 1871, the stronger plants were found to have maintained a fair growth, but it seems probable that some slight expenditure in clearing will be necessary to prevent the smaller plants being smothered by weeds and jungle bushes.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The year began with a cyclone, which did considerable damage in four districts and made itself felt in two more. The north-east monsoon also commenced early and was very heavy, causing inundations in the Godavery and Kistna Districts, so that, although the season was decidedly good on the whole, the harvests suffered in most places from unseasonable or too abundant rain.

The marginal table shows the extent and assessment of the crops under cultivation in the Presidency, exclusive of Malabar and Canara from which no information as to the *extent* cultivated is procurable. The total assessment, inclusive of these two districts, was Rupees 3,50,07,345, being Rupees 5,02,006 in excess of that for the previous year. The area cultivated with cotton increased by 117,982 acres, chiefly in the districts of Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Kistna, and Cuddapah. The total area under cultivation was 1,678,301 acres. The cultivation of indigo also increased from 330,202 to 376,788 acres, notwithstanding a decrease of 11,240 acres in the district of South Arcot.

Dry	Extent ...	Acs. 14,129,124
	Assessment	Rs. 1,53,06,615
Wet	Extent ...	Acs. 3,124,486
	Assessment	Rs. 1,66,43,720

HORTICULTURE.

Various alterations and improvements were made during the year in the Government Botanical Gardens at Ootacamund, and great attention was paid to the propagation of new and valuable plants. There were sent out from the garden 3,940 timber trees, 148 fruit trees, 6,142 shrubs and flowering plants, and 3,706 packets of vegetable and flower seeds. Many valuable additions were made to the stock during the year, the most important being fruit trees from England and Australia.

A large number of young plants of different varieties of tropical plants and spices were cultivated in the Burliar Garden and distributed to the different districts of the Presidency. The Ipecacuanha plants continued to make satisfactory progress.

The Kulhutty Garden is very useful for raising vegetable and flowers, as, owing to the drier climate, the seeds ripen much faster than at Ootacamund. The nurseries now contain several thousand young plants of the finer varieties of oranges, apples, pears, &c., which can be supplied to the public at reasonable rates.

FORESTS.

Under the new arrangements introduced about the middle of the year the forests are managed by the Collectors of Districts who have trained Deputy Conservators as Assistants, and are also aided by the advice of an Inspector of Forests.

In some localities forests are reserved by tracts, and in others only certain descriptions of trees are reserved for felling by departmental agency. In Tinnevelly all the forests, in which the important rivers of the district take their rise, were placed on the reserved list by the Collector not so much with the view of improving the forest revenue as of preserving the water-supply of the district on which depends a

Teak	Cubic feet.	19,466
Ebony	do.	3,745
Redwood	do.	6,462
Sandalwood	Maunds.	15,329
Red Sanders ...	do.	82,447
Other timber ...	Cubic feet.	34,634
Bamboos	No.	16,000
Railway fuel ...	Tons.	120
Saplings	... ...	531
Forest produce ...	Maunds.	365

revenue of ten lakhs of rupees and profit thrice as great to the ryots whose lands are irrigated thereby. The marginal table shows the quantity of timber, &c., felled by departmental agency in the reserved forests during the year under review.

Besides the portion of natural forest fenced in and reserved for railway or local requirements in the way of fuel there are three kinds of plantations kept up in the Presidency, viz., fuel plantations, timber plantations, and experimental plantations. In seventeen of the first mentioned, occupying an area of about 3,350 acres, there are 843,500 trees chiefly Casuarina, Babul, Eucalyptus, Albizzia Lebbek, and Acacias of various kinds, and in eighteen experimental and timber plantations, exclusive of the large teak plantation at Nellambur, there were, at the close of the year, 256,000 trees, a large number of which were teak and other good timber trees.

The following table shows the total yield of the forest of the Presidency, exclusive of about 28,000 rupees worth of firewood sold on the contract system :—

			Quantity.
Timber ..	Departmentally ..	Cubic Feet.	68,588
		Maunds.	97,776
	On license ..	Cubic Feet.	5,29,586
	Free	do.	93,446
Firewood ..	On license or departmentally ..	Cart loads.	4,673
		Tons.	36,110
	Free	do.	970
Bamboos ..	On license, &c. ..	Cart loads.	45,080
		No.	2,21,000
	Free	Cart loads.	2,302
Palmyras		No.	74
Charcoal		Tons.	935
		Cart loads.	27,664
Forest produce		Maunds.	59,748
		Cart loads.	84

The receipts of the year fell short of the expenditure by Rupees 59,380, but had it not been for an unusual charge of Rupees 1,00,000 for the purchase of land for plantations, the receipts would have shown an excess of Rupees 40,620; and, though the decrease in the value of stock reduces this excess to Rupees 3,330, it must be borne in mind that most of the plantations on which a large expenditure is incurred are still too young to bring in any financial results for the present.

TRADE.

The value of imported merchandise increased by 4·9 per cent., and that of exported merchandise decreased by 9·8 per cent. Thus exports of merchandise exceeded imports by Rupees 263,90,686. The effect of the large imports of Railway Stores in 1870-71 was felt even in the year under review. The market for twist recovered, but that for piece goods continued dull. The scanty harvests of 1871-72 were followed by increased importation of paddy, rice, and grains, and there was also an increased importation of malt liquors, of which but a small quantity had been imported in the previous year. There was a large and unexplained falling off in the imports of dyes and metals, and an increase in those of raw silk and timber. The exports of coffee, cotton, wool, indigo, and oils, which were high in 1871-72, decreased in 1872-73, and there was also a falling off in cotton goods, paddy, rice, seeds, and spices. There was a large increase in hides and skins and in sugar. The proportion of the trade in cotton with the United Kingdom remained almost the same as in the previous year, that with Bengal and Indian French Ports increased, and that with France diminished after the reaction caused by the cessation of the war with Prussia. The import of food grains increased, but the value of the export decreased by Rupees 4,80,631, in consequence of the scanty harvests in 1871-72. As usual, most of the exports (77 per cent.) went to Ceylon. The quantity sent to Goa, Bombay, and the United Kingdom varied from cwt. 108,535 to cwt. 159,976, and Travancore came next with only cwt. 25,778.

	RS.
Imported Merchandise	5,29,04,662
Imported Treasure	1,19,42,830
Total Imports	6,48,47,492
Exported Merchandise	7,92,95,348
Exported Treasure	69,92,958
Total Exports	8,62,88,306
Value of Re-exports	20,81,746

1870-71	Quantity	lbs.	42,347,132
	Value	Rs.	1,06,04,132
1871-72	Quantity	lbs.	75,329,127
	Value	Rs.	1,72,05,095
1872-73	Quantity	lbs.	67,903,380
	Value	Rs.	1,58,76,737

Imports	Quantity	cwt.	1,237,445
	Value	Rs.	40,87,231
Exports	Quantity	cwt.	2,411,501
	Value	Rs.	86,87,137

	TONNAGE.
All Ports	2,757,350
Madras	546,513
Cochin	162,901
Tuticorin	106,479
Calicut	167,340
Tellicherry	95,029
Cocanada	135,472
Mangalore	216,950
Negapatam	105,133
Cannanore	100,747
Bimlipatam	102,338
Gopaulpore	74,789
Masulipatam	51,003
Vizagapatam	109,582

Both the imports and exports of bullion increased, the former exceeding the latter by Rupees 49,49,870. The marginal table shows the tonnage in all ports and in the thirteen principal ports of the Presidency, there being an increase of 3·3 per cent. on the previous year. The sea-borne trade of Madras was more than a third of the whole, Cochin and Tuticorin coming next on the list.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The experience of the last nine years having shown that Superintending Engineers' ranges were too large to admit of all parts of their charges being visited as often as was necessary for efficient supervision, it was decided to revert to the old system of District Engineers, and the consequent re-organization of the department was carried into effect from the 1st December 1872. The appointment of Chief Engineer for Irrigation is continued, and there are also Inspecting Engineers for the two branches of Buildings and Ports and Communications. The Head of the Department continues to be Secretary to Government as well as Chief Engineer.

The outlay on Imperial, Provincial, and Local Fund Public Works was as follows :—

	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local Fund.
New Works—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	2,84,121	..	..
Civil Buildings	47,760	5,47,483	13,11,052
Communications	..	1,09,828	
Agricultural	8,88,149	..	..
Miscellaneous Public Improvement	..	63,479	..
Repairs—		..	
Military	2,43,069	..	..
Civil Buildings	3,396	1,14,183	19,74,507
Communications	..	45,994	
Agricultural	12,61,303	..	..
Miscellaneous Public Improvement	..	6,821	..
Establishments	7,89,318	2,26,696	9,87,477
Tools and Plant	2,26,539	70,637	37,923
Total	37,43,655	11,85,121	43,10,959

The most important Military Public Works in progress during the year were the new Artillery Barracks at the Mount, which were nearly completed, and the projects for the improvement of the water-supply of the cantonments at Bangalore and Bellary.

The new Central Jails at Trichinopoly and Cannanore were completed at a total outlay of Rupees 3,79,297 and Rupees 3,14,264, respectively. The improvements to the Revenue Board buildings at Chepauk, on an estimate of Rupees 1,80,040, were almost finished, the outlay during the year being Rupees 7,540. The construction of the new Senate-house at Madras progressed slowly owing to difficulties in the way of procuring good brick. These have now been overcome, and the work is being proceeded with rapidly.

Under the head of Miscellaneous Public Improvement Rupees 42,553 were spent on Harbour Works at Cochin, and some progress was made in deepening the Paumben Channel and in cutting the inner angle of the Reef Channel at that place. The Ootacamund water-supply scheme was brought to a conclusion.

The funds devoted to the construction and maintenance of roads are now almost entirely under the management of Local Boards, the funds locally raised for the purpose having been supplemented in the year under review by an assignment of Rupees 11,26,000 from Provincial Funds. The expenditure by Local Fund Boards on New Works in connexion with Communications was Rupees 10,51,777, and 15,759 miles of road were kept in repair at an outlay of Rupees 17,07,874, the amounts given in both cases being exclusive of the charges on account of establishments. The direct expenditure on roads from Provincial Funds amounted to Rupees 1,55,822.

RAILWAYS.

The number of miles open for traffic on the Madras Railway on the 31st March 1873 was 836, the increase of four miles being due to the opening of the portion of the Nilgiri branch between Pothanoor and Coimbatore. The whole was maintained in good order throughout with the exception of interruptions caused by floods, aggregating 132 days on the Bellary branch, and two days on the South-West Line.

The week-day train service was equivalent to one train daily between the marginally-noted places, two between Madras and Beypore, and three between Jollarpett and Bangalore. On the South-West Line the service was considerably reduced on Sunday. The ordinary rates for the conveyance of passengers by day varied from 2 to 18 pies per mile according to class, and from 4 to 22 pies per mile by night. The rates for the different classes of goods varied from 8 to 36 pies per ton per mile.

Madras and Vellore.
Madras and Jollarpett.
Madras and Coimbatore.
Madras and Raichore.
Arconum and Triputty.
Arconum and Bellary.

The increase in the number of passengers and the receipts from that source are shown in the marginal table. The total receipt from passengers per mile was greater (Rupees 182) than in 1871-72, notwithstanding a slight decrease in first and second class passengers.

—	1871-72.	1872-73.
Number ...	2,354,696	2,598,259
Receipts Rs.	22,71,857	24,75,874

The increase in the receipts from the goods traffic was Rupees 201 per mile, or Rupees 3,73,181 in all, Rupees 38,02,286 being obtained from the carriage of merchandise, against Rupees 35,89,996 in 1871-72. Amongst the articles carried there was a great increase in Commissariat stores, rice, seeds, skins, and sundries, but there was a large falling off in cotton, partly due to the comparative smallness of the crops in the neighbourhood of the line, and partly due to the successful competition which, from some cause or other, bullock carts were able to maintain on the road.

	Rs.
1872-73 ...	65,42,799
1871-72 ...	61,69,618
Increase ...	3,73,181

There was a considerable increase in the working expenses of all departments except the Locomotive, owing chiefly to 38 more miles of the line having been maintained out of Revenue funds, and to the inclusion of Rupees 1,27,924 on account of the new Cheyaur bridge, the allocation of which had not been determined by the close of the year. The total expenditure on Capital account up to the end of the year was Rupees 10,91,09,477, so that the profits were equivalent to a dividend of nearly 3 per cent. per annum.

——	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Earnings...	61,69,618	65,42,799
Expenses ...	30,86,435	33,18,869
Profits ...	30,83,183	32,23,930

The temporary restoration of the Cheyaur bridge stood well, and the new bridge made good progress. The new Central Station at Madras was opened for traffic on the 7th April 1873. The works on the Nilgiri branch were completed, and the whole line opened for traffic on the 1st September 1873.

Great Southern of India Railway.

The number of miles open for traffic on the Great Southern of India Railway was 168, the same as at the close of 1871-72. The train service was equivalent on week days to two trains daily in each direction between Negapatam and Erode, and to one train in each direction on Sundays. The line was maintained in good working order throughout.

The fares charged for passengers from the 1st July varied from 2 to 12 pies per mile, the result of the reduced fares being an increase in the number of passengers with a slight decrease in the receipts. The number of passengers carried was greater by 40 per cent., and the receipts by 10 per cent. than in the preceding year, the increase being due to the occurrence of the Combaconum festival.

——	1871-72.	1872-73.
Number ...	829,422	1,175,750
Receipts. Rs.	4,52,907	5,02,848

In November the rates for goods were considerably modified by the adoption of a uniform rate of 1 anna per ton per mile for the majority of goods previously distributed over five classes. The increased receipts from the goods traffic was due in great part to the carriage of permanent-way materials sold on account of the Nizam's State Railway. The total receipts from all sources showed an increase of Rupees 819 per mile.

	Rs.
1872-73 ...	9,33,493
1871-72 ...	7,95,945
Increase.	1,37,548

The increase in the working expenses was chiefly due to items previously debited to Capital having been charged to Revenue. The total Capital expenditure up to the 31st March 1873 was Rupees 1,66,62,310, and the profits Rupees 4,71,961, being at the rate of £ 2-16-8 per cent. per annum.

——	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Earnings...	7,95,945	9,33,493
Expenses ...	4,54,766	4,61,532
Profits ...	3,41,179	4,71,961

The construction of a line, 215 miles in length on the metre gauge, is now in progress from Trichinopoly, *via* Dindigul and Madura, to Tinnevelly and Tuticorin.

Carnatic Railway.

As in the previous year, the number of miles open for traffic on the Carnatic Railway was 19. The train service was performed by one mixed train daily in each direction. Owing to damages caused by floods, the traffic was interrupted for 27 days in the course of the year.

—	1871-72.	1872-73.
Number	92,171	91,361
Receipts... Rs.	32,603	30,353

The rates for passengers varied from 4 to 12 pies per mile. The decrease in the passenger traffic is attributed entirely to the interruption of 27 days.

Goods were carried at rates varying from 10 to 36 pies per ton per mile. The considerable increase in the quantity carried, and the trifling increase in the receipts, is attributed to the introduction of reduced rates which enabled the Railway to compete successfully with the cart traffic.

	Rs.
1872-73 ...	35,648
1871-72 ...	35,626
Increase...	22

The increase in the working expenses of the year is more than accounted for by the repairs rendered necessary by the floods. The profits were equivalent to a dividend of £1-3-9½ per cent. per annum on the expended capital of Rupees 9,77,676.

—	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Earnings...	35,626	35,648
Expenses	22,143	24,023
Profit ...	13,483	11,625

The construction of a line of 128 miles on the metre gauge from Madras to Cuddalore has been commenced, and surveys have been made for a further extension of 28 miles to the Coleroon river to meet an extension of 61 miles to be carried out from Tanjore by the Great Southern of India Railway. A survey has also been made for continuing the Arconum-Conjeveram Line to join the Madras-Cuddalore Line at Chingleput.

TELEGRAPH.

A new double line, 26 miles in length, was constructed from Ramnad to Tonitory in October 1872, and a temporary line of 9 miles having also been put up between Davipatam and Ramnad, the worst portion of the coast line was abandoned. Two additional cables were laid in the Paumben Channel, and the length of the Ceylon cable was corrected, bringing up the total mileage of the division to 1,234 miles, the length of wire being 2,062 miles.

The work of the Madras Office was considerably increased by the extension of the cable system in the Far East. The Australian cable was

opened on the 21st October 1872, and communication with Bentie in Cochin China was established on the 13th December by means of a land line. During the year 37,809 messages passed through the office, to and from the East, representing Rupees 15,45,813, against Rupees 9,54,800 in the previous year. The share of the Government of India was Rupees 1,98,278.

There were in all 70 stoppages of different kinds lasting 2,148 hours, against 55 in the previous year lasting 1,334 hours, the increase being fairly accounted for by the cyclone of the 2nd May and the exceptional severity of the north-east monsoon. No message was reported as lost during the year.

Including the Far East traffic, the receipts, after deducting the shares due to other Administrations and Companies amounted to Rupees 2,04,465, the cost of establishments and working being Rupees 1,05,536.

IRRIGATION.

In the Godavery District nearly two and a half lakhs were spent during the year on the extension of irrigation and the improvement of navigation in the Eastern and Western sections of the Godavery Delta. Another important work, the new Junction Canal from the Ellore Canal to the Weyairu, was expected to be completed shortly after the close of the year. The marginal table shows the traffic on the Godavery Canals, compared with that for the preceding year. The falling off was probably due to the damage caused to the Ellore Canal by floods, and to the necessity for closing canals to carry out improvements.

——	1871-72.	1872-73.
Laden boats ..	20,285	18,075
Unladen boats ..	10,053	11,976
Transit boats ..	21,463	17,429
Rafts	3,860	4,477
Total ..	55,661	51,957

The principal work in the Kistna District was the widening of the different main canals. Estimates were also under preparation for the drainage of the delta, which is considered a matter of the first importance, and even more called for than the extension of irrigation. There was a considerable decrease in the value of the traffic on the canals as shown in the margin, which is attributed partly to the same causes as affected the traffic in the Godavery District, and partly to a falling off in the quantity of cotton carried.

	RS.
1871-72 ..	57,68,721
1872-73 ..	45,32,855
Decrease ..	12,35,866

The only work of importance in the Nellore District was the extension of irrigation in the Southern Delta of the Pennair. In the Chingleput District the irrigation works suffered considerable damage from the cyclone in May 1872 and from the heavy floods in the following November. The new embankments of the Red Hills and Cholaveram Tanks slipped in a few places, but on the whole they stood very well, and

though there was much alarm at the time, subsequent investigations showed that the reservoirs were not at any time really in danger of breaching. The tanks in North Arcot suffered in the same way as in Chingleput, and in the case of the breaching of two tanks above Vellore, upwards of 100 lives were lost. In the district of South Arcot about Rupees 60,000 were spent on the Pelandorai Anicut Project. The most important works under execution in Tanjore were those for the regulation of the principal branches of the Vennaur. The rivers in this district, in which about a million acres are cultivated by irrigation, were all more or less in fresh from May 1872 to February 1873, and the season was very favorable until some damage was caused to ripe crops by the heavy rains in February. The Striviguntum Anicut made fair progress in Tinnevelly

Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.

The total of the estimates sanctioned at the beginning of the year amounted to Rupees 1,18,20,633, and during the year estimates were sanctioned amounting to Rupees 2,67,145. The revision of 15 estimates resulted in an increase of Rupees 65,86,365, by which the aggregate amount of all the sanctioned estimates for works was raised to Rupees 1,20,87,778, or rather more than 128 per cent. above the original calculations. The expenditure in India during the year was Rupees 2,60,531.

The canal generally is in very fair order with reference to the duty which it has at present to perform, but were a large extension of irrigation to take place, and were navigation to be commenced, a considerable expenditure would be necessary. The causes which have operated against the spread of irrigation have been under discussion, and the necessary improvements will probably now be carried out. The anticipation that water would be eagerly utilized as soon as available has not been fulfilled, and it appears that the conservative tendencies of an agricultural population were not at first sufficiently taken into account.

	Area.	Revenue.
	ACS.	RS.
Cuddapah	3,618	17,313
Kurnool	7,510	28,703
Do. Town supply ..		4,000

The average water-rate in Cuddapah was Rupees 4·92 per acre, and in Kurnool Rupees 3·82, the difference between the average rates being due to some lands being flooded several times in Cuddapah. The total expenditure debited to Revenue was Rupees 2,11,969, or 423·8 per cent. on a revenue of Rupees 50,017. The total area connected with the canals being 11,029 acres, the cost per acre was Rupees 19.

	Area.	Revenue.
	ACS.	RS.
1872-73	11,029	50,017
1871-72	8,489	33,510
Increase ..	2,540	16,507

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(*a.*)—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The total Imperial Revenue of the year was Rupees 8,30,76,346, and the expenditure Rupees 6,02,19,348, being a decrease of Rupees 4,36,535 in the receipts, and of Rupees 19,68,805 in the charges.

Land Revenue.

The area of cultivable ryotwari land is shown in the margin, exclusive of Malabar and South Canara, where the assessment was Rupees 30,57,010. As a natural result of the early and abundant rains, there was an increase in the cultivated area of 4,66,553 acres, the only districts where there was a noticeable decrease being North Arcot, where the ground was cut up by floods, and Trichinopoly, where two-thirds of the decrease was merely nominal. The collections on account of Land Revenue increased by Rupees 25,31,638, certain Treasury arrangements made by the Accountant-General having virtually given the year a fifty-third week at the time when most payments are made. The charges for collecting Land Revenue remained nearly the same.

Decrease.	Area.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS.
Unirrigated..	14,129,124	1,53,06,610
Irrigated ...	3,124,480	1,66,43,720
Total..	17,253,604	3,19,50,330

Sources of Imperial Revenue other than the Land.

The revenue from Sea Customs decreased by Rupees 1,45,110. The market for cotton piece goods and metals was depressed, and less indigo and rice were exported, as the Home market was over-stocked. In Malabar the harvests were so bad that grain had to be retained instead of exported, and less pepper than usual was available for the trade. The value of imported merchandise increased by 4·9 per cent., and that of exported merchandise decreased by 9·8 per cent., the exports exceeding the imports by Rupees 2,63,92,550. The receipts from Land Customs amounted to Rupees 1,96,117, and the charges to Rupees 14,267, being a decrease of Rupees 8,116 in the former, and an increase of Rupees 2,281 in the latter.

	RS.
Import duty ..	16,76,243
Export do. ..	10,90,191
Miscellaneous ..	16,505
Total..	27,82,939

The sales of salt for home consumption increased by 1,902 tons, and those for inland consumption decreased by 7,050. In South Canara there was reason to fear that Government salt was displaced by salt

illicitly manufactured, and in Ganjam cholera kept traders away. The revenue amounted to Rupees 1,28,08,454, or Rupees 2,69,954 less than in 1871-72. The manufacture having been impeded by rains, the out-turn was only 188,111 tons, or 32,731 tons below the average of the last five years. The manufactories in eight districts were inspected by a scientific officer deputed for the purpose, and several of the improvements pointed out by him have already been adopted.

The Abkari Revenue increased by Rupees 4,59,515, and there was a general increase of rents at the sales of the new three years' leases of the Abkari monopoly. In several districts, however, the monopoly was leased experimentally to a distiller on an agreement for a fixed excise duty per gallon, instead of a lump sum per annum. The manufacture of beer being on the increase, an excise duty was fixed at 1 anna per gallon, and its manufacture with more than eight per cent. of alcohol was prohibited. The excise realized from the breweries at Ootacamund and Bellary amounted to Rupees 3,183 and Rupees 2,099, respectively.

The revenue from stamps increased by Rupees 2,75,658 without any special cause being at work. The charges increased by Rupees 48,488, the greater part of which was the result of the enhancement of the rates of discount by rules prescribed by the Government of India. The issues of the several descriptions of stamps are shown in the margin.

	RS.
Court Fees Stamps (Impressed) ..	10,23,610
Do. do. (Adhesive) ..	15,25,939
Non-judicial Stamps (Impressed) ..	11,12,270
Do. do. (Adhesive) ..	77,103
Postage and Telegraph	12,90,442
Total ..	50,29,364

The Income-tax revenue for the year was Rupees 6,47,593, and the expenditure Rupees 22,055. The exemption of incomes between Rupees 750 and Rupees 1,000 reduced the receipt by Rupees 3,77,953, and enabled the charges to be reduced by Rupees 9,755.

Miscellaneous.

The total amount remitted to other Presidencies during the year was Rupees 2,33,63,564, exclusive of copper and uncurrent silver coins, and the actual cash balance at the close of the year was Rupees 3,25,77,426. The demand in the provinces for small silver coins was larger than in the preceding year, but as usual there was little demand for copper.

In the Madras Circle there was only a slight increase in the circulation of notes, but in Calicut and Cocanada the increase was considerable and extended throughout the year. The Currency Office at Trichinopoly was closed, as operations in that circle showed no signs of advance, and the head-quarters of the Northern Circle were transferred from Vizagapatam to Cocanada. There was an increase during the year in the operations of the Exchange Department.

There was a considerable decrease in the value of the notes issued and received in exchange for cash or other notes, but there was an increase of 39,706 in the number received and of 93,437 in the number issued. There was a marked progress in the issuing and cashing of notes at Treasuries in the Provinces. The profit to Government from Madras Currency Notes, after deducting all expenses, was Rupees 1,99,627.

—	Received.	Issued.
1871-72 ..	54,643,500	54,605,440
1872-73 ..	48,857,585	50,961,955
Decrease ..	5,785,915	3,643,485

The total number of Money Order Agencies in working order at the end of the year was 65, against 71 at the close of the preceding year. While the number of orders issued was in excess of those issued in the preceding year, the total amount was less by Rupees 34,508, from which it may be gathered that the public are beginning to appreciate the facilities afforded by these agencies for the transmission of small sums.

(*b.*)—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

The receipts under Provincial Services amounted to Rupees 9,07,170 in addition to the Imperial allotment of Rupees 79,74,658. The approximate actual expenditure, as detailed in the margin, amounted to Rupees 79,50,322, besides a grant of Rupees 11,26,000 to be expended on public works carried out under the management of Local Fund Boards.

	RS.
Jails	8,49,806
Registration	2,32,890
Police	33,83,293
Education	8,89,258
Medical	6,55,221
Printing	2,39,952
Ecclesiastical	11,567
Marine	10,964
Office-rent, Municipal taxes, &c. .	65,972
Miscellaneous	5,49,951
Public Works	10,41,762
Refunds	19,686
Total ..	79,50,322

The gross income of the Local Funds administered under Madras Act IV. of 1871 amounted to Rupees 64,81,079, of which Rupees 38,74,846 were derived from rates and taxes levied under the Act. The remainder consisted chiefly of assignments from Provincial and Special Services and the income of endowed institutions under the management of the Local Fund Boards. The large unexpended balance was due partly to the novelty of the system, and partly to its being the aggregate of the balances of a number of different funds and sub-funds. The income of the Special Funds under the management of the Board of Revenue was Rupees 43,91,087, including opening balances, and the expenditure Rupees 29,03,154, the balance being reduced by Rupees 93,275.

	RS.
Public Works	36,62,080
Education	3,15,674
Sanitation, Medical Services, &c. . .	2,72,515
Miscellaneous	1,55,591
Balance	20,75,219
Total ..	64,81,079

The following table exhibits in abstract the financial operations of the Madras Municipality during the year :—

Income.		Expenditure.	
Rates and Taxes	4,02,346	Public Works	1,58,437
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,15,395	Other Ordinary Expenditure ..	3,33,776
Total Ordinary Receipts ..	5,17,741		4,92,213
		Water-supply Project	2,22,705
Debt Account	3,32,640	Debt Account	1,38,960
Opening Balance	13,074	Balance	9,547
Total ..	8,63,425	Total ..	8,63,425

The gross income of the Provincial Municipalities was Rupees 13,35,051, of which Rupees 8,79,679 were derived from taxation. The expenditure was Rupees 11,02,403, the outlay on Public Works being Rupees 3,95,324, and that on conservancy Rupees 2,88,363.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

CENSUS.

The results of the census of 1871 having been published only in the year under review, they will be briefly noticed here. The marginal statement shows the population of the Presidency according to the seven censuses which have been taken from time to time. The small increase shown in the census for 1836-37 was unquestionably chiefly attributable to defective returns, but was also supposed at the time to be partly due to the prevalence of famine and epidemic cholera. The census of 1851-52 included the recently annexed district of Kurnool with a population of 273,190. The more recent censuses are exclusive of North Canara, which was transferred to Bombay in 1862 with a population of about 300,000.

1822	..	13,476,923
1836-37	..	13,967,395
1851-52	..	22,031,697
1856-57	..	22,857,855
1861-62	..	24,656,509
1866-67	..	26,539,052
1871-72	..	31,597,872

Previous experience having shown the difficulty of taking an accurate census in a single day, a preliminary house-to-house enumeration was carried out in the first instance by Collectors in the rural tracts and by Municipal and Military authorities in the large towns and cantonments, the final enumeration taking place on the 15th November 1871 in all the villages and towns of the Presidency, except the district of Tanjore and the town of Palghaut, where the occurrence of festivals rendered it necessary to postpone it for a few days.

The final examination and tabulation of the returns fixed the population of the Presidency at 31,597,872, a result which leads to the conclusion that the previous censuses erred in understating rather than exaggerating the population, except in a few localities and notably in the town of Madras. The marginal statement contains a few particulars regarding the distribution of the population, and the numbers belonging to the various nationalities are shown below :—

Area in square miles ...	139,698
Number of houses ...	6,307,592
Population	31,597,872
Average number of houses per square mile ...	45·2
Average number of persons per square mile...	226·2
Average number of persons to a house ...	5·01

Hindus	29,160,807
Mahomedans	1,866,363
Native Christians	501,627
Europeans	14,513
Eurasians	26,398
Jains or Buddhists	21,254
Others	6,910
Total ...	31,597,872

The bulk of the Hindus, who formed about 92·3 per cent. of the population, are manifestly not of Aryan extraction. The proportion of

Hindus to the whole population varied from 99 per cent. in Ganjam to 72 per cent. in Malabar. The great bulk of the Mahomedan population is of mixed descent, due partly to intermarriages, but chiefly to conversions from Hinduism, voluntary or otherwise. The proportion of Mahomedans was 25·7 per cent. in Malabar, 12·8 per cent. in Madras, and as low as 0·9 and 0·3 in Vizagapatam and Ganjam. The highest percentage of Native Christians was 6·0 per cent. in Tinnevelly, where great progress has recently been made by the Protestant Missions. The results of the earlier and Jesuit Missions are found chiefly in South Canara and Malabar on the West Coast and in the Central Districts of Tanjore, Madura and Trichinopoly, where the percentage varies from 1·4 to 5·3. Of the 26,398 Eurasians in the Presidency, 13,584 were in Madras or the neighbourhood, and 5,409 in Malabar, where there were formerly extensive Dutch and Portuguese establishments.

The Jains and Buddhists were classed together, but the latter are practically extinct in the Presidency. The former are found chiefly in North and South Arcot and in South Canara.

The population was most dense on the seaboard and the more highly irrigated districts. The maximum average number of persons per square mile was 540·1 in the District of Tanjore, and the minimum 66 on the Nilgiri Hills. Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Bellary come next to the Nilgiris.

The difficulty in obtaining reliable returns of the female population was not so great as had been anticipated, but as the proportion returned was only 99 females to 100 males, the results cannot be accepted as perfectly correct. In eight districts the female population was slightly in excess of the male.

A comparison of the returns of the ages of the people with the corresponding returns of the British Census of 1861 shows that the proportion of young children below ten years of age is very much greater in Madras than in England, and that this excess continues, though in a decreasing ratio, up to the age of 40. At 50 the excess is the other way, and at ages above 60 the Madras proportion is not half that of the British.

Boys under 12	5,897,471
Girls under 10	5,106,522
Male adults	9,807,855
Female adults	10,471,536

The following table shows the number of persons belonging to the principal castes or classes of castes :—

Brahmins	1,095,445	Potter Castes	250,343
Kshatriyas	190,415	Mixed Castes	714,233
Trading Castes	714,712	Fishing Castes	971,837
Agricultural Castes	7,826,127	Palm Cultivators	1,664,862
Pastoral Castes	1,730,681	Barber Castes	340,450
Artisan Castes	785,085	Hill and Wandering Tribes	2,666,890
Accountant Castes	107,652	Pariahs	4,761,503
Weaver Castes	1,071,781		
Agricultural Laborers	3,944,463		

The Mahomedans were divided as shown in the margin. The origin of the name Lubbay cannot now be definitely ascertained, but the word is used to signify the descendants of foreign traders and the women of the country. The Mapilahs or Moplahs were originally of Arab extraction, but their number has been greatly increased by converts. They are peculiar to the Western Coast, more especially to the district of Malabar. The Sheiks and Syuds consist chiefly of the descendants of converts.

Lubbays	312,038
Mapilahs	612,789
Arabs	2,121
Sheiks	511,112
Syuds	89,219
Pathans	70,943
Moghuls	12,407
Others	261,535
Total ...	1,872,214

The following table shows the various castes and nationalities from which the Native Christian community has been drawn :—

	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.
Brahmins	3,658	39
Kshatriyas	4,535	565
Chetties	3,444	375
Cultivating Castes	35,742	6,147
Shepherd Castes	2,462	395
Artisan Castes	5,215	399
Writer Castes	143	25
Weaver Castes	5,027	595
Agricultural laborers (Vunnias)	90,852	11,411
Potters	622	110
Mixed Castes (Satani)	6,861	1,586
Fishermen	14,459	278
Shanars	26,724	36,470
Barbers	906	420
Washermen	1,840	348
Other Hindus	49,389	3,369
Pariahs	131,367	30,161
Mahomedans	17	5
Nazaranies (wrongly classed as Mussulmans)	13,808	527

Of the 3,697 of Brahmin origin, a large proportion were Roman Catholic Christians in South Canara.

The classification of the occupations of the people was confined to males, and the results showed that 63·1 per cent. of the whole male population were engaged in some trade or profession.

	Number.
1. Government Service, Civil	57,251
2. Do. do. Military and Police ...	54,827
3. Learned Professions	37,249
4. Minor do.	172,116
5. Personal Service	519,350
6. Trade and Commerce	534,662
7. Conveyance of men, animals, and goods ...	48,108

8. Cultivators...	4,878,890
9. Employments connected with dress or textile fabrics	540,061
10. Employments connected with food, drink, and stimulants	335,287
11. Workers in metals	126,117
12. Workers in constructive works, buildings, &c....	121,036
13. Employments connected with paper and books...	3,421
14. Household goods	71,805
15. Combustibles	13,189
16. Laborers for hire (unskilled)	2,071,602
17. Persons subsisting on property, or of independent means	176,580
18. Unproductive, such as mendicants, strollers, &c.	103,778
19. Persons unclassified under any of the foregoing heads	64,683
Total ...	9,930,012

The general average of males able to read and write was 5 per cent. The distribution of this elementary education among the various classes of the community is shown in the margin. The Northern Districts were as a rule the most backward, but the district of Salem in the south showed a percentage of only 2·8.

	Per cent.
Hindus	4·8
Mahomedans	4·9
Native Christians	7·4
Europeans and East Indians.	53·3
Jains...	12·9
Others	18·4

The principal languages of the Madras Presidency are Tamil and Telugu, the former prevailing from a few miles north of Madras to the extreme south of the peninsula, with the exception of the districts between the Western Ghauts and the sea; and the latter being spoken by the people of the Northern Circars, the districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah, and parts of North Arcot, Nellore, and Bellary. Malayalum is the language of the Native States of Travancore and Cochin and of the district of Malabar, and the southern portion of South Canara. Canarese is spoken in the State of Mysore and in portions of the Madras Districts of South Canara, Bellary, Coimbatore, and Salem. Ooriya prevails to some extent in Ganjam, and Tulu in South Canara, and in addition to the above many of the hill tribes have peculiar dialects of their own.

Tamil	14,715,000
Telugu	11,610,000
Malayalum	2,324,000
Canarese	1,699,000
Ooriya and Hill languages	640,000

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The constitution of the village communities affords admirable machinery for the collection of statistics regarding both births and deaths, but the practice of requiring information on such matters, especially in the

case of births, is still so novel that a high degree of accuracy could hardly have been expected, and that there is still much need for improvement is amply evidenced by the fact that only about half a million births were registered in 1872-73, although with a population of nearly 31 millions the births should be nearly one million yearly. The marginal figures show, however, that progress is being made, and that better results may ere long be looked for. The special agency for the work required by law in municipal towns has led to more accurate returns being obtained there than in the rural tracts, and in 18 out of the 46 Provincial Municipalities over 30 births were registered for every 1,000 of the population, the highest being 51·92 per mille in Adoni.

1870	439,063
1871	517,109
1872	554,379

The practice of death registration is of somewhat longer standing than in the case of births, but in the rural tracts it is still far from perfect, and, as the average death-rate in the municipal towns was 26 per mille, or 1 in 39, it may be assumed that it would not be quite safe to accept as perfectly accurate returns showing a proportion for the whole Presidency of about 1 death in 60 of the population. The registration of the deaths of young children was notoriously imperfect, especially in the outlying villages and among the lower classes of the agricultural population.

1866	600,106
1867	372,026
1868	390,959
1869	451,981
1870	451,020
1871	444,371
1872	508,182

EMIGRATION.

Five vessels left Madras for the Mauritius during the year, carrying 1,554 emigrants. The *Sir Robert Seppings*, with 271 emigrants for the Mauritius, was wrecked at Madras in the cyclone of May 1872, but no lives were lost, and the emigrants were despatched in another vessel. The return emigrants from the Mauritius to Madras numbered 1,069, and 16 died during the voyage. During the year 73,456 emigrants proceeded to Ceylon and 14,000 returned. The majority of these went from Tinnevelly, as the demand for labor for the construction of the Madura Railway naturally checked the emigration from that district. An inquiry was held under the orders of the Government of India regarding the treatment of emigrants to Ceylon on the voyage and after their arrival in the island, and was attended with a satisfactory result.

Four ships left Pondicherry and Karikal, with 1,312 emigrants for French Colonies, and four ships, with 446 return emigrants, arrived at Pondicherry from Réunion.

In forwarding to the Supreme Government a Draft Bill for the regulation of emigration to the Straits Settlements, which is at present free, this Government have expressed their opinion that necessity exists for providing against the recurrence of the causes of complaint which have arisen under the present system.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The disease most widely disseminated throughout the Presidency during the year was dengue, a disease which caused a remarkably small amount of mortality, considering the fever and pain attending an attack, and the protracted nature of the after-effects. The poorer classes, however, suffered a good deal, as an attack entailed incapacity for work, and a whole household was often prostrated at one time. The only districts in which cholera appeared were the Northern Circars and Nellore, and out of 13,247 deaths from cholera, 10,066 occurred in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and the Godavery. Small-pox was epidemic on the Western Coast, and unusually prevalent throughout the Presidency generally. The other most frequent diseases were malarious fever, stomach and bowel complaints, and rheumatism.

In-patients.... ..	21,863
Out-patients ..	405,316
Total ..	427,179
Died	1,873
Average daily sick ..	4,889
Percentage of deaths..	0·43

Nine new Civil Hospitals were opened during the year under the auspices of Municipal or Local Fund Boards, and the attendance at such institutions rose from 363,843 to 427,179. The marginal table gives a few particulars.

The results in the Madras Lunatic Asylum were of a most favorable character, 54 having been cured, and only eight having died out of 297 patients treated.

The health of troops and prisoners has already been alluded to above.

VACCINATION.

There was an increase of 62,631 in the number of persons vaccinated during the year. Small-pox being more than usually prevalent, an extra staff of vaccinators was employed with the best results by the Local Fund Boards in the districts of the Godavery, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Malabar.

Total number vaccinated.	326,466
Successful	294,586
Unsuccessful	18,596
Unknown	13,284
Ratio of success.. ..	90·27

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.

The total number of schools in connexion with the department of Public Instruction increased during the year by 2.379, and the total number of scholars by 56,862 The districts which showed the greatest advance were Tanjore, Malabar, the Kistna, North Arcot, Tinnevelly, Bollary, and South Arcot. Of the Lower-Class Schools 4,081, with 110,078 pupils, were supported or aided by Local Fund Boards or Municipalities. The greater portion of the remainder of the Lower-Class Schools under inspection drew no grants during the year under review, but were Indigenous Schools under improvement with the view of qualifying for results' grants. The marginal table shows the race and sex of the pupils attending the various schools. The number of boys studying English was 51,417 and the number of girls 3,070. The inspecting agency comprised 6 Inspectors of Schools, 34 Deputy Inspectors, and 76 Inspecting Schoolmasters, the latter being engaged almost entirely in improving Indigenous or Pial Schools, with the view of their qualifying for results' grants. The additions made during the year were 15 Deputy Inspectors and 32 Inspecting Schoolmasters. The number of students who passed the Matriculation Examination at the University was 611, being an increase of upwards of 24 per cent., but the numbers for the F.A. Examination fell from 97 to 76. The number of candidates for the B.A. Examination was reduced from 131 to 81 by the introduction of a rule extending the course from three to four years, and only 29 were successful. A single candidate appeared and passed the M.A. Examination, and 5 qualified as Bachelors of Civil Engineering. One candidate obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

——	Schools.	Scholars.
Colleges	13	480
Higher-Class Schools..	53	11,990
Middle do. do. ...	503	28,262
Lower do. do. ...	6,190	149,081
Normal Schools ..	17	1,929
Professional Schools ...	4	312
Total ...	6,780	192,054

——	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans	306	203
East Indians... ...	2,562	1,785
Native Christians ...	9,926	5,160
Hindus	155,044	7,105
Mahomedans... ...	9,779	64
Parsees	19	10
Jews	1	...
Pariahs	87	3
Total ...	177,724	14,330

Considerable modifications were made during the year in the Second Department of the Civil Engineering College. The number of soldier students is now restricted to 10 instead of 30, and before joining the College the men have to remain a year at Bangalore studying the Vernaculars. There are also 10 stipends sanctioned for students from the

Sappers and Miners, and an equal number for East Indian and Native Civil Students. The inferior grade of Sub-Overseer has been abolished, and students must qualify either as Supervisor or as Taluq Overseer.

The number of Higher-Class Schools was 53 as in the preceding year, but there was a decrease of 9 in the number of pupils, owing to a falling off in the attendance at the Doveton Girls' Higher-Class School, which is the only institution of the kind in the Presidency.

The number of Middle-Class Schools rose from 494 to 503, and there was an increase of 4,869 in the number of pupils, bringing the total up to 28,262. The increase was entirely in the schools drawing results' grants, a large number of aided schools of the middle class having been reduced to the lower class by stricter classification, as it is no longer considered advisable to encourage attempts to teach English of an inferior quality at the expense of progress in ordinary elementary education in the Vernaculars. Of 6,190 Lower-Class Schools in existence at the end of the year, 242 were supported entirely from Local Fund Boards or Municipalities, 16 Hill Schools in Ganjam and 5 special schools for Mahomedans were kept up by Government, and the remainder were private institutions, the majority of which drew grants-in-aid from either Local or Municipal Funds. The house-tax, which was the special source of income of Local Fund Schools, was found to be objectionable in various ways, and its abolition was determined on, the cost of keeping up the schools being thrown on the General Local Funds of the district, aided, when necessary, by special grants from Provincial Funds. From the beginning of the year 1874-75 the Local Funds will be relieved of the contribution hitherto paid to Provincial Funds on account of Deputy Inspectors and Normal Schools.

With the object of advancing elementary education among the Mahomedan community special Hindustani Elementary Schools are being established at the chief centres of the Mahomedan population.

The system of grants-in-aid on the result's system worked well during the year, there being a large increase for all four standards in the number of schools which presented pupils, the number of pupils presented, and the number which passed. For the fourth or highest standard there were 431 schools and 264 pupils, against 282 schools and 1,994 pupils in 1871-72, and the total number of girls presented rose from 2,169 to 2,770. The grant sanctioned from Local and Municipal Funds for Lower-Class Schools under the result's system amounted to Rupees 1,18,664. The total expenditure from Provincial Funds on Government Colleges and schools, after deducting the receipts from fees, was Rupees 3,28,360, and the payments on account of grants-in-aid aggregated Rupees 2,59,483.

Presented for examination.	48,919
Passed in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic	27,962
Reading and Writing only...	10,991
Reading only	4,364

LITERATURE.

The number of publications registered during the year was 387, against 366 in the previous year. Of these, 187 were original works, 35 translations, and 165 re-publications. The town of Madras produced 326 of the whole number, and Vizagapatam came next with 17. The numbers in the principal languages are shown in the marginal table. One hundred and sixty-four of the publications were on religious topics, and 51 on language, probably in connexion with education. Poetical works numbered 38, 46 dealt with law, 12 were works of fiction, and 43 were classed by the Registrar under the head of Miscellaneous.

Books...	178
Pamphlets	145
Periodicals	44
Miscellaneous...	20
Total...	387

Tamil...	130
English	96
Telugu	85
Sanskrit	35
Malayalum	14

Out of 50 private Printing Presses at work during the year, 35 were under native management, and one of the latter surpassed all the others in the quantity of work turned out.

OBSERVATORY.

In the Madras Observatory 2,118 observations were made with the meridian circle in the year 1872, of which 23 only were of the moon. Fifteen positions were obtained of minor planets in opposition not well observable in Europe, and the remaining observations were all of fixed stars.

Four photographs were secured during the annular phase of the eclipse of June 6th, 1872, the first of which, taken a second or two before the formation of the ring, was especially interesting from the circumstance of the moon's limb being rendered visible by the light of the solar corona shining behind it. With the spectroscope attached to the large equatoreal a good view was obtained of the lines in the solar spectrum hitherto only recorded during total eclipses.

On the 2nd December 1872 a comet was discovered, which was supposed to be the lost comet of Biela; but, as its identity has been disputed by some authorities, nothing more can be incontestably stated than that a comet was found physically connected with the wonderful meteoric display of the 27th November 1872.

The firing of the Fort time-signal gun at noon and at 8 P.M. by electrical currents from the Observatory was carried out with only 39 failures during the year. The current work of the Meteorological Establishment was maintained satisfactorily, except at one or two stations. The tabulation of results, however, is somewhat in arrears.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

The number of Clergymen belonging to the diocese of Madras at the end of the year was 203, of whom 39 were Government Chaplains, 62 European and East Indian Missionaries, 86 Native Clergymen, and 16 employed in education, or ministering to English congregations, or retired. The number of Clergy in the diocese never before reached 200.

Four ordinations were held during the year, when 6 Europeans and 13 Natives were admitted to Priest's orders, and 3 Europeans or East Indians and 10 Natives to Deacon's orders. One burial-ground was consecrated and 5,293 persons were confirmed. A peal of six bells, the first known in Southern India, were erected in St. George's Cathedral tower.

Stationery.

The value of stock at the beginning of the year was Rupees 5,22,768. The receipts aggregated Rupees 2,05,535, while the value of issues was Rupees 2,87,964, leaving a balance of stock at the close of the year of the value of Rupees 4,40,339. The cost of the establishment, including the Superintendent's salary, was Rupees 7,676.

Government Presses.

There was an increase in the work of the Government Press of 6,927 pages and 3,168,036 impressions, the total number of foolscap pages printed being 183,354, and the impressions 33,331,780. The cost per page was Rupees 1-2-2 for original matter, being a decrease of 9 pice per page on the cost of the previous year. The total cost of the year's working of the Press was Rupees 1,54,254. In the Penitentiary branch the value of the work turned out was estimated at Rupees 45,422 and the cost was Rupees 18,522, making the gain from the employment of the Penitentiary Press Rupees 26,900, against Rupees 22,300 in the previous year.

The work done by the District Presses was increased by the publication of the Proceedings of Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Two new presses were bought during the year. The value of the work done was estimated at Rupees 2,31,924, the receipts were 21,948, and the expenditure Rupees 73,164.

Museums.

The total number of specimens added to the collections in the Government Central Museum was 4,811. Fifty-eight volumes of standard works

were added to the library, besides periodicals, reports, and photographs. Towards the close of the year arrangements were made for a course of popular lectures at the institution. The number of visitors during the year was 112,360.

The visitors to the Rajahmundry Local Museum numbered 30,028, against 18,860 in the preceding year, the increase being due to the occurrence of a celebrated festival.

PART II.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE, AND CHIEF STAPLES.

THE Madras Presidency occupies the southern portion of the peninsula of India from latitude 20° 18′ on the Eastern Coast, and latitude 14° on the Western, to Cape Comorin in latitude 8° 4′. It has consequently a line of sea coast about 1,700 miles in length, without, however, a single really good harbour. The principal mountain ranges are the Eastern and Western Ghauts. The former range is of comparatively trifling elevation, and, starting from the Golconda Hills, it gradually recedes from the coast in a south-western direction, being eventually linked with the Western Ghauts by minor, though more lofty, ranges, such as the Nilgiris and the Palnis, the triangular piece of country thus included between the ranges forming an extensive table-land sloping gradually from west to east. The Western Ghauts rise to over 6,000 feet and run from Cape Comorin to the northern frontier of the Presidency at a distance varying from ten to fifty miles from the coast, the average being about forty miles. Owing to the superior height of these ghauts and their vicinity to the coast, the great rivers of the Presidency all run from west to east, traversing the Eastern Ghauts on their way and falling into the Bay of Bengal. The principal of these are the Godavery, the Kistna, the Pennar, and the Cauvery. The rivers of the Western Coast are numerous, but necessarily short, in their course and unimportant. Exclusive of the Native States, the area of the Presidency is estimated at 138,318 square miles; including these States it may be taken at 184,000 square miles. From the physical features of the country, the climate is necessarily very varied, the arid plains of the East Coast, with the thermometer occasionally rising to 115° in the shade, forming during the greater portion of the year a striking contrast to the green valleys of Malabar and Canara, where the maximum heat is below ninety degrees. The moisture brought up by the south-west monsoon being condensed by the Western Ghauts, the average rainfall between that range of hills and the coast is over 120 inches, most of which falls between the beginning of June and the end of August. A considerable portion of the rain finds its way over the ghauts to the central districts, while even those districts on the Eastern Coast where river irrigation prevails reap the benefit of this monsoon in the increased volume of water which finds its way from the slopes of the Western Ghauts, in which, as above stated, all the great rivers of the Presidency take their rise. The north-east monsoon sets in about the end of September, but the average rainfall during its continuance does not exceed thirty inches.

The chief staples of the Presidency are rice, cholum (a kind of maize), cumboo (a kind of millet), ragi, and varagu amongst food grains; gingelly amongst oil seeds; and chillies, tobacco, sugar-cane, plantains, and betel leaf amongst garden crops; while cotton, as a special crop, has a cultivation almost equalling that of ragi. The trees most grown for their fruits are cocoanut, arecanut, jack, tamarind, and mango. Rice, as might be expected, is produced in the largest quantities in the alluvial and highly-irrigated districts of Tanjore, Godavery, and Kistna on the East Coast, and in Malabar and Canara on the West Coast, where the rainfall is so abundant as to render irrigation by artificial means almost unnecessary. Cholum is most abundant in the table-land districts of Bellary and Kurnool, while cumboo and ragi are most extensively grown in the other inland, but less elevated, districts, such as Salem and Coimbatore. Cocoanut palms flourish most luxuriantly on the banks of the estuaries and backwaters or salt-water lagoons of the western districts of Malabar and Canara, and arecanut palms in the valleys intersecting the lower slopes of the Western Ghauts.

The agricultural statistics of the Madras Presidency are incomplete, owing to the impossibility of procuring any reliable returns from the zemindaries or from the totally unsurveyed district of Canara. Excluding these areas, however, as well as all forests and hill tracts, there remain 83,793 square miles of cultivated and waste lands, regarding which fairly accurate information is attainable. The marginal table shows the extent under the various classes of crops in the revenue year ending 30th June 1872, regarding which it must be remarked that the season was specially unfavorable, and that the returns of the previous year show an additional cultivated area of 1,262,000 acres.

Crops.	Acres.
Food grains	19,980,000
Oil and other seeds..	1,137,000
Garden crop	447,000
Topes and orchards..	435,000
Special crops (including cotton, indigo).	1,948,000
	23,947,000

POLITICAL.

Historical Summary.

The first attempt at the formation of an English Settlement in the Madras Presidency was in conjunction with the Dutch at Pulicat early in the seventeenth century, or about one hundred years after the establishment of the Mahomedan kingdoms of Bijapore and Golconda. Compelled to desist from this attempt, the English formed a trading settlement at Masulipatam in 1620, and shortly afterwards at Armogum, about forty miles north of Pulicat; and in 1639, after permission had been obtained from the Hindu Rajah of Chandragherry, the first English fortress on the Eastern Coast of India was erected at Madras. In 1691 Fort St. David was built at Tegnapatam, near Cuddalore, on a site purchased from a petty native prince.

Until the end of the first half of the following century the English carried on their trading operations tolerably unmolested in the midst of the continual wars between the Mussulman and Mahratta conquerors of the old Southern Hindu powers; the only event really affecting the future career of

the settlements being the acquisition by the French of the village of Pondicherry, which they purchased in 1672 from the King of Bijapore shortly before his dynasty was overthrown by Aurungzebe. In 1744, war broke out between the French and English, and Fort St. George fell—only to be restored again, however, at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1749. The European war being thus ended, the forces of the two powers found both occupation and profit in the various wars between the native princes, and it usually happened that their sympathies or their interests were enlisted on opposite sides. Nearly the whole of Southern India was then subject to the Nizam of Hyderabad, the country in the neighbourhood of Madras being under the immediate rule of a tributary prince, called the Nabob of the Carnatic, while the Mahrattas still held supreme power in Tanjore and the adjacent country. The English first assisted a claimant to the Mahratta throne of Tanjore, and were rewarded by the cession of the town of Devicottah. The French took up the cause of Chanda Sahib, who, in alliance with Mirzapha Jung, opposed Mahomed Ali, Nabob of the Carnatic, and the Nizam Nazir Jung. Chanda Sahib being an old enemy of the Tanjore Prince, the assistance of the English was again invoked and obtained, but Mirzapha Jung succeeded in securing the throne of the Nizam, and the triumph of the French under Dupleix was complete until Clive appeared upon the scene and changed the whole course of the war by seizing Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic, on the 30th August 1751, while Chanda Sahib and the French were besieging Mahomed Ali in Trichinopoly. He himself was besieged in turn, but repulsed all attacks and followed up his success by the victory of Arnee, which virtually placed the Carnatic once more under the ally of the English, although the siege of Trichinopoly was not formally raised until the French detachment, which had retreated to Srirungum, surrendered to Clive and Major Lawrence in June 1752. Chanda Sahib was eventually assassinated by a Mahratta, probably at the instigation of Mahomed Ali.

A quarrel next broke out between Mahomed Ali and Nunjeraj, the Minister of the Rajah of Mysore. The assistance of the latter had been procured by the Nabob by the promise to cede Trichinopoly if he were victorious, but, when he had got all he wanted, he declined to fulfil his agreement. Nunjeraj then had recourse to force, and, though the English at first hesitated to assist the Nabob under such circumstances, the conduct of Nunjeraj in other matters left them no alternative but to treat him as an enemy. The French supported the Mysoreans, and a succession of engagements took place, chiefly in the immediate vicinity of Trichinopoly, in which the English were almost uniformly successful. The recall of Dupleix on the 14th October 1754 led to a cessation of hostilities, but the English continued to aid the Nabob of the Carnatic in the internal management of his dominions, the Nizam Salabut Jung receiving similar assistance from the French under M. Bussy.

The theatre of action was then for some time transferred to Bengal, where Clive took command of the English army, but hostilities recommenced in Southern India in 1757 as soon as it was known that war had again broken out in Europe between the French and English. The French took advantage of the English forces being

1757.

dispersed in various expeditions, and made an unsuccessful attack on Trichinopoly, while another detachment succeeded in gaining possession of Vizagapatam. In 1758 a French fleet appeared off Fort St. David, and the fort fell on the 2nd June. Devicottah was next reduced, and the French Commander, Count de Lally, made a triumphal entry into Pondicherry; but here his success ended for the time, and an expedition against Tanjore resulted in complete failure. In December, however, he besieged Madras itself, and the siege was not raised until two months afterwards,

1759. when an English fleet appeared in the roads. In the meantime the English arms under Colonel Forde were progressing satisfactorily farther north, where Clive had sent a detachment to operate in a tract called the Northern Circars, which had been ceded by the Nizam to the French, and their successes culminated in the fall of Masulipatam on the 7th April, by which the French influence with the Nizam was destroyed, and a tract of territory around Masulipatam, extending eighty miles along the coast and twenty miles inland, was ceded by him to the English. The operations in the south were of a

1760. minor nature until the 22nd January 1760, when the French under Lally were completely defeated at Wandewash, near Arcot, by Colonel Coote, who had arrived with reinforcements from England. This was followed by the capture within a fortnight of Gingee and Arcot. Minor forts fell in rapid succession, and by May the English were in a position to lay siege to Pondicherry. Lally then had recourse to the services of Hyder Ali, an adventurer who subsequently usurped supreme power in Mysore, but at that time merely held high military command under the Rajah. An English detachment sent to meet the Mysoreans was totally defeated, and the situation of the English might have become critical had not home troubles recalled the Mysore troops to their own country. Deprived of their aid, the French cause soon became hopeless, and, on the

1761. 16th January 1761, Pondicherry surrendered. With this event the French power in the Carnatic may be said to have ended; and, so far as the English were concerned, there were no more military operations in Southern India until 1766 beyond granting such little aid as was, from time to time, necessary to enable the Nabob of the Carnatic to keep down his turbulent vassals. Negotiations were carried on with the Nizam of Hyderabad for the cession of the Northern Circars, but with no very satisfactory result; and in 1765 sunnuds transferring these tracts to the Company were obtained direct from the Emperor of Delhi, whose paramount authority was recognized by the Nizam. The Madras authorities, however, hesitated to avail themselves of the powers thus assigned to them except with

1766. the consent of the Nizam; and in 1766, although sending a body of troops to secure their possession, they entered into a treaty with Nizam Ali, agreeing to pay tribute for the Circars and to defend the Nizam against his enemies. In the meantime the Mysore adventurer, Hyder Ali, had succeeded, not only in obtaining supreme power in that province, but in extending his dominion on all sides, and the English were very soon called on, under the treaty, to assist the Nizam and the Mahrattas in checking the advance of Hyder in the direction of their territories. No sooner, however, had operations commenced than Hyder Ali,

by judicious expenditure of treasure, not only bought off the Mahrattas, but actually induced the Nizam to desert his allies and join him in a descent upon the Carnatic. Colonel Smith, who commanded the English troops, finding himself thus opposed to a force infinitely larger than his own, commenced a retreat, followed by the allies who overtook him at Changamma. The English repulsed the attack thus made, but were compelled to continue their retreat to Trinomallee. On being attacked at that place the victory of the English was decisive, the troops of Hyder and of the Nizam retreating in the utmost confusion, while bands of marauding horse, who had been plundering the country up to the very gate of Madras under the command of Hyder's son Tippoo, a boy of seventeen, considered their situation to be no longer secure, and drew off to rejoin the rest of the army. Colonel Smith, however, was too weak to follow up his victory, and withdrew his troops into cantonment for the rains, which were now at hand. Hyder at once took advantage of this inaction to reduce a few unimportant fortresses, but his movements were checked at the hill fort of Amboor, where Captain Calvert, with a garrison of five hundred sepoys and fifteen Europeans defied the utmost efforts of Hyder's armies for nearly a month, when he was relieved by Colonel Smith on the 7th December 1767. Hyder then drew off, and after a few skirmishes he retired above the ghauts, having learned that an expedition from Bombay had captured his fleet in the harbours of Canara and commenced hostile operations in his territories on the Western Coast. Risking an invasion from the east, Hyder hurried over to meet what to him seemed the more imminent danger, and appeared suddenly before Mangalore in such force as to compel the re-embarkation of the expedition. In the meantime, though very imperfectly informed of Hyder's actual movements, the Madras Government resolved to commence offensive operations, and one body of troops under Colonel Wood proceeded to reduce the fortresses under the south-eastern slopes of the ghauts, while another entered Mysore proper under Colonel Smith. The movements of both detachments were at first completely successful, but just as they had united in August 1768, with the view of attacking Bangalore, Hyder returned from the Western Coast and made an attack on the camp of a Mahratta Contingent, which, though unsuccessful, was sufficient to show that there was no chance of reducing Bangalore unless a decisive victory could be first obtained over Hyder in the field. Various marches and counter-marches were undertaken with this object, but in vain, and after reconquering a number of the fortified places on the table-land, Hyder descended into the lowlands by passes unknown to the English, and speedily retook the fortresses in Coimbatore, the Baramahal, and Salem, which in almost all cases had been left most inadequately supplied with troops. He did not, however, care to risk an engagement in the field with Colonel Smith, and a treaty was concluded on the 4th April 1769, on the basis of a mutual restitution of conquests with the exception of Caroor, which was ceded to Hyder on the ground of its being an ancient dependency of Mysore.

A.D. 1768.

From the date of this treaty until the year 1780 the only military operations in the south of India, beyond the usual work of assisting the Nabob of the Carnatic in keeping peace in his own dominions and in his quarrels

with the Tanjore Rajah, were the capture of Pondicherry from the French in 1776, and the reduction of the French Settlement of Mahé on the Western Coast in 1779. The war which broke out again with Hyder in 1780 was attributable to the Nabob of the Carnatic failing to furnish the necessary supplies to enable the English to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty of 1769. Enraged at this apparent treachery and bad faith, Hyder succeeded in forming an alliance with the Nizám and the Mahrattas, and descended on the plains of the Carnatic in July 1780, burning crops and devastating villages, so that a cordon of blackened desert was formed around Madras, commencing at the lake of Pulicat, extending some fifty miles inland, and terminating a little to the north of Pondicherry. The English Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hector Munro, proceeded to Conjeveram, an open town 40 miles from Madras, and directed Colonel Baillie to join him there with troops from the north. Hyder endeavoured to prevent the junction, and Sir Hector, seeing that Colonel Baillie was in danger, sent a detachment under Colonel Fletcher to his aid, which successfully eluded the enemy, and joined Colonel Baillie on the 9th September, only to be included, however, in the general massacre which took place when Colonel Baillie's force was attacked by overwhelming numbers on the following day. Sir Hector Munro considered Conjeveram no longer tenable when he heard the news of this disaster, and commenced a retreat to Madras, which he reached on the 14th September, leaving the field open to Hyder. On receipt of the intelligence at Calcutta, the then Governor-General Warren Hastings suspended the Governor of Madras and despatched Sir Eyre Coote with reinforcements. The latter arrived on the 1st November 1780, but was unable to take the field until the 17th January 1781. On the 19th he relieved Chingleput, and on the 21st retook Carangooly, which had the effect of raising the siege of Wandewash, which had been gloriously defended by Lieutenant Flint. Hearing of the arrival of a French fleet off Pondicherry he proceeded to that place, but, finding that the fleet had brought no land forces, he turned his attention to the protection of Cuddalore. Hyder had followed him down the coast, but moved off when the English general offered him battle, probably considering it more politic to endeavour to weaken the force by cutting off supplies, from the want of which the English army had already experienced considerable difficulty. Thus hampered, the troops remained almost inactive until the 18th June; when an ineffectual attempt was made to capture Chellumbrum. The news of this failure apparently emboldened Hyder to make a decisive attempt to annihilate the English army, and he accordingly advanced and took up a position close to Sir Eyre Coote's camp at Porto Novo, a small town on the coast about 14 miles south of Cuddalore. The battle commenced early on the morning of the 1st July 1781, an English fleet lying close in shore with the view of enabling the embarkation of the remnant of the army in the, by no means impossible, contingency of its being defeated in an encounter with an enemy at the very least eight times its numerical superior. The battle was long and severe, but by 4 P.M. the enemy were in precipitate retreat. The want of proper equipment rendered Sir Eyre Coote unable to take full advantage of the complete victory which he had gained, but he succeeded in again relieving Wandewash on the 18th July, after which he proceeded northwards and joined a detachment from Bengal

at Pulicat, having eluded the force sent to intercept him by adopting a line of march hitherto supposed impassable for troops. Thus reinforced he marched against the fortress of Tripassore and procured its surrender on the 22nd August, just before Hyder's relieving army appeared on the field. A general action took place on the 27th, but with no very decisive result, though the English kept possession of the field. A month later, on the 27th of September, the English commander surprised the enemy near Sholinghur and gained such a victory as put him in a position to throw provisions into Vellore, which had been defended from the commencement of the war against the finest troops and strongest batteries which Hyder's resources could furnish. In November the English army retired for the monsoon to Madras, where it remained until the following January, when it had once more to advance to the relief of Vellore. Hyder then turned his attention to Cuddalore, and succeeded in reducing it with the assistance of a French Contingent which had landed at Porto Novo. Permacoil followed, but Sir Eyre Coote once more arrived in time to save Wandewash. In the meantime war had broken out with the Dutch as well as with the French, and the Dutch Settlements of Sadras, Pulicat, and Negapatam had been captured. A portion of the force employed for the reduction of the latter place was subsequently detached under Colonel Brathwaite to operate in Tanjore. Deceived by false spies, the little force was suddenly surrounded by superior numbers under Hyder's son, Tippoo, and only a small remnant escaped with their lives. To counterbalance this, a rebellion had broken out in Malabar, and a small force of English sent to their aid gained a considerable victory at Tellicherry, which necessitated the immediate despatch of Tippoo to the Western Coast, and Hyder Ali, feeling himself overmatched by Sir Eyre Coote, determined to quit the Coromandel Coast. The English commander then returned with his army to Madras, where he bid them a final farewell, and General Stuart assumed the command in his place. The English force on the Western Coast seemed hardly strong enough successfully to oppose that brought against it, but the news of the death of Hyder at Chittoor on the 7th December 1782 led to Tippoo's speedy return to the head-quarters of the principal army, thereby leaving the field open to the English, who were shortly afterwards reinforced by a considerable number of troops from Bombay under General Matthews. Several places on the coast fell in rapid succession, and eventually the English penetrated to Bednore above the ghauts. Here, however, their success ended, Tippoo returning and compelling the surrender of the place on the 3rd May, after which he marched to the siege of Mangalore, where a small fort was in the occupation of Colonel Campbell. The garrison was insignificant and the material defences of the place contemptible, but Tippoo was unable to take it by assault and his large army remained for many months practically inactive, while his French allies under M. Bussy were being besieged in Cuddalore. On the receipt of the news of the conclusion of peace between France and England, an armistice was agreed upon under which Tippoo was bound to provision the garrison of Mangalore. With but little more than a pretence of observing the letter of the convention, he deliberately broke the spirit by supplying provisions which were utterly unfit for consumption, and the

1783.

1783.

garrison, completely broken down by famine and sickness, were obliged to capitulate on the 30th January 1784, the health of the commander being so undermined that he expired on the 23rd March following. After much evasion and delay, peace was ultimately concluded on the 10th March on the basis of mutual restoration of conquests. During this war many of the English prisoners, including General Matthews, were put to death by Tippoo by poison or still more inhuman means.

1784.

After the conclusion of peace with the English, Tippoo seized about thirty thousand of the Christians of Canara, forcibly converted them to Islam, and deported them to the country above the ghauts. Subsequently, the many rebellions of the Nairs of Malabar on account of a somewhat similar exercise of fanatical zeal in that portion of his territory led to expeditions for the suppression of the several risings; and many of the Nairs having taken refuge in Travancore, Tippoo resolved to invade that country in their pursuit, notwithstanding an intimation that such a proceeding would involve him in another war with the English. His first attempt to enter Travancore ended in failure. A second was more successful, and the country was overrun in the usual cruel manner; but, on his return to Coimbatore, he found an English army in the field at Trichinopoly under the command of General Medows, the Governor of Madras, who had also entered into alliances with the Mahrattas and the Nizam. Tippoo at first withdrew to Seringapatam, which he had established as the capital of his dominions, and the English met with little opposition in the reduction of the various forts along the south-eastern slopes of the ghauts until the 7th September, when their army was attacked by a force commanded by Tippoo in person, which had descended by the Gazalhatti pass. The attack was repulsed, but all General Medows' efforts to bring on a general action were evaded by Tippoo, and nothing but indecisive skirmishes took place, until the Governor-General, Lord Cornwallis, took the field in person, and, assuming the command on the 29th January 1791, at once commenced preparations for a march upon Bangalore, concentrating his army at Vellore. Tippoo hastened to intercept his advance, which he expected would be made by the passes near Amboor, but the demonstration in that direction was a mere feint, and the table-land was reached by the more northerly pass of Mooglee without a shot fired. The pettah or town of Bangalore fell early in March, and on the night of the 20th the fort was taken by assault after a severe contest of little over an hour. While these operations were going on in Mysore, Colonel Hartley from the Madras side had defeated the Sultan's troops near Calicut; and General Abercrombie, Governor of Bombay, had landed at Tellicherry with a considerable force, and reduced Cannanore without encountering much opposition. The name of Tippoo was so hated throughout the province that but little difficulty was met with in the operations in that neighbourhood, and within a very short time the whole of Malabar was in the occupation of the English. Operations on a smaller scale were conducted in the north in concert with the Mahrattas and the Nizam, the latter having also despatched a body of about ten thousand horse to join Lord Cornwallis' army.

1790.

1791.

On the 4th of May the English army left Bangalore to march against Scringapatam; but the route was so difficult, the means of transport so

limited, and the devastation of the country by Tippoo so thoroughly carried out, that, notwithstanding a successful engagement at Arikera, only nine miles from Seringapatam, Lord Cornwallis was compelled to abandon his plan of operations for the time and retire to the vicinity of Bangalore, where he occupied himself for some time in reducing a number of hill forts. The Nizam's troops and the Mahrattas having worked their way up from the north and reinforced his army with both men and supplies, Lord Cornwallis again appeared before the walls of Seringapatam on the 5th February 1792. On the night of the 6th, the outlying encampment and redoubts were carried and the city closely invested on two sides. Preparations were made for the vigorous conduct of the siege, and on the 16th the army was joined by that of General Abercrombie from Malabar. A few days previously Tippoo had made overtures for peace, but the negotiations did not lead to a cessation of preparations for the siege, and it was evident that the fall of Seringapatam was close at hand when, on the 24th February, orders were issued for the discontinuance of all hostilities, peace having been agreed upon on the basis of a cession to the allies of one-half of the dominions of which Tippoo was in possession before the war, the payment of three crores and thirty lakhs of rupees, and the restitution of all prisoners including those retained from the time of Hyder. Under this treaty the English came into possession of the Baramahal, Dindigul, Malabar, and Coorg, the latter being restored to the Rajah, who had rendered essential aid to the English in the course of the war. 1792.

Though thus severely disabled, Tippoo was not rendered completely powerless. He lost no time in commencing a series of intrigues with the view of winning over those who had been the allies of the English, and even despatched an embassy to Paris to try and obtain the assistance of the French. His overtures being rejected by Louis XVI., he renewed them after the revolution had broken out, and a paltry contingent of ninety-nine men from the Mauritius landed at Mangalore in 1798. The aid thus received was contemptible, but the object of applying for it was manifest, and the then Governor-General, Lord Mornington, resolved to act at once instead of waiting till Tippoo had matured his plans. Instructions were despatched for the immediate adoption of such measures as were necessary to place the Madras army on a satisfactory footing, and an alliance was entered into with the Nizam. The object of the Governor-General was to obtain possession of the maritime territory still under Tippoo, and thus preclude him from communication with the French; and, before commencing the war, an opportunity was afforded him of averting it by timely concession, but all efforts at negotiation were futile, and offensive operations were determined on. The army of the Carnatic was placed under the command of General Harris, while another force from Malabar under General Stuart ascended into Coorg early in March 1799. Tippoo directed his first efforts against this latter army, but was beaten at Sedasseer near Periapatam, and in the meantime General Harris and the Nizam's troops crossed the Mysore frontier. Tippoo turned to meet them, and was defeated with severe loss in a general action at Malvelly on the 27th March. He then retired to Seringapatam, and the allies advanced to the seige, which lasted for a month before a practicable breach was made. The 1799.

assault commenced at one o'clock on the 4th May, and before evening Tippoo was dead, and the whole town in the possession of the English.

The dynasty of Hyder and Tippoo having practically come to an end with the fall of the latter, the settlement of the country was effected by the restoration of Mysore proper to the representative of the ancient royal family whose rights had been usurped by Hyder. The greater part of the remainder was then divided between the English and the Nizam, the districts of Canara, Coimbatore, and Wynaad falling to the share of the former. A portion was also reserved for the Peishwa, with the view of its forming a basis for a new treaty with the Mahratta Empire. Arrangements were at the same time made by which Mysore could never again become a great military power, and, to provide against the most remote contingencies, it was stipulated that the heads of all the passes on the table-land should remain for ever in the hands of the British.

The military history of the Madras Presidency may be said to cease with the treaty of 1799, all subsequent addition of territory, with one exception, having been peacefully acquired. Before noting these, a brief recapitulation will be made of the territorial acquisitions already alluded to.

As stated in the opening paragraph of this article, a trading settlement was established at Masulipatam in 1620, and in 1639 and in 1691 Forts St. George and St. David were built at Madras and Tegnapatam, respectively, by the permission of the ruling Hindu princes. The fort of Tellicherry, in Malabar, was similarly established in 1708. The first footing in Tanjore was gained by the cession of Devicottah in 1749, as a reward for assistance rendered to a successful claimant to the throne. The Nizams Mirzapha Jung and Salabut Jung had ceded Masulipatam and portions of the Northern Circars to the French; but, on the capture of Masulipatam by the English in 1757, the influence of the French was broken, and the town of Masulipatam and a considerable tract of the surrounding territory was made over to the English. In 1765 sunnuds ceding the whole of the Northern Circars were obtained direct from the Emperor of Delhi, but the Madras Government thought it more politic to obtain the consent of the Nizam also, and in 1766 the five Circars of Ellore, Chicacole, Rajahmundry, Moostafarnugger, and Moortizanugger or Guntoor were ceded by treaty on the English agreeing to pay an annual subsidy of nine lakhs, or to furnish military assistance when required. A life-interest in the Circar of Guntoor was retained on behalf of the Nizam's brother Bazalut Jung, and it did not come into the possession of the English until 1768, six years after the death of Bazalut Jung. The Dutch settlements of Pulicat, Sadras, and Negapatam were annexed in 1781. The earlier wars with Hyder and Tippoo were concluded with a peace on the basis of mutual restitution of territory, but by the treaty of 1792 the districts of Malabar and Salem and the Dindigul division of Madura were acquired by the English, and on the partition of Tippoo's territory in 1799 the districts of Canara and Coimbatore fell to the share of the British Government.

During the wars of the eighteenth century the English more than once interfered in the disputes between the Rajah of Tanjore and the Nabob of the Carnatic, and in 1776 a treaty was concluded by which Nagore and 277 villages were ceded to the Company. The internal affairs of the kingdom

continued to go on from bad to worse, and, after a turbulent period of disputed succession, the rightful claimant to the throne, on being put into power in 1799, executed a treaty resigning the administration of the kingdom into the hands of the British, on the understanding that he would receive a provision of one lakh of pagodas and one-fifth of the net revenues. The titular dignity became extinct in 1855 through failure of heirs.

In 1800 a new treaty was entered into with the Nizam, by which a considerable increase was made in the British Subsidiary Force, on account of which the Nizam ceded all the territories he had acquired by the Mysore treaties of 1792 and 1799, together with the taluq of Adoni and all other taluqs situated to the south of the rivers Toombuddra and Kistna. These are known by the name of the Ceded Districts, and comprise the provinces of Bellary and Cuddapah.

The English having in all the earlier wars of the peninsula supported the cause of Mahomed Ali, Nabob of the Carnatic, and having in fact secured him both the original possession of his kingdom and the power of retaining it, the revenues of the Carnatic were looked to for the defrayal of the expenses of the wars, and with this view the present district of Chingleput, then known as "the Jaghire," was made over to the Company in 1763. This was rented to the Nabob for some time, but in 1780 the British Government took the management into their own hands. As new wars arose fresh agreements were made, and a series of treaties were executed culminating in that of 1792, three years before the death of Mahomed Ali, and the accession of Omdut-ool-Oomrah, by which the Nabob agreed to pay a large subsidy, and, in order to secure punctual payment, the English were authorized to collect tribute direct from a large number of the poligars or local chiefs. In the event of the balance not being paid, the English were further authorized to assume the management of certain specified districts. In accordance with this treaty, tribute was collected throughout a great part of the Tinnevelly and Madura Districts, and in 1795 the Company assumed the entire management of the Ramnad division of the present district of Madura. On the fall of Seringapatam in 1799 it was discovered that both Mahomed Ali and Omdut-ool-Omrah had been carrying on a treasonable correspondence with Mysore, and the treaty of 1792 having thus been infringed, the British Government resolved to assume the entire management of the Carnatic, and proposed a treaty for the purpose. Omdut-ool-Omrah having died before arrangements were concluded, and his reputed son Ali Hoossain having rejected the terms offered him, another grandson of Mahomed Ali, named Azeem-ood-Dowlah, was declared his successor, and an arrangement was entered into on the 31st July 1801, by which he resigned the government of the country into the hands of the British, retaining the titular dignity and receiving a liberal stipend. The effect of this treaty was to bring under British rule the whole of the country from the Northern Circars to Cape Comorin, with the exception of the French settlements of Pondicherry and Karikal and the Danish settlement of Tranquebar. The titular dignity of Nabob of the Carnatic was continued until 1855, when there was a failure of direct heirs. The present representative of the family bears the title of Prince of Arcot, and has the position of the first native nobleman of Madras.

In 1838 internal mismanagement and suspicion of treasonable intrigue on

the part of the Nabob of Kurnool led to the occupation of his territory by an armed force and to its subsequent annexation. Tranquebar was ceded by the Danes in 1845, since which time there has been no accession of territory to the Madras Presidency. The district of North Canara was transferred to the Bombay Presidency in 1862.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

The Administration of the Madras Presidency is vested in a Governor, with a Council of three Members, one of whom is the Commander-in-Chief for the time being, and the others members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

For revenue and general administrative purposes the Presidency is divided into 21 districts, each of which is placed, as a general rule, under the charge of a Collector and Magistrate, the Collectors being subject to the direct control of a Board of Revenue located in the Presidency Town, and composed of three members of the Covenanted Civil Service. Every Collector and Magistrate must be a Covenanted Civil Servant, and is usually assisted by three other Covenanted Officers, termed respectively Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Head Assistant, and Assistant. In five districts,* however, there is no Sub-Collector, and in three† there is no Head Assistant. In the district of the Nilgiris the principal administrative officer is termed the Commissioner of the Nilgiris and has only one Assistant; while in the district of Madras, which consists of the Presidency Town only, the functions of Collector are discharged by the Collector of Sea Customs concurrently with his other duties. Besides the Covenanted Assistants already specified, the Collectors of all districts are aided in treasury matters by Uncovenanted Assistants, called Deputy Collectors, and in the larger districts one or more of these officers is also attached for general duties, while in the maritime districts the work connected with the manufacture and sale of salt under the monopoly is usually placed under the charge of a Deputy Collector specially employed for the purpose. Each district is divided into taluqs, the general superintendence of which is distributed between the Collector and his various assistants. For each taluq there is a special local Revenue and Magisterial head, called a Tahsildar, and in the larger taluqs he is aided by one or more Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates. In the zemindary tracts these local officers possess magisterial powers only, but they are still available for general executive or administrative purposes. The taluqs are again sub-divided into villages under a headman or potail, who is vested with petty judicial and magisterial powers.

* Trichinopoly.
Kurnool.
South Canara.
Madras.
The Nilgiris.

† Chingleput.
Madras.
The Nilgiris.

For the purposes of forest administration there is an Inspector of Forests for the Presidency; but every Collector is the Forest Conservator of his own district, and for this purpose he is aided by a professional Deputy Conservator placed immediately under his orders.

In each district there is also a Superintendent of Police under the departmental orders of an Inspector-General, but subordinate to the magistracy in all matters connected with the detection and suppression of crime. In the work of supervision of the police stations scattered throughout the district,

the Superintendent is assisted by Inspectors (usually natives), to each of whom is entrusted the direct charge of a taluq, or of a tract of country of somewhat similar extent and importance.

The administration of civil and criminal justice is under the superintendence of the High Court, which exercises ordinary original jurisdiction within the Presidency town, and appellate jurisdiction throughout the whole of the Presidency. In each of the districts above mentioned, with the exception of the Nilgiris and the Town of Madras, there is a District and Sessions Court presided over by a Judge, who is a member of the Covenanted Civil Service. In two districts there are two such Courts, and in the Nilgiris the functions of a District and Sessions Judge are exercised by the Commissioner. The Court next in importance to the District Courts is that of the Subordinate Judge, who is usually a native officer, and is empowered to try all original suits and in most cases to exercise Small Cause Court powers up to Rupees 500. The powers of a subordinate judge are also exercised by six courts originally established for the trial of small cause suits, and usually presided over by a Covenanted Officer. The next in grade and most widely distributed and generally useful court is that of the District Munsif, with jurisdiction in all suits of which the value does not exceed Rupees 2,500 and with Small Cause Court powers in suits up to Rupees 50. There are 111 of these courts in the Presidency, the territorial jurisdiction being usually limited to a tract of much the same size as a taluq. The judicial powers of the heads of villages as Village Munsifs extend to suits for personal property up to Rupees 10, and as arbitrators up to Rupees 100, and they may summon Punchayets to decide suits for personal property, without limitation as to value, with the consent of parties.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES, SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Landed Tenures.

The principal landed tenures of the Madras Presidency are the Zemindari and the Ryotwari.

Zemindari.—Considerable difference of opinion has arisen from time to time as to whether the Zemindars are "Landlords" or "Hereditary Farmers of revenue." But, as their position has now been very definitely fixed by law, it is immaterial to consider which designation is the more appropriate. As regards Government, they are proprietors* (usually of a large tract of country) subject to the annual payment of a fixed amount. As regards the actual occupants or cultivators of the soil, their position may be gathered from Sections 11 and 12, Act VIII. of 1865, Madras, the provisions of which may be stated briefly as follows:—

* Regulation 25 of 1802.

(1.) All contracts for rent shall be enforced.

(2.) When no contract has been made, the rent shall be the money-assessment fixed on the fields at the time of survey.

(3.) When no such assessment was fixed prior to 1st January 1859, the rent shall be determined according to local usage; failing the above two methods, such rates shall be decreed as may appear just to the Collector.

(4.) In the case of waste lands, landholders may arrange their own term of rent subject to the proviso that existing rights must not be infringed.

(5.) All rents are subject to enhancement, with the sanction of the Collector, on account of improvements executed by the Zemindar, or when the revenue payable by the Zemindar has been increased on account of improvements executed by Government.

(6.) Occupants can only be ejected from their holdings on their declining to enter into any agreement regarding the rent to be paid, or on their failing to pay the amount agreed on, and with the sanction of a Civil or Revenue Court.

From the above it will be seen that the rights of old occupants have been carefully protected.

Zemindars are at liberty to alienate the whole or any portion of their estates subject to certain restrictions for the regulation of the distribution of assessment. In the case of *ancient* Zemindaries the eldest son exclusively succeeds, the other members of the family being entitled to maintenance from the estate.

Sections 8 to 12, Regulation 25 of 1802, Regulation 1 of 1819.

The term "Mutadari" is practically synonymous with Zemindari, but it is more generally applied to the new estates formed under the operation of Regulation 25 of 1802. In the case of these estates the ordinary Hindu rule of inheritance prevails.

The above tenures prevail chiefly in the Northern Circars, but they are also found in Madura, Nellore, North Arcot, &c.

Ryotwari.—The distinctive feature of the ryotwari tenure is that the actual *ryot* or cultivator of the soil deals directly with Government without the intervention of any middleman, and has an inviolable right to possession so long as he pays the assessment due on his fields. He has the option annually of increasing or decreasing his holding or abandoning it altogether, and the exercise of this option necessitates an annual settlement, not for the purpose of *re-assessing* the land, but merely to decide the amount which each ryot shall pay, and to issue fresh puttahs or leases when any change occurs in the extent of the holding. The land thus entered in a ryot's puttah is, to all intents and purposes, his private property, which he is at liberty to sub-let, mortgage, or sell as he deems fit, the land and the crops thereon remaining as security for the due payment of the Government revenue. The ryotwari tenure prevails throughout the greater part of the Madras Presidency, having, in most cases, taken the place of the Mahomedan system of renting whole villages to one individual, and leaving it to him to sub-rent to the villagers. In Malabar and Canara the distinctive feature of the absence of a middleman remains, but the rent is fixed as a lump sum payable on the estate or holding, and not, as elsewhere, on each individual field, and the right of private property in land, now practically recognised in every ryot in the Presidency, appears in these two districts to have always existed without interruption. A somewhat similar right of ancient hereditary occupancy, under the term Mirasi, is claimed in various parts of the Presidency, more especially in Chingleput and South Arcot. The village joint-rent system prevails only to a small extent, and is practically the same as ryotwari, inasmuch as the villagers deal directly with Government. The whole community, however, are jointly responsible for the revenue of the village, the apportionment of the assessment being made among themselves.

Oolungoo.—The peculiarity of the Oolungoo renting system is that, when the assessment in kind was commuted into a money assessment, it was agreed that it should vary with the current price of grain whenever it rose more than 10 per cent. above the commutation rate, or fell more than 5 per cent. below it. This system exists, but only to a small extent, in the districts of Tanjore and Tinnevelly.

System of Survey.

The Survey Department in the Madras Presidency was organized in 1858, but only brought to its present strength in 1865-66. It combines the operations of a revenue or cadastral survey with those of a perfect topographical survey on a trigonometrical basis. The former, with few exceptions, is confined to land paying land-tax to Government on the ryotwari system. The fields are measured in triangles and plotted in village maps on the scale of five chains to an inch ($\frac{1}{396}$), exhibiting all topographical details and the limits of every field, and recording its content. Lands held on tenure other than ryotwari, ranges of hills, and tracts of waste land or forest of inferior value are excluded from the minute detailed field survey. They are, however, topographically surveyed on a scale of four inches to a mile (unless of a rugged and unhealthy nature, when a reduced scale is adopted), and, from these topographical, revenue, and purely topographical surveys combined, taluq maps are constructed on the scale of one inch to a mile. These are again reduced one-half to form district maps.

Up to the end of 1872-73 the revenue survey of eight districts had been completed. In eight others it is in progress. The extent surveyed and plotted in fields is 40,848 square miles. The whole extent topographically surveyed and mapped is 48,872 square miles. The excess of assessable area brought to light by the survey ranges from 2 to 23 per cent., the average being about 12 per cent. The topographical maps of 67 taluqs have been completed. Of these 34 have been lithographed.

The Revenue Survey has been tested by comparison with 234 Great Trigonometrical survey stations. The average error per mile is 7·6 feet.

Photo-zincography has lately been introduced to effect the reduction and reproduction of maps at a reduced cost.

System of Settlement.

The general principles upon which the revision of the land assessment of the Madras Presidency is conducted are fully discussed and laid down in the printed Selections from the Records of the Madras Government, published in 1858, and numbered 53.

The productive powers of the soil, as in other countries, form the basis of assessment; but permanence of irrigation, proximity of markets, facilities for transit, and other local circumstances which tend to raise the value of the produce are likewise taken into account in fixing the rates to be charged per acre. The soils have been classed according to their origin or general characteristics, and then sub-divided according to their component parts of clay, sand, lime, and organic matter, which have a decided influence on their

fertility, leaving their chemical properties of salts, acids, and mineral ingredients to be discretionally dealt with in connexion with other circumstances affecting productiveness. This system of classification admits of the adoption of fixed rules sufficiently general and comprehensive for all practical purposes. Five distinctive series, each having a different origin or basis of formation, have been adopted, and they are as follow :—

(1.) *The alluvial and exceptional series.*—This takes in the rich *lanka* or island soils deposited from rivers, and also provides for the garden and other soils which have been permanently improved.

(2.) *The regur series*, or what is termed commonly (though not very suitably) the black cotton soil. The great fertility of the regur is owing to its containing mineral matter in a fine comminuted state.

(3.) *The red ferruginous series*, originating from sandstone, laterite, &c., and possessing distinct characteristics in its constitution and fertility.

(4.) *The calcareous series*, deriving its character from a substratum of lime, and which has a chalky appearance. But this series was so rarely found that this fourth division has been practically abolished and is never used.

(5.) *The arenaceous series*, comprising chiefly the sandy littoral tracts, either adjoining the sea-shore or running up by the side of estuaries and comprising marine alluvium.

The average fertility of these several kinds of soil is generally admitted to range in the above order, but the grades of fertility in each kind are so wide that a single rate of assessment will not suffice for each, and as the texture of the soil has been generally found practically to indicate its productive power and adaptiveness to particular descriptions of crop, the table adopted by the Settlement Department further provides for a sub-division of the series into *classes* dependent on the proportion of impalpable powder, commonly known as clay, contained in them.

These classes are denominated—

(1.) *Clayey*, containing more than two-thirds of clay, or impalpable powder.

(2.) *Mixed* or *loamy*, containing from one-third to two-thirds of clay.

(3.) *Sandy* or *gravelly*, containing not more than one-third of clay.

Each of these grades or classes is then divided into "sorts," never exceeding three, which are determined chiefly by the quantity of organic matter, or the presence of other valuable or deleterious ingredients. The table thus laid down stands as follows :—

DESCRIPTION OF SOILS.

I.—*Alluvial and Exceptional Series.*

1. Lanka or island soils	1st sort 2nd do.
2. Permanently improved Totacal (garden) or Jareeb and other land.	1st sort 2nd do.

II.—*Regur Series.*

3. Clay regur, containing upwards of two-thirds of clay.	1st sort 2nd do. 3rd do.

4. Mixed or loamy regur, containing from one-third to two-thirds of clay.	1st sort. 2nd do. 3rd do.
5. Sandy regur, containing not more than one-third of clay.	1st sort. 2nd do. 3rd do.

III.—*Red Ferruginous Series.*

6. Clay, containing upwards of two-thirds clay ..	1st sort. 2nd do. 3rd do.
7. Mixed or loamy, containing from one-third to two-thirds of clay.	1st sort. 2nd do. 3rd do.
8. Sandy or gravelly, containing not more than one-third of clay.	1st sort. 2nd do. 3rd do.

IV.—*White and Grey Calcareous Series.*

9. Clay, upwards of two-thirds of clay	1st sort. 2nd do.
10. Mixed or loamy, one-third to two-thirds of clay ..	1st sort. 2nd do.
11. Sandy or gravelly, under one-third of clay ..	1st sort. 2nd do.

V.—*Arenaceous Series.*

12. Loamy or mixed, one-third to two-thirds of clay ..	1st sort. 2nd do.
13. Sandy, from one-third to one-tenth clay	1st sort. 2nd do.
14. Sand, under one-tenth clay of	1st sort. 2nd do.

In practice this system of classification has been found suitable and easily intelligible; and the classifier, by the aid of a few simple experiments, and by his own experience in the field, is enabled to fit the soils correctly into this standard table.

The next step in settlement operations is the ascertaining and assignment of grain values to these several classes and sorts of soils. Much consideration is given to this important subject, and every precaution is taken to obtain as fair results as possible. The Deputy Directors and the heads of their field establishments, as well as other trustworthy subordinates, make numerous experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the actual outturn or yield of land sown with staple products, taking full, ordinary, and indifferent crops, and with the aid of intelligent and respectable ryots, representatives of a community and selected for their knowledge of agriculture, an average per acre, such as will apply to a series of years, good and bad, and to ordinary

tillage, is eventually fixed for each kind of soil. Although, as might be expected, the ryots invariably underrate the produce, and their estimates often materially differ among themselves, still the relative values upon the whole generally accord with the rates of the tentative scale adopted by the Settlement Department after experiment. This, of course, gives confidence in the correctness of the classification.

From the results so obtained a deduction of $\frac{1}{4}$th to $\frac{1}{8}$th is usually made to compensate for vicissitudes of season, as well as to allow for such portions of fields as, being taken up by bunds, pathways, water-courses, &c., are unproductive, but nevertheless included in the area of the "Survey field."

The conversion of the grain produce of the land to a money value is sometimes attained with difficulty, owing to the imperfect accounts of market (bazaar) prices obtainable from the Revenue authorities, and the uncertainty oftentimes of the actual capacity of the reputed local measures. The price lists were formerly prepared in the taluqs without much care, and do not represent accurately the value of grain in the ryot's wholesale transactions, as the bazaar prices from which these lists were framed are naturally often affected by fortuitous circumstances. Until recently the statements of prices were compiled for as long a series of years as procurable, and averages struck for every seven and ten years, and a general average deduced from these was applied to the conversion of grain into money values. The prices for the months in which the ryots chiefly sell their produce were selected, care being taken to reduce the country measures of the accounts to the standard measure of 100 cubic inches. But in 1869 it was ruled that the commutation prices should be determined according to the average prevailing during the series of 20 years from Fusly 1255 (A.D. 1845-46) to Fusly 1274 (A.D. 1864-65). These quotations, however, represent the merchants' selling prices, and, if applied to the ryots' transactions, would obviously tend to over-assessment; but, in order to obtain the wholesale or ryots' prices, a percentage deduction ranging from 8 to 20 per cent., according to local circumstances of the district, is usually made from the market prices. This not only meets the cost of carriage and the merchants' profits, but fixes liberally for the ryot the approximate wholesale price he has really obtained.

The lands having been classified according to their physical and mechanical composition, their productive powers ascertained by experiments of outturn of produce per acre and consultation with ryots, and these results converted into a money equivalent, based on the average selling prices of a series of 20 years, a percentage deduction being made therefrom on account of carriage and merchants' profits, the next step is the estimation of the cultivation expenses. The mode in which the calculations were made in the earlier settlements varied considerably. In some the various items were calculated in grain and afterwards converted into money; in others the expenses were shown in money at once, and this course is now generally adopted. The items brought to account are generally a portion of the original cost of ploughing bullocks and agricultural implements, paid laborers, seed, and in some cases also the cost of feeding bullocks, although usually this item is taken as a set-off against the price of straw, which does not form an asset in calculating the money-value of the produce grown. The cost of cultivation is estimated differently by different persons, and it

does in itself vary considerably under vicissitudes of season, description of crops grown, condition of cultivation, &c. Attempts to get at the exact expenditure from ryots have been of little avail beyond aiding in determining the relative cost for the different descriptions of soil. The greatest labor is generally bestowed upon the better soils, although theoretically the poorer ones often require more expenditure to bring them into ordinary bearing, but practically the ryots are content with the smaller return on these for the smaller outlay, particularly as the return is generally less certain than in the superior soils.

The cultivation expenses being deducted from the gross assets, the result is the approximate net profit on the land, half of which is taken as the Government demand, and, being applied to each description of soil, becomes what is termed the "Money rate," or future assessment for wet and dry lands respectively. The modifications to be made on account of markets, communications, and efficacy of irrigation now come into consideration, and this brings us to the important process of "grouping of villages," by which arrangement the set of standard rates framed for each group is applied to each village according to its worth and capabilities. To carry out this operation of grouping, the following points are observed :—

Markets.—Proximity to a large place of trade or consumption is, of course, a very great advantage in the disposal of produce, and is duly taken into account.

Irrigation—Is estimated with regard to the security and permanency of the supply, and according to the relative advantages of distribution, levels, &c. When lands are irrigated by lifting water, a deduction is made in the assessment of the fields thus watered.

Roads and Communications.—Transport by canal, railway, or road is also taken into consideration, as, not only does it enable the ryot to get his produce easily to market, but proximity to these lines of communication is often as advantageous as being near to the market itself.

Similarity of Soils and Position.—Clusters of villages at the foot of hills possessing the same soils and substratum, as well as other similar characteristics, would fall into one group as would a collection of delta villages irrigated by the same source and composed of the same kind of alluvial soil.

The villages having been thus properly grouped, the rates appertaining to each group are next applied. Thus, if the 2nd group be deemed the normal or natural one, the money-rates as actually worked out are applied to all 2nd group villages, whilst the rates of the 1st and 3rd groups are respectively raised or lowered one grade. Again, if there be a 4th group, to this is affixed a set of rates one gradation lower throughout than those of the 3rd. This grouping is consequently, as already stated, a very important point, and the effect is to raise the assessment of the more favorably situated villages, to allow the ordinary ones to retain their normal position, and to show consideration in the shape of lower rates to those villages whose situation, poverty, or indifferent irrigation render this indulgence absolutely necessary.

When a second crop is grown on *Nunjai* (irrigated) lands, half the single rate is charged for such crops, unless the ryot offers to compound, when a consolidated double crop assessment is levied at ⅓rd, ¼th, or ⅕th of the rates charged on the first crop.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY.

The British territory under the Madras Government is divided into 21 districts, and, *after excluding the zemindary tracts*, these are sub-divided into taluqs and villages as under :—

Districts.	Population, including Zemindary Tracts.	Area.	Villages.	Taluqs.	Districts.	Population, including Zemindary Tracts.	Area.	Villages.	Taluqs.
		Sq.Miles	No.	No.			Sq.Miles	No.	No.
Ganjam ...	1,487,227	8,313	1,410	3	Tanjore ...	1,975,042	3,654	2,411	9
Vizagapatam.	2,284,254	18,344	157	2	Trichinopoly...	1,197,936	3,515	1,255	5
Godavery ...	1,584,179	6,224	955	9	Madura ...	2,259,263	9,502	780	6
Kistna ...	1,439,252	8,036	1,335	11	Tinnevelly ...	1,689,421	5,176	1,094	9
Nellore ...	1,375,349	8,462	869	9	Coimbatore ...	1,754,705	7,432	1,515	10
Cuddapah ...	1,313,762	8,367	1,062	11	Nilgiris ...	50,194	749	17	1
Bellary ...	1,653,154	11,007	2,301	15	Salem	1,963,243	7,483	2,546	9
Kurnool ...	955,457	7,358	697	8	South Canara.	918,870	3,902	1,284	5
Madras ...	395,440	27	21	1	Malabar ...	2,274,466	6,002	431	10
Chingleput ...	940,744	2,753	1,665	6					
North Arcot...	2,007,667	7,139	2,929	9	Total ...	31,312,150	138,318	27,736	156
South Arcot...	1,762,525	4,873	3,002	8					

CENSUS.

The first census of the Madras Presidency was taken in 1822, when the population was returned at 13,476,923. The next enumeration, within the same territorial limits, was in the year 1836-37, when the numbers were returned at 13,967,395, or an increase of only 490,472 in fourteen years, a result doubtless chiefly due to defective census returns, but also attributable in some measure to the epidemic cholera prevailing from 1818 to 1826 or 1827, and to the later epidemic, preceded by famine, which raged in 1833 and 1834. The first of the quinquennial enumerations was taken in 1851-52, when the population was found to have risen to 22,031,697, of which 273,190 belonged to the district of Kurnool which had been annexed after the previous census was taken. An increase of 58 per cent. in fifteen years shows very clearly that one or other of the censuses was extremely inaccurate, and it is now believed that many of the zemindaries were omitted, or their population much under-stated in the returns for 1836-37. The results of the four quinquennial enumerations are shown in the margin. The figures for 1861-62 and 1866-67 are exclusive of North Canara, which was transferred to Bombay in 1862, with a population at that time of somewhere about 300,000.

Years.	Population.
1851-52..	.. 22,031,697
1856-57..	.. 22,857,855
1861-62..	.. 24,656,509
1866-67..	.. 26,539,052

The Census of 1871 was taken in accordance with the desire of the Supreme Government for a general census of the whole of India. Experience having shown that the circumstances of the country were such as to render it dangerous to rely on a census taken on a single day, a preliminary house-to-house enumeration was resolved on, and full instructions were issued by the Board of Revenue in September 1870 to all Collectors, who, as usual, were made responsible for the conduct of the operations within their respective districts. In the beginning of January 1871 the preliminary work commenced by the accountants of each village preparing and transmitting to the Tahsildars of the taluq a series of statistical returns and

registers of the houses, area, and assessment of their villages, in order to prepare which the accountants had to proceed from house to house and affix a number to each in such a manner as to last till the 15th of November, the day fixed for the final enumeration. As a rule, these returns reached the taluq offices in time to permit of returns for each taluq being compiled and forwarded to the Collectors of the districts by the 15th February, after which the house registers were returned to the village accountants for use during the preliminary enumeration, which commenced on the 15th July, except in South Canara and Malabar, where it commenced earlier so as to permit of the work being completed before the outbreak of the south-west monsoon. Before the end of July, the inmates of every house were registered and the returns dispatched to the local Supervisor, usually the Revenue Inspector of the range, who tested ten per cent. of the entries and sent back for amendment such returns as he found incorrectly prepared, the work of the Supervisors being again tested by Tahsildars and Divisional Officers. In municipalities and cantonments the census was conducted under the supervision of the Municipal Commissioners and Military Authorities acting in concert with the Collector of the district, and in such cases the preliminary enumeration was usually delayed until September or October.

The final enumeration took place on the 15th of November 1871 in all the villages and towns of the Presidency, except in the district of Tanjore and the town of Palghaut, where it was thought expedient to defer it for a few days on account of the occurrence of festivals and the presence of numerous strangers. The returns prepared on the 15th were sent to the Supervisors to be tested and then transferred to the Tahsildars, who forwarded them after careful examination to the Collectors, by whom they were transmitted to the Census Office at Madras for final scrutiny and tabulation. The enumerators employed in taking the census were for the most part village officials who received no extra remuneration, but in the larger villages and towns it was necessary to employ paid enumerators in addition. Zemindars usually exerted themselves to assist in obtaining correct results on their own estates, and much assistance was gratuitously afforded in many ways by native gentlemen throughout the Presidency. The number of enumerators employed was 71,641, being about 1 to every 436 of the population. The total charge incurred on this account amounted to Rupees 33,341, or Rupees 1-1-0 per thousand of the population.

Naturally the people were somewhat suspicious of the object of the census, but there was little or no active opposition, and any defects in the returns are attributable more to the incapacity or caste prejudices of the enumerators than to anything else. Careful enumerators found little difficulty, as a rule, in overcoming the reticence usually found in supplying information regarding the female population, and in the case of the census of Mahomedan females the difficulty was much less than had been anticipated.

The result of the final examination and tabulation of the returns was to fix the population of the Presidency at 31,597,872, being a gross increase of 5,058,820 over the figures for 1866-67, and a net increase of 4,274,452 after deducting the population in localities not included in the previous census. This increase is so great as to lead to the conclusion that previous censuses had erred in the direction of understating rather than exaggerating the

population, except in a few localities, such as the town of Madras. Particulars regarding the distribution of the population are given in the annexed table :—

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	No. of Taluqs.	No. of Villages.*	No. of Houses.	Population.	Average No. of Houses to a Square Mile.	Average No. of Houses to a Village.	Average No. of Persons to a Square Mile.	Average No. of Persons to a House.	Average No. of Persons to a Village.	Average No. of Persons to a Taluq.
Ganjam ...	8,313	3	4,562	341,404	1,520,088	41·1	74·8	182·9	4·45	333·2	506,696
Vizagapatam...	18,344	2	8,581	489,419	2,159,199	26·7	57·0	117·7	4·41	251·6	1,079,599
Godavery ...	6,224	9	2,202	339,712	1,592,939	62·6	177·0	255·9	4·08	723·4	176,993
Kistna... ...	8,036	11	2,140	282,358	1,452,374	35·1	131·9	180·7	5·14	678·7	132,034
Nellore ...	8,462	9	2,417	263,820	1,376,811	31·1	109·2	162·7	5·21	569·6	152,979
Cuddapah ...	8,367	11	1,337	339,063	1,351,194	40·5	253·6	161·5	3·98	1010·6	122,836
Bellary ...	11,007	15	2,540	351,943	1,668,006	32·0	138·6	151·5	4·73	656·7	111,200
Kurnool ...	7,358	8	787	205,884	959,640	28·0	261·6	130·4	4·66	1219·4	119,955
Chingleput ...	2,753	6	2,362	141,434	938,184	51·4	59·9	340·7	6·63	397·2	156,364
North Arcot ...	7,139	9	5,292	329,844	2,015,278	46·2	62·3	282·3	6·11	380·8	223,920
South Arcot ...	4,873	8	3,198	228,761	1,755,817	46·9	71·6	360·3	7·67	549·0	219,477
Tanjore ...	3,654	9	3,935	369,984	1,973,731	101·3	94·0	540·1	5·33	501·6	219,303
Trichinopoly ...	3,515	5	1,644	210,690	1,200,408	59·9	128·2	341·5	5·69	730·1	240,081
Madura ...	9,502	6	5,459	443,513	2,266,615	46·7	81·2	238·5	5·11	415·2	377,769
Tinnevelly ...	5,176	9	1,824	403,803	1,693,959	78·0	221·4	327·3	4·19	928·7	188,217
Coimbatore ...	7,432	10	1,575	361,109	1,763,274	48·6	229·3	237·3	4·88	1119·5	176,327
Nilgiris ...	749	1	17	13,922	49,501	18·6	818·9	66·0	3·55	2911·8	49,501
Salem	7,483	9	4,021	391,519	1,966,995	52·3	97·4	262·9	5·02	489·2	218,555
South Canara..	3,902	5	1,288	184,569	918,362	47·3	143·3	235·4	4·97	713·0	183,672
Malabar ...	6,002	10	432	435,462	2,261,250	72·6	1008·0	376·7	5·19	5234·4	226,126
Madras City ...	27	1	23	51,741	397,552	1916·3	2249·6	14724·1	7·68	17284·8	397,552
Total ...	138,318	156	55,636	6,229,954	31,281,177	45·0	111·9	226·2	5·02	562·2	200,620
Puducottah Territory ...	1,380	3	1,279	77,638	316,695	56·2	60·7	229·5	4·07	247·6	105,565
Grand Total ...	139,698	159	56,915	6,307,592	31,597,872	45·2	110·8	226·2	5·01	555·2	198,729

Nationalities.

Of the whole population 28,863,978 were Hindus, 1,857,857 Mahomedans, 490,299 Native Christians, 14,505 Europeans, 26,374 East Indians or Eurasians, 21,254 Jains, and 6,910 individuals whose nationality was undistinguished in the returns. Of these 23,714,578 resided in Government villages or Inam lands, 7,566,599 on permanently-settled estates (zemindaries, &c.), and 316,695 in the State of Puducottah. The following table shows the distribution of the people according to nationality :—

Districts.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Native Christians.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Buddhists or Jains.	Others	Total.
1. Ganjam ...	1,513,673	4,826	679	149	205	45	511	1,520,088
2. Vizagapatam†	2,135,432	21,030	882	378	810	91	576	2,159,199
3. Godavery ...	1,555,981	35,173	585	451	385	39	325	1,592,939
4. Kistna ...	1,365,709	78,941	7,380	77	208	...	59	1,452,374
5. Nellore ...	1,303,014	65,670	2,653	101	237	...	136	1,376,811
6. Cuddapah ...	1,242,317	103,676	4,603	93	109	4	387	1,351,194
7. Bellary ...	1,534,223	127,783	3,354	1,213	978	327	128	1,668,006
8. Kurnool ...	847,805	107,920	3,644	40	160	2	69	959,640

* The number of villages entered includes those of zemindaries also.

† In the total number of males and females the population of Jeypore (males 168,909 + females 145,579 = total 314,488) is included, but not in the particulars, viz., "children" and "adults."

Districts.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Native Christians.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Buddhists or Jains.	Others	Total.
9. Chingleput ...	899,686	23,192	11,480	2,090	1,571	147	18	938,184
10. North Arcot..	1,913,020	86,741	6,316	336	666	7,889	310	2,015,278
11. South Arcot...	1,676,462	44,567	30,219	123	370	3,861	215	1,755,817
12. Tanjore ...	1,803,787	102,703	65,262	389	522	239	829	1,973,731
13. Trichinopoly..	1,115,776	32,024	50,822	623	630	143	390	1,200,408
14. Madura ...	2,062,768	132,833	70,445	175	166	13	215	2,266,615
15. Tinnevelly ...	1,506,621	84,753	102,249	197	130	...	9	1,693,959
16. Coimbatore ...	1,715,081	36,026	11,443	153	442	56	73	1,763,374
17. Nilgiris ...	42,451	1,936	2,935	1,339	796	...	44	49,501
18. Salem ...	1,901,060	52,312	12,684	256	377	28	278	1,966,995
19. South Canara.	777,587	83,178	48,938	130	190	8,339	...	918,362
20. Malabar ...	1,637,914	581,609	32,280	2,579	5,409	31	1,428	2,261,250
21. Madras ...	308,611	50,964	21,441	3,613	12,013	...	910	397,552
Total ...	28,863,978	1,857,857	490,299	14,505	26,374	21,254	6,910	31,281,177
Puducottah Territory	296,829	8,506	11,328	8	24	...	...	316,695
Grand Total ...	29,160,807	1,866,363	501,627	14,513	26,398	21,254	6,910	31,597,872

Hindus.

The Hindus formed about 92·3 per cent. of the whole population, inclusive of all aboriginal and mountain tribes, whether having caste distinctions or not. The bulk of these are manifestly not of Aryan extraction, but in South India it is impossible to distinguish the Hindu population in this way with any approximation to accuracy. The proportion of Hindus to the total varied from 99 per cent. in Ganjam to 72 per cent. in Malabar.

Mahomedans.

The great bulk of the Mahomedan population of the Madras Presidency is of mixed descent, due partly to intermarriages either of the conquering races from the north or of Arab and Persian traders to the Western Coast, partly to forcible conversions in the time of Tippoo, and perhaps still more than either to voluntary conversions from Hinduism, especially on the Western Coast, where the percentage of Mahomedans to the whole population at the time of the census was as high as 25·7 per cent. In Madras, formerly the head-quarters of the Nabob of the Carnatic, the proportion was 12·8 per cent., while in Vizagapatam and Ganjam it was as low as 0·9 and 0·3 per cent.

Native Christians.

Inclusive of Roman Catholics, Syrian Christians, and Protestants, the total Native Christian population of the Presidency amounted to upwards of half a million. The highest percentage, 6·0, was found in Tinnevelly, chiefly owing to the Protestant Missions of later years, while the results of the labors of the earlier Christians and of the Jesuit Missions of the seventeenth century are found most markedly in the districts of South Canara and Malabar on the West Coast, and of Madura, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore in the centre of the peninsula, with a percentage varying from 1·4 to 5·3.

Europeans.

The more important stations occupied by the Madras Army were not embraced by the census, being situated beyond the civil limits of the Presidency; but the presence of the European

troops at the smaller stations contributed in no small measure to bring up the number of the European population to 14,505.

Eurasians.

The Eurasian or East Indian population amounted to only 26,374, of which 13,584 were in Madras or the neighbouring district of Chingleput, and 5,409 in Malabar, where the Portuguese and Dutch had formerly established extensive settlements.

Jains and Buddhists.

The Jains and Buddhists were classed together, but probably only a very few, if any, returned themselves under the latter heading. The total amounted to 21,254, of which 11,750 were in the districts of North and South Arcot, and 8,339 in South Canara. The following table shows the numbers of the above classes in each 100,000 of the population of the various districts :—

Districts.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Jains.	Others.	Total.
1. Ganjam... ...	99,578	317	10	13	45	3	34	100,000
2. Vizagapatam ...	98,899	974	17	38	41	4	27	100,000
3. Godavery ...	97,679	2,208	29	24	37	3	20	100,000
4. Kistna	94,033	5,435	5	15	508	...	4	100,000
5. Nellore... ...	95,003	4,770	7	17	193	...	10	100,000
6. Cuddapah ...	91,942	7,673	7	8	341	1	28	100,000
7. Bellary	91,978	7,661	73	59	201	20	8	100,000
8. Kurnool ...	88,346	11,246	4	17	379	1	7	100,000
9. Chingleput ...	95,897	2,472	223	167	1,223	16	2	100,000
10. North Arcot ...	94,926	4,304	17	33	313	392	15	100,000
11. South Arcot ...	95,480	2,538	7	21	1,722	220	12	100,000
12. Tanjore ...	91,386	5,206	20	27	3,307	12	42	100,000
13. Trichinopoly ...	92,950	2,668	52	52	4,234	12	32	100,000
14. Madura... ...	91,007	5,860	8	7	3,108	1	9	100,000
15. Tinnevelly ...	88,941	5,003	11	8	6,036	...	1	100,000
16. Coimbatore ...	97,267	2,043	9	25	649	3	4	100,000
17. Nilgiris... ...	85,758	3,911	2,705	1,608	5,929	...	89	100,000
18. Salem	96,648	2,660	13	19	645	1	14	100,000
19. South Canara ...	84,671	9,057	14	21	5,329	908	...	100,000
20. Malabar ...	72,434	25,721	114	239	1,428	1	63	100,000
21. Madras	77,628	12,819	909	3,022	5,393	...	229	100,000
Total ...	92,273	5,939	46	84	1,568	68	22	100,000
Puducottah Territory	93,727	3,686	2	8	3,577	...	...	100,000
Grand Total ...	92,287	5,907	46	84	1,587	67	22	100,000

Density of population.

As might naturally be expected the density of the population was greatest on the sea-board and in the more highly irrigated districts, such as Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and most sparse in the hill ranges and the forest tracts adjoining the Eastern and Western Ghauts. The average number of persons to a square mile throughout the Presidency was 226·2, the maximum per district being 540·1 in Tanjore, and the minimum 66 on the Nilgiri Hills. Excluding the Nilgiris the thinnest population of all the districts was found in Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Bellary. The highest town population was 98,732 per square mile in the 2nd division of the town of Madras.

The house accommodation for the population was as marginally noted, showing an average of five persons to a house. On the night of the census 371,960, or six per cent., were returned without inhabitants, being either shops or simply empty houses. The average number of persons to a terraced house was 5, to a tiled house 6, to a thatched house 4·9, and to a house undefined 5·1. Taking the Presidency as a whole, the terraced house is probably a superior class of building, but this is not necessarily the case in some districts, such as Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah, where the prevalent high winds render it a more suitable style for general adoption, while on the other hand the heavy rainfall on the Western Coast leads to its almost complete absence in the districts of Malabar and South Canara.

Houses.	
Terraced ..	492,279
Tiled ..	447,420
Thatched ..	5,180,146
Unspecified ...	110,109
Total ..	6,229,954

Proportions of the sexes.

Allusion has been made above to the difficulty in obtaining correct returns of the female population having been got over more successfully than had been anticipated, but internal evidence shows that it still, in some measure, affected the reliability of the census, as the female population, which is usually in excess of the male in other parts of the world, appeared in the returns as such only in the case of the eight marginally noted districts. If the proportion shown for these districts, viz., 103·6 to 100, had prevailed in the other, the total female population would have been increased by 721,010. As it is, the proportion for the whole Presidency according to the returns was 99 females to 100 males. The lowest proportion, 93·9 females to 100 males, was found in Bellary, and the highest, 108·4 to 100, in the Puducottah territory. If the returns of the various classes of the population be examined it is found that the defect was almost entirely confined to the Hindus, including Native Christians, Jains, and Buddhists, as the disproportion in the case of Europeans was obviously the result of the peculiar circumstances of their position in the country. The following table shows the proportions in the various districts :—

1. Tanjore.
2. Trichinopoly.
3. Madura.
4. Tinnevelly.
5. Coimbatore.
6. Salem.
7. Madras.
8. Puducottah Territory.

—	Total.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Females to every 100 Males.
Hindus (including Native Christians and Jains)...	29,669,296	14,909,056	14,760,240	99·0
Muhomedans	1,880,720	938,750	941,970	100·3
Europeans...	14,561	9,957	4,604	46·2
Eurasians	26,450	13,091	13,359	102·0
Others	6,845	3,381	3,464	102·4
Total...	31,597,872	15,874,235	15,723,637	99·0

Divisions.	Total.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Females to every 100 Males.
1. Ganjam	1,520,088	779,112	740,976	95·1
2. Vizagapatam	2,159,199	1,110,034	1,049,165	94·5
3. Godavery	1,592,939	803,603	789,336	98·2
4. Kistna	1,452,374	737,495	714,879	96·9
5. Nellore	1,376,811	707,392	669,419	94·6
6. Cuddapah...	1,351,194	693,400	657,794	94·9
7. Bellary	1,668,006	860,173	807,833	93·9
8. Kurnool	959,640	490,883	468,757	95·5
9. Chingleput	938,184	475,968	462,216	97·1
10. North Arcot	2,015,278	1,020,678	994,600	97·4
11. South Arcot	1,755,817	885,922	869,895	98·2
12. Tanjore	1,973,731	953,968	1,019,763	106·9
13. Trichinopoly	1,200,408	588,134	612,274	104·1
14. Madura	2,266,615	1,112,066	1,154,549	103·8
15. Tinnevelly	1,693,959	836,515	857,444	102·5
16. Coimbatore	1,763,274	874,975	888,299	101·5
17. Nilgiris	49,501	27,192	22,309	82·0
18. Salem	1,966,995	975,502	991,493	101·6
19. South Canara	918,362	459,729	458,633	99·8
20. Malabar	2,261,250	1,134,889	1,126,361	99·2
21. Madras	397,552	194,676	202,876	104·2
Total ...	31,281,177	15,722,306	15,558,871	99
Puducottah Territory ...	316,695	151,929	164,766	108·4
Grand Total ...	31,597,872	15,874,235	15,723,637	99·0

The want of an accurate knowledge of their ages among the people, and their consequent readiness to adopt round numbers, renders the usual quinquennial grouping unsuitable for India. The marginal statement shows the ages in decennial groups, exclusive of the Puducottah results, and in the table given below the percentage of population at each decennial period of age is compared with the proportions found at the British Census of 1861 :—

Ages of the people.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0 to 10 ..	5,113,672	5,036,151	10,149,823
10 to 20 ..	3,063,170	3,031,720	6,094,890
20 to 30 ..	2,757,350	2,944,728	5,702,078
30 to 40 ..	1,960,508	1,818,485	3,778,993
40 to 50 ..	1,294,445	1,233,393	2,527,838
50 to 60 ..	795,887	798,095	1,593,982
Above 60 ..	482,697	501,052	983,749
Unknown ages.	254,577	195,247	449,824
Total ..	15,722,306	15,558,871	31,281,177

Ages.	10.		20.		30.		40.		50.		60.		Above 60.		Unknown.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
British Census, 1861 ...	25·0	24·4	20·6	19·6	16·3	17·5	12·8	13·2	10·2	10·3	7·06	7·08	7·04	7·7	...	...
Madras	32·5	32·4	19·5	19·5	17·6	18·9	12·5	11·7	8·2	7·9	5·06	5·1	3·07	3·3	1·6	1·2

The result of the comparison is to show that the proportion of young children below ten years of age is very much greater in Madras than in England, and that this excess continues, though in a decreasing ratio up to

the age of forty. At fifty the excess is the other way, and at ages above sixty the Madras proportion is not half that of the British. *The number of children and adults in the various districts is shown below :—

Districts.	Children.		Adults.		Total.	
	Boys under 12 Years	Girls under 10 Years	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Ganjam	309,609	251,443	469,503	489,533	779,112	740,976
2. Vizagapatam* ...	370,235	306,506	570,890	597,080	1,110,034	1,049,165
3. Godavery	310,898	256,223	492,705	533,113	803,603	789,336
4. Kistna	271,008	233,490	466,487	481,389	737,495	714,879
5. Nellore	248,362	213,811	459,030	455,608	707,392	669,419
6. Cuddapah	237,325	205,334	456,075	452,460	693,400	657,794
7. Bellary	299,477	255,059	560,696	552,774	860,173	807,833
8. Kurnool	175,358	148,269	315,525	320,488	490,883	468,757
9. Chingleput	183,370	165,662	292,598	296,554	475,968	462,216
10. North Arcot ...	385,495	345,292	635,183	649,308	1,020,678	994,600
11. South Arcot ...	344,384	310,306	541,538	559,589	885,922	869,895
12. Tanjore	355,990	317,259	597,978	702,504	953,968	1,019,763
13. Trichinopoly ...	219,777	197,754	368,357	414,520	588,134	612,274
14. Madura	430,264	380,984	681,802	773,565	1,112,066	1,154,549
15. Tinnevelly	311,876	273,981	524,639	583,463	836,515	857,444
16. Coimbatore	338,298	302,560	536,677	585,739	874,975	888,299
17. Nilgiris	9,032	7,734	18,160	14,575	27,192	22,309
18. Salem	382,087	343,524	593,415	647,969	975,502	991,493
19. South Canara ...	165,322	137,470	294,407	321,163	459,729	458,633
20. Malabar	436,982	355,789	697,907	770,572	1,134,889	1,126,361
21. Madras	56,678	47,211	137,998	155,665	194,676	202,876
Total ...	5,841,827	5,055,661	9,711,570	10,357,631	15,722,306	15,558,871
Puducottah Territory ...	55,644	50,861	96,285	113,905	151,929	164,766
Grand Total ...	5,897,471	5,106,522	9,807,855	10,471,536	15,874,235	15,723,637

Religions of the people.

The numbers of each great religious class were as follows :—

Hindus	28,863,978
Mahomedans	1,857,857
Christians	533,760
Jains and Buddhists	21,254
Other religions	4,328
Total ..	31,281,177

Hindus.

The numbers returned under the four great divisions of Hindus were—

Sivaites	16,159,610
Vishnavaites	11,657,311
Lingayets	154,989
Other Hindus (including hill tribes) ..	892,068
Total ..	28,863,978

* In the total number of males and females the population of Jeypore (males 168,909 + females 145,579 = total 314,488) is included, but not in the particulars, viz., "children" and "adults."

In the Northern Districts the Sivaites were in the minority. In the Ganjam District they were as one to ten of the Vishnavaites; in Vizagapatam as one to four; in the Godavery as one to three and a fraction; and only when the Kistna District was reached did the Sivaites approach in number to the Vishnavaites. In Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, Chingleput, North Arcot, and South Arcot the proportions of these two great divisions of the Hindu people were nearly equal, while in the districts to the south the Sivaites constituted the major portion of the Hindu population. In Tanjore they were nearly seven to one of the Vishnavaites; in Trichinopoly and Coimbatore about four to one; in Tinnevelly and Madura more than five to one; and in Salem two to one. On the Western Coast they were in the proportion of two to one in Canara, and about sixty-seven to one in Malabar. In connexion with the above proportions, it is to be borne in mind that in modern times all demon-worshippers, who seek to appease the power of evil, are included under the head of Siva-worshippers. The Lingayet sect dates from the twelfth century, and owes its origin to Basava, the son of a Sivaite Brahmin, and prime minister of the king of Kalyanapura, a town on the Western Coast, about forty miles north of Mangalore, and at that time the capital of Karnataca. Its distinctive tenets are the unity of the godhead represented by Siva, the absence of caste distinctions, and the necessity of respecting women. The Lingayets or Jangams do not appear to have spread beyond the south and south-west of India, and they are now numerous only in the west of Mysore.

Mahomedans.

The numbers of the different divisions of the Mahomedans were as follows:—

	Population.	Per cent.
Soonees	1,654,529	89·0
Shias	69,302	3·7
Wahabis	3,954	0·2
Unspecified	130,072	7·1
Total	1,857,857	100·0

The Soonees abounded in all the local and national divisions of the Mahomedan community, but principally among the Moplahs of the Western Coast, of whom 95·8 were returned as Soonees. The largest proportion of Shias was found amongst Mahomedans of Pathan or Moghul descent, in each of which classes about 13 per cent. of the whole were Shias. Outside the town of Madras the Wahabis were few in number.

Christians.

The Christian population of the Madras Presidency in Southern India, exclusive of 11,360 in the Puducottah territory, was made up as follows:—

Europeans and East Indians	40,879
Natives of India	490,299
Nationality unspecified	2,582
Total	533,760

Nearly one-fifth of the whole Christian population was found in the Tinnevelly District, and next to this they were numerically strongest in Madura, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, South Canara, and Malabar. Christianity has been known in Southern India for many centuries. A Pehlevi inscription in the ancient church of the Little Mount near Madras indicates a settlement of Manichæans or Persian Christians on the Eastern Coast as well as on the west, and tradition speaks of the preaching of St. Thomas in the districts of Madras, Tinnevelly, and Malabar. The adherents of the Syrian Church in Malabar, Travancore, and Cochin are the most ancient Christian community in Southern India; and after these come the Roman Catholics. The Protestant Churches only date from about the commencement of the century, but their progress since that time has been considerable. The following table shows how far the various castes and nationalities had contributed to the formation of the Native Christian community:—

	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.
Brahmins	3,658	39
Kshatriyas..	4,535	565
Chetties	3,444	375
Cultivating Castes	35,742	6,147
Shepherd Castes	2,462	395
Artisan Castes	5,215	399
Writer Castes	143	25
Weaver Castes	5,027	595
Agricultural laborers (Vunnias) ..	90,852	11,411
Potters	622	110
Mixed Castes (Satani)	6,861	1,586
Fishermen	14,459	278
Shanars	26,724	36,470
Barbers	906	420
Washermen	1,840	348
Other Hindus	49,389	3,369
Pariahs	131,367	30,164
Mahomedans	17	5
Nazaranies (wrongly classed as Mussulmans)	13,808	527

It will be observed that 3,697 were of Brahmin origin. A large majority of these were Roman Catholic Christians of South Canara.

Jains and Buddhists.

The Buddhists are practically extinct in Southern India, but an offshoot, or perhaps heretical branch survives in the Jains, who numbered 21,254 chiefly in the districts of North Arcot (7,889), South Arcot (3,861), and Canara (8,339). Communities also exist in Western Mysore. The leading tenets of the Jains are (1) denial of the divine origin and infallibility of the Vedas; (2) reverence for sanctified or deified ascetics; (3) veneration for animal life.

CASTES.

Brahmins.

The number of persons classified in the census returns as Brahmins was 1,095,445, of whom 547,027 were males and 548,418 females, the proportion of the latter to the former being

100·3 to 100 males. The distribution of this important caste is not a little curious, and shows very conclusively that the Aryan colonization of the south could never have been the result of the conquest and subjugation of the aboriginal races. The Brahmins were most numerous in Canara and in the northern districts of the Presidency. In Canara they were 13 per cent., and in Ganjam 6·9 per cent. of the Hindu population. In the Godavery district 5·8 per cent.; in the Kistna 7·2 per cent.; in Nellore 4·9 per cent.; in Chingleput 3·6 per cent.; in South Arcot 1·9 per cent. In the Tanjore district, still further south, there was a sudden rise to 6·8 per cent. In Trichinopoly again the proportion diminished to 2·7 per cent.; in Madura they were only 1·8 per cent; in Tinnevelly, the most southern district, 3·5 per cent. They were rare in Coimbatore and Salem, where the proportions were 1·6 and 1·5 per cent. respectively. In the remaining districts they averaged from 2·3 to 3·6 per cent. of the Hindu population. For the whole Presidency the average proportion of Brahmins was 3·7 per cent. of the Hindu population. The unequal distribution of the Brahmin population is probably the result of the occupation of favorite sites by the Aryan people in ancient times.

Present occupations of Brahmins.

The male Brahmin population of the Presidency was 547,027, and of these 338,934, or 61·9 per cent., were entered in the occupation columns, and thus accounted for :—

Major Heading.	Minor Heading.	Number employed.	Proportion in 100.
Professional	Government Civil Service ...	8,837	1·6
	Military or Police Service ...	747	0·1
	Learned Professions	18,499	3·4
	Minor do.	55,504	10·2
Domestic	Personal Service	19,584	3·6
Commercial	Traders	12,910	2·4
	Conveyers	969	0·2
Agricultural	Cultivators	132,443	24·2
Industrial...	Dress	165	0·03
	Food	1,778	0·3
	Metals	20	0·003
	Construction	55	0·01
	Books	40	0·007
	Household Goods	16	0 003
	Combustibles	11	0·002
Indefinite and unproductive	Laborers	5,384	1 0
	Property	64,545	11·7
	Unproductive	15,529	2·9
	Others	1,898	0·3
		338,934	61·9

Divisions of Brahmins.

The principal divisions are the Pancha Dravida and Pancha Gauda, sub-divided as follows :—

Dravidas.	*Gaudas.*
1. Andhra or Telinga.	1. Kanójia.
2. Mahratta.	2. Saraswat.
3. Dravida.	3. Gauda.
4. Karnataca.	4. Utkala.
5. Garjar.	5. Mathila.

When the Mahrattas overran the south and established a kingdom in Tanjore, the Brahmins settled wherever they could obtain lands. The Andhra or Telinga were mostly found in the Northern Districts, and the Dravidas in the Tamil country. In Malabar the Namburi Brahmins were most prominent. The origin of the latter is not very clear, but tradition tells of their ancestors being a race of fishermen. Karnataca Brahmins were most numerous in Bellary and Canara.

Kshatriyas.

The census returns showed only 190,415 persons of the Kshatriya caste, the majority of which were in Vizagapatam, Godavery, Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Canara, and the town of Madras. The principal sub-divisions of the caste found in the Presidency are—

Arasar (Tamil).	Pandyakulam.
Oorya Kshatriya.	Rajavar (Telugu).
Bondiliar.	Nandamandalam Rájulu.
Bhat Rájah.	Murikinati Rájah.
Manu.	Suryavamsapu Rájalu.

Of these, the Bondiliars and the Bhat Rajahs were the most common.

The Trading Castes.

Throughout the Presidency 714,712 persons, or 2·4 per cent. of the Hindu population, were returned as belonging to the various trading castes. The greater part of these were classified as "Chetties" or "Beri Chetties" and "Komaties." Besides these, there were Banyias, Márwáries, Oilmongers, and Kásikkárá or bankers. Many of the above wear the sacred thread and claim to be Vaisyas. Some are clearly foreigners, and others, not of recent immigration, show signs of Aryan origin. A large number however are clearly of aboriginal descent, and, in many cases, of Sudra origin. The Trading Castes are more numerous in proportion to other classes in Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madura, Coimbatore, and, most of all, in the Town of Madras. The Chetties are few in number in Canara only, where the trade of the country seems to have fallen into the hands of Brahmins, Mussulmans and others.

The Agricultural Castes, Vellalars.

The Vellalars may be taken as a type of the agriculturists in the Tamil country. They speak a pure Tamil and no other language, and are chiefly the ryots or farmers of the district they inhabit. Those who are well to do, do not work with their own hands, but like the Brahmins, employ persons of inferior castes to do their menial work. They are mostly Sivaites, but their chief worship is that of the village gods. In some districts they have adopted the title of Pillai, which is also used by the shepherd and accountant classes. The Velama castes in the Telugu country are practically the same as the Vellalars in the Tamil District. They held formerly on military tenures.

Velamas.

The cultivators of the Ceded and Central Districts are called Kápus or Kápalu. In the Northern Districts they are known as Kápus or Naidus, Kammavárs, and Kammás. In Canara they are called Bants and Nadavars. In Malabar the Nairs are the corresponding class of land-owners or occupiers, and these appear formerly to have had a military tenure of their lands. The sub-divisions of the cultivators are too extensive for enumeration here. The number of the population classed as belonging to the agricultural castes was 7,826,127, or 26·6 of the entire Hindu popula-

tion. They were most numerous in the districts of Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, and Coimbatore; but in South Arcot, Canara, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore, their place seems to have been taken in great part by the Brahmins on the one hand and the Vunnian or Pully castes on the other.

Shepherd and Pastoral Castes.

The principal Tamil representatives of the Shepherd and Pastoral castes are the Idaiyars. The Telugu term is Golla. The numbers at the time of the census were 1,730,681, or 5·9 per cent. of the Hindu population. They were most numerous in the inland districts where the country is hilly and mountainous, or from the nature of the climate unadapted for cultivation. In Bellary and Kurnool they numbered 14·1 and 11·3 per cent. of the Hindu population, but in Canara and Malabar only ·1 and ·2 per cent., the climate there being inimical to sheep and goats, and the breed of cattle inferior. The shepherd castes were also comparatively few in the fertile and fully cultivated deltas of the Godavery and Cauvery. A large proportion of the members of these castes have now adopted occupations other than their original caste pursuits. In religion, they are chiefly Vishnavaites, but there are a few Sivaites or demon-worshippers.

The Artisan Castes.

The artisan castes in Southern India have always maintained a struggle for a higher place in the social scale than that allotted to them by Brahminical authority. They are known by the Tamil name of "Kammálar" and the Telugu "Kamsála" or "Panchála." They numbered at the last Census 785,085, or 2·7 per cent. of the Hindu population, being most numerous in Canara, Malabar, Vizagapatam and Madura. Of the whole number nearly one-half were employed in occupations connected with metals, and the majority of the remainder as carpenters, builders, &c. A very small proportion of these castes are Vishnavaites, the bulk calling themselves Sivaites, but in reality worshipping either Kali or the village deity and burning their dead.

The Writer or Accountant Classes.

The caste name of the writer or accountant class in Tamil is "Kanakkan," in Telugu "Karnam." They numbered only 107,652 persons and were very irregularly distributed, being almost unknown in some districts where their hereditary occupation appears to have been usurped by Brahmins or Vellalars. The term "Conicopillay" applied to agents, purveyors, &c., is a corruption of "Kanakkanpillai" a writer or accountant, "pillay" being a title of respect usually accorded to them as well as to the agricultural and shepherd castes.

Weaver Castes.

The weaver castes formed at one time an important section of the community, but at the last census their number was only 1,071,781, or 3·7 per cent. of the Hindu population. They were distributed all over the country, but were most numerous in the cotton-producing districts of Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kistna, Cuddapah, Bellary, Coimbatore, Salem and Tinnevelly. The Tamil weaving castes are:—

Kaikalar.	Jendraver.	Sedan.
Seringar.	Sáliyar.	Silupan.

and the Telugu

Sále.	Padmay Sále.	Dévángalu.
Jendrar.	Thokata.	

As usual in castes of this grade, the Sivaites bury, and the Vishnavaites burn their dead. Many of the weavers have adopted the Jangam or Lingayet religion. Their occupation is mainly confined to the original calling of the caste.

The Agricultural Laboring Castes.

The Vannias or Pullies are the great agricultural laboring class of the Southern districts. The term Naick is usually affixed to the name of the Vannias, and the Naiks of Madura and Tinnevelly were great men not very long ago. There are about thirty subdivisions or branches of the laboring castes, the most important of which are, the Marawars or Kallans, formerly turbulent tribes, addicted to thieving and general lawlessness. The Marawars were most numerous in Madura and Tinnevelly, and the Kullans in Madura, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore, the Rajah of Puducottah being the acknowledged head of the tribe. The Oddars or Wadavars are a laboring tribe of Telugu origin, great at tank-digging, well-sinking, and road-making. The Upparava, a sub-division of the Vunnia caste, are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of salt on the sea-coast and the saltpetre in the inland districts. In the whole Presidency the agricultural laboring castes numbered 3,944,463, or 12·6 of the entire population. In the Telugu country they formed only about three per cent. of the population, but were more than thirty per cent. in South Arcot, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly. In religion they called themselves Sivaites, and occasionally Vishnavaites, but in reality they are demon-worshippers.

Potter Castes.

At the last census the Potter castes numbered 250,343 persons, or about ·9 per cent. of the Hindu population, distributed all over the country, but being most numerous in Kurnool, Madura, Nellore, and Canara. The majority still follow their caste occupation of pottery.

Mixed Castes.

Classes of persons bearing about 200 different designations were classified in the returns under the head of "Mixed Castes," as it was found impossible to classify them with any of the recognized and defined orders of the people. The principal of these were the "Satanis," the followers of "Chaitanya," a reformer of the fifteenth century, or of his disciple Sanatana. The number grouped in those mixed castes in the census returns was 714,233, or about 2·4 per cent. of the Hindu population. The Satanis were really very few in number, and the bulk of the mixed castes were a nondescript people, devoted to religion or temple service.

The remaining numerically important castes are :—

The fishing and hunting castes, called in Tamil "Sembadaven," and in Telugu "Besta." They numbered 971,837, or 3·3 per cent. of the Hindu population. In the coast and jungle districts most of them get their living by hunting and fishing, but large numbers are now engaged in cultivation and other pursuits.

The palm-cultivator castes are numerous only in the districts in which the cultivation is practised. They are called Shánárs in Tinnevelly and the South, Tiyars in Malabar, Billawars in Canara, and Idiyars in the northern or Telugu districts. They numbered 1,664,862 at the last census, or about 5·7 per cent. of the Hindu population. They are clearly an aboriginal people, and, as a rule, demon-worshippers.

The barber caste is called "Ambattan" in Tamil, and "Mangala" in Telugu. Their numbers were 340,450, distributed pretty equally throughout every district. Of the male members of the barber caste, 42·6 per cent. followed the original calling.

Hill and Wandering Tribes.

The number of persons unclassified according to castes amounted to 2,666,890, or about 9·1 per cent. of the Hindu population. In the settled and cultivated portions of the country the proportions were lower, but in the hilly districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Nilgiris, South Canara, and Malabar they varied from 54·2 per cent. in the Nilgiris, and 31·4 in Ganjam, to 7·4 in Kurnool. Numerically speaking, the Khonds and Sowras of the Northern Districts are the most important of the hill tribes. South of the Kistna are found the Yénadis, Yerakalas, and Chentsus, practically the same people as those further north, but in some parts partially civilized and engaged in settled occupations. Further south and west, in Salem and the neighbouring districts, are found a tribe of hill people called "Malayalies" not engaged as cultivators and shepherds. In Coimbatore, Malabar, and Canara the Mulcers and Kaders live by the products and the chase and on roots and herbs requiring no special cultivation. On the Nilgiris the Badaghers, who are employed in cultivation, have evidently moved up from the plains. The Todas, a stalwart and rather fine-looking race, with a Jewish cast of feature, are peculiar to the high elevations of the Nilgiris, and are exclusively a pastoral people, worshipping local deities or demons, and addicted to polyandry. They are now dying out, having numbered only 693 at the last census. All over the country there are wandering tribes of carriers known as Brinjaries, Lambadies, &c. The religious beliefs of the aboriginal tribes have been modified to a great extent by the prevailing phases of Hinduism, and they are often called Vishnavaites or Sivaites. Practically, however, they are worshippers of local deities, generally females with power to do harm, and required to be propitiated by bloody sacrifices. The following list contains the names of some of the principal hill and wandering tribes:—

Bududubudukar ..	A class of mendicants.
Badaghers	Cultivators in the Nilgiris.
Gadala	A sub-division of Jat tribe.
Irulars	Hill tribe of the Nilgiris.
Jetti	Boxers, wrestlers, shampooers.
Jógis	Beggars and mendicants.
Koravars	A wandering tribe common in many districts of the Carnatic, addicted to thieving, &c.
Kótars	Artisans of the Nilgiri tribes.
Kumari	Jungle cultivators.
Lambadi	A gipsy tribe, carrying salt and grain.
Malayalies	Inhabitants of hills.
Mulcers	Tribes of the western jungles.
Pyelavar	Jugglers.
Pambattar	Snake-charmers.
Tombiravan ..	Jugglers.
Villi	A jungle tribe.
Yénadi	A wild tribe of the Eastern Coast districts.

Dommora ..	..	Juggler tribes.
Brinjaries ..	..	Gipsies and grain-carriers.
Chentsu ..	..	Hunters and forest races.
Yerakala ..	..	Do. do.

Pariah or Out-caste Tribes.

There is no part of the country in which the Pariah or out-caste are not to be found under various designations. In Tamil they are called Pariahs; in Telugu, Mala; in Canarese, Holia; in Malayalum, Poliyar; and Dhéda in Mahratti. They are everywhere the menial servants of the country, and in times prior to the British rule were the slaves of the superior castes. Their numbers at the census were 4,761,503, or 16·2 per cent. of the Hindu population, four times as numerous as the Brahmins. The proportions in the different districts varies from 8·6 in Vizagapatam to 26 per cent. in Chingleput and South Arcot. As regards their occupation, the Pariahs do not now materially differ from any other class of the community. In religion they are nominally Sivaites or Vishnavaites, but practically worshippers of village idols and demons.

Mahomedans.

The Mahomedans were classified as follows in the census returns:—

1. Labbay.
2. Mapilah (Moplahs).
3. Arab.
4. Sheik.
5. Syud.
6. Pathan.
7. Moghul.
8. Other Mahomedans.

The origin of the Labbays cannot now be definitely ascertained. The word is used to signify the descendants of foreign traders (Arabs and Persians) and women of the country. Beyond their customs and dress, there is now nothing to distinguish them from the other people of the country. They numbered 312,088, or 16·7 per cent. of the total Mahomedan population, and were nearly all found in the districts south of Madras. The Mapilahs or Moplahs are confined almost exclusively to the districts between the Western Ghauts and the sea. They were originally of Arab extraction, but their number has been greatly added by conversions, forcible and otherwise, among the people of the country. At the last census they numbered 612,789, or 32·7 per cent. of the Mahomedan population, 549,912 being found in Malabar and 65,641 in Canara. They are usually a hardworking, plodding, and frugal people, but under the influence of religious excitement they have often been a source of danger to the public peace. A few Mahomedans, 2,121 in all, chiefly in the Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly Districts, returned themselves as "Arabs." A large proportion of the Mussulman population of the Presidency consists of the descendants of converts who at the time of their conversion assumed the name of Sheik or Syud. The number of "Sheiks" returned at the census was 511,112, and of Syud 89,219. The term "Pathan" is applied to Mahomedans of Affghan descent. They numbered 70,943 chiefly in Ganjam, Coimbatore, and Salem. The Moghuls are the reputed descendants of Tartar chiefs who followed Tamerlane into India, and are found chiefly in the Northern and Ceded Districts and in Salem.

The following abstract shows numbers in each division and their proportions to the whole Mahomedan community:—

Divisions.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion to the Gross Mahomedan Population.
Labbays	146,493	165,595	312,088	113·0	16·7
Mapilahs	307,321	305,468	612,789	99·4	32·7
Arabs	922	1,199	2,121	130·0	0·1
Sheiks	260,817	250,295	511,112	96·0	27·3
Syuds	45,883	43,336	89,219	94·4	4·8
Pathans	36,115	34,828	70,943	96·4	3·8
Moghuls	6,329	6,078	12,407	96·0	0·7
Other Mahomedans	130,835	130,700	261,535	99·9	14·0
Total ...	934,715	937,499	1,872,214	100·3	100·0

The Occupations of the People.

The number of persons classified as following some occupation was 9,930,012, or 63·1 per cent. of the whole male population to which the classification was confined, as the inclusion of females leads to fallacious results owing to the practice always prevailing under such circumstances of entering females as following the occupation of the head of the family. The number of males engaged in the classified occupations was as follows:—

	Number.	Proportion of each Sub-Division.	Proportion of Major Groups.
1. Government Service, Civil	57,251	or 0·4	2·0
2. Do. do. Military & Police...	54,827	,, 0·3	
3. Learned Professions	37,249	,, 0·2	
4. Minor do.	172,116	,, 1·1	
5. Personal Service	519,350	,, 3·3	3·3
6. Trade and Commerce	534,662	,, 3·4	3·7
7. Conveyance of men, animals, and goods	48,108	,, 0·3	
8. Cultivators	4,878,890	,, 31·1	31·1
9. Employments connected with dress or textile fabrics	540,061	,, 3·4	7·72
10. Employments connected with food, drink, and stimulants	335,287	,, 2·1	
11. Workers in metals...	126,117	,, 0·8	
12. Workers in constructive works, buildings, &c.	121,036	,, 0·8	
13. Employments connected with paper and books	3,421	,, 0·02	
14. Household goods	71,805	,, 0·5	
15. Combustibles	13,189	,, 0·1	
16. Laborers for hire (unskilled)	2,071,602	,, 13·1	13·1
17. Persons subsisting on property, or of independent means	176,580	,, 1·1	2·2
18. Unproductive, such as mendicants, strollers, &c.	103,778	,, 0·7	
19. Persons unclassified under any of the foregoing heads	64,683	,, 0·4	
Total ...	9,930,012	,, 63·1	...

Education.

All that the census professed to ascertain in regard to the education of the people was the number of persons, male and female, of each religion able to read and write; and of the whole popu-

lation only 1,530,150, or about 5 per cent., possessed these qualifications, the proportion being rendered unusually small by the almost total absence of education among the females. The northern districts were the most backward, and in the south also the district of Salem showed a proportion of only 2·8 per cent. Outside the Presidency town female education has made the greatest advance in Tinnevelly, owing to the labors of the Protestant Missions in that district.

While the general average of males able to read and write is 5 per cent., the Hindus have only 4·8 per cent., the Mahomedans, 4·9, Native Christians, 7·4, Europeans and East Indians, 53·3, Jain, 12·9, and "Others," 18·4 per cent. The following table shows the numbers and proportions of the population able to read and write in the several districts :—

Number and Proportion of Instructed Persons in each District.

Districts.	Population.	Number of Persons able to read and write.	Percentage of Columns 3 to 2.	Districts.	Population.	Number of Persons able to read and write.	Percentage of Columns 3 to 2.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Ganjam... ...	1,388,976	35,362	2·5	Madura... ...	2,266,615	134,567	5·9
Vizagapatam ...	1,844,711	42,449	2 3	Tinnevelly ...	1,693,959	138,074	8·2
Godavery ...	1,592,939	47,202	3·0	Coimbatore ...	1,763,274	63,213	3·6
Kistna	1,452,374	58,173	4·0	Nilgiris... ...	49,501	3,990	8·1
Nellore	1,376,811	55,588	4·0	Salem	1,966,995	55,133	2·8
Cuddapah ...	1,351,194	44,179	3·3	South Canara ...	918,362	31,905	3·5
Bellary	1,668,006	69,576	4·2	Malabar ...	2,261,250	119,071	5·3
Kurnool ...	959,640	35,918	3·7	Madras... ...	397,552	72,865	18·3
Chingleput ...	938,184	74,492	7·9				
North Arcot ...	2,015,278	109,038	5·4	Total ...	30,835,577	1,530,150	5·0
South Arcot ...	1,755,817	93,920	5·3	Puducottah Territory ...	316,695	19,857	6·3
Tanjore... ...	1,973,731	173,349	8·8				
Trichinopoly ...	1,200,408	72,086	6·0	Grand Total ...	31,152,272	1,550,007	5·0

The number and proportion of boys and girls at the time of the census were :—

Population ..	Males under 20	8,176,842
	Females under 12	5,584,364
	Total ..	13,761,206
Schools	For Boys	3,922
	Mixed	296
	Girls	163
	Total ..	4,381

Pupils	Boys	122,141
	Girls	10,781
	Total ..	132,859
Proportion of pupils to 100,000 children.	Boys	1493·7
	Girls	191·9
	Total ..	965·04

The above table, however, only includes schools brought under the inspection of the officers of the Educational Department, and takes no notice of the great majority of the indigenous village schools scattered all over the country.

Europeans and East Indians ...	424
Brahmins	2,058
Hindus, other than Brahmins ...	856
Native Christians...	294
Mahomedans	61
Total ...	3,693

The marginal list of matriculated students shows the extent to which the various classes of the community have availed themselves of the means introduced of late years for the higher education of the people.

Linguistic Divisions.

Within the Madras Presidency there are six well-defined linguistic boundaries. In the northernmost district of Ganjam is included a portion of the *Ooriya*-speaking population. The *Telugu* language is commonly spoken by the people of the Northern Circars, and in a portion of the Nizam's country, Kurnool, Cuddapah, part of North Arcot, Nellore, and some parts of Bellary. *Tamil* is the common language of the districts from a few miles north of Madras to the extreme south of the eastern division of the peninsula. *Malayalum* is the language of the Native States of Travancore, Cochin, and the Malabar District. *Tulu* is spoken in a limited portion of the South Canara District, and *Canarese* in certain portions of the Bellary, Coimbatore, Salem, and South Canara Districts. Besides these six Dravidian languages, the hill tribes of certain districts have dialects of their own.

In the whole Presidency there were about 11,610,000 persons who spoke the Telugu language; Tamil, 14,715,000; Canarese, 1,699,000; Malayalum, 2,324,000; Tulu, 29,400; Ooriya and Hill languages, 640,000.

From time to time, colonies of Telugu and Canarese speaking people have found their way down to the southern or Tamil country. In some cases they have been invited to settle as cultivators in localities where waste lands were available. In others they followed probably in the train of invading armies. In the same way people from the Maharatta country have settled in the south, and in all the large towns there are colonies of silk weavers from Gujerat, who speak a language of their own. Along the border lines of the prevailing languages, two or more languages are indifferently spoken by the people. There is no instance of the Tamil people pushing their colonies up towards the north. The migrations appear to have been always from north to south.*

* In the large military cantonments of Secunderabad and Bangalore there are Tamil-speaking populations, but these people have settled as camp-followers.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

On the 15th May 1872, His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Hobart arrived at Madras, and assumed charge of the office of Governor, rendered vacant by the departure from India on the 13th idem of the Right Honorable Lord Napier, K.T.

Changes in Council.

The term of service of the Honorable A. J. Arbuthnot, C.S.I., the senior Civil Member of Council, having expired, he vacated his seat in Council on the 29th October 1872 and proceeded to England on furlough for two years, after a long service, a great portion of which was passed with marked distinction in offices of the highest responsibility. He was succeeded by the Honorable R. S. Ellis, C.B., Chief Secretary to Government.

ADMINISTRATION OF TRIBUTARY STATES.

TRAVANCORE.

The year was marked by a change in the Dewanship. Sir T. Madava Row, the late Dewan, was on leave from February to May 1872. At the expiry of his leave he retired. The Dewan Peishcar, Nanoo Pillay, was in charge from the commencement of the late Dewan's leave, and conducted the current duties of his post very creditably till relieved by the present Dewan, A. Sashia Sastri, who was thus only connected with the administration for some two and a half months of the year now under review.

Two regulations were passed by His Highness the Maharajah in the year. Regulation I. of 1047 enacts that when the Judges of the Sadr are equally divided in opinion, the opinion of the side in which the First Judge shares shall prevail, and decree be pronounced accordingly. Also that when an even number of Judges, short of the full bench, differ, another Judge is to be called in, unless one of the differing Judges require that the subject be referred to a full bench. Regulation II. of 1047 redistributed magisterial powers, and provided certain rules of procedure in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction. It was generally felt that it was desirable to bring the operations of the Magistracy and Police more directly under the supervision of the higher courts, and to relieve the Dewan of ordinary judicial magisterial functions, both original and appellate. The Dewan's time and attention could then be more freely bestowed on questions of general administration; complications, arising from the Chief Minister of the State himself trying cases as Magistrate, would be avoided, and the benefit of fuller supervision by the more regularly trained Judicial Officers would be secured. The Dewan, by the regulation, is accordingly relieved of judicial functions. The Dewan Peishcars, as Magistrates, are invested with the powers* of punishment before vesting in the Dewan, and appeals from their decisions are made to lie to the courts. The punitive powers† of Sub-Magistrates are raised, and a few main points of procedure are determined. The regulation was not intended to be, and is not, a complete Code of Criminal Procedure; but its tendency is progressive, and is not an unimportant advance in a right direction. It had effect only from the year subsequent to the one under notice.

* Viz., three months' imprisonment, 50 rupees fine, and 12 lashes.

† They can now award 30 days' imprisonment, 10 rupees fine, and 6 lashes.

Operation of Civil Court.

The 20 Munsifs' Courts disposed of 22,128 suits, being 1,329 in excess of the number disposed of in the previous year. But the number filed was proportionately greater still, and the balance at the end of the year of undisposed suits was 19·25 per cent., against 18 per cent. in 1046 (1870-71). The average number of suits disposed of monthly in each court was 92 over all. The average duration of suits increased from one month and seven days in the previous year to two months and twelve days in the one reviewed. The number of appeals preferred was only six per cent. on the appealable decisions. The previous year it was eight per cent. Of these appeals, in 60 per cent. the original decisions were confirmed, in 27 they were reversed, and in 13 modified.

Zillah Court.

The Zillah Courts disposed of 3,005 suits, or 147 more than in the previous year. The arrears at the close of the year in review were three per cent. less than at the close of the preceding one. The average number of suits disposed of monthly in each court was 62. The average duration of original suits showed improvement, being 5 months and 15 days, as against 8 months and 2 days in the previous year. The returns are in favor of the year in the two Southern Courts on the Appellate side also. In the Quilon and Alleppey Courts the duration of Appellate suits was as noted.*

	*1046. M.	D.	1047. M.	D.
Quilon ...	2	22	4	9
Alleppey..	2	29	4	26

The appeals preferred numbered 440, or 72 less than in the previous year. The appeals were 14 per cent. of the appealable decisions. On the appeals, the Sadr's disposals were 65 per cent. in confirmation, 16 in modification, and 19 in reversal. The proportions did not vary in any material degree from the returns of previous years.

Sadr.

The subjoined statement shows the state of the Sadr Court's file :—

Nature of Suits.	1046. Filed, inclusive of Arrears.	1046. Disposed of.	1046. Pending.	1047. Filed.	1047. Total of Columns 3 and 4.	1047. Disposed of.	1047. Remaining.
Appeals... ..	922	439	483	364	847	418	439
Special Appeals.	193	104	89	76	165	73	92
Reviews ...	2	1	1	2	3	2	1
Total ..	1,117	544	573	442	1,015	493	532

The number of suits disposed of was 9½ per cent. less than in the previous year. Fortunately the number of suits filed was less also, so the outstanding balance was not so large. The duration* of suits showed an improvement of about 20½ per cent. on the previous year. Some of the oldest outstanding suits still remain on the files, but hope is held out that they may disappear before long. Of the total number of suits decided (23,279) 82 per cent. were in favor of the plaintiff, and only 18 per cent. against. In the preceding year the proportion per cent. was 78 for, and 22 against, the plaintiff. The value of suits instituted in the Munsifs' Courts was Rupees 8,61,093,

	M.	D.
* 1046... ...	12	24
1047... ...	10	5
Decrease in duration in 1047.	2	19

and that in Zillah Courts Rupees 13,57,176. The suits newly instituted in the Munsif and Zillah Courts have a proportion of 1 to every 53 of the population. The ratios of several years are given as noted. The returns of population are very much below the truth.

1041 (1865-66) ...	1 to 63
1042 (1866-67) ...	1 to 47
1043 (1867-68) ...	1 to 44¾
1044 (1868-69) ...	1 to 55
1045 (1869-70) ...	1 to 70
1046 (1870-71) ...	1 to 62

Operations of the Criminal Courts.

There was a considerable increase in the number of commitments to Criminal Courts, the files showing 439 cases in the year reviewed, against 342 in the previous one. But there is nothing calling for particular remark, either in the nature of the charges, or the manner of their disposal.

Jails.

The number of convicts in the jails (four in number) at the close of the year was 519, being 20 more than in the previous year. There were 19 deaths, about 3½ per cent. of the daily average strength. The cost per convict averaged Rupees 66. With regard to the jail discipline the remarks made in previous years continue to apply. There was little or no attempt at classification of criminals, and very little work was got out of the convicts. The receipts in the Judicial Department were Rupees 1,26,247, or Rupees 7,554 higher than in the previous year. The expenditure was Rupees 1,41,410, or Rupees 3,541 less than in 1065(1870-71) The net cost of the department to the State was thus little over Rupees 15,000 but salaries in many cases are too low for efficiency, and require re-adjustment, a measure which is under consideration.

Police and Magistracy.

The number of persons brought before the Police and Magistracy was 34,440, and was 2,412 less than in the preceding year. The convictions and acquittals were 59 and 41 per cent. respectively. Of the offences charged 29 per cent. were against the person, 7 per cent. against property, 11 per cent. disputes regarding possession of land, nearly 1 per cent. smuggling, and the rest miscellaneous. There were 36 cases of culpable homicide (13 of the charges were dismissed for want of proof), 73 suicides and 18 attempts at suicide, 7 gang robberies, and 149 cases of robbery of minor importance. Seventy-one public servants were judicially punished. The number of witnesses examined by the Magistracy was 46,240. There were 387 appeals to the Dewan from the decisions of the Dewan Peishcars and other Magistrates of similar jurisdiction. The Magistrates' decisions were confirmed in 276, modified in 59, and reversed in 47 cases. As before said, with the now current year, appeals from the Magistrates' decisions commenced to lie to the courts instead of to the Dewan. The Police Force was slightly strengthened, and several new stations were opened. The Policemen are peons doing duty under the Magistracy as heads of police. The system is more in accordance with local ideas than that of having a separate constabulary under their own Police Officers.

Registration of Assurances.

There were 35,575 registrations in the year, or 2,613 less than in the previous one. The value involved was Rupees 131½ lakhs. The collections amounted to Rupees 65,873, the disbursements to Rupees 32,450, leaving a net surplus of Rupees 33,423. The fees are not excessive. A progressive annual increase in the applications of the public for searches and copies of documents was observed. There were several cases of false personation, but the offenders were brought to

justice. The working of the department, therefore, continued to be very satisfactory.

Land Revenue.

There was little variation in the returns of land revenue, and nothing calling for particular remark thereon. The areas of cultivation extend very gradually, but some of the great communications lately opened should have a visible effect in this direction ere long. Coffee cultivation continued to extend and flourish. The land revenue may be divided as below :—

—	Wet.	Garden.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1042	11,44,384	4,04,120	1,29,150	16,77,654
1043	11,13,206	4,02,804	1,53,506	16,69,316
1044	11,60,632	4,03,998	1,23,950	16,88,580
1045	11,43,993	4,01,701	1,21,256	16,66,950
1046	11,01,719	4,01,823	1,40,412	16,43,954

	RS.
Revenue from rice lands	11,38,300
Revenue from garden lands	4,02,676
Miscellaneous revenue from land	1,18,947
Total	16,59,923

Survey.

There is a small Survey Establishment, which is certainly an expensive one in proportion to the work it executes; but its retention is necessary for the survey of coffee lands and various miscellaneous duties.

Customs.

The revenue derived from Customs was on exports, Rupees 4,03,026, and on imports, Rupees 9,01,185; total, Rupees 13,04,211. This is Rupees 1,79,170 over the revenue of the previous year, and is exclusive of the sum* annually paid by the British Government under the Interportal Convention of 1865. The increase in imports is mainly attributable to tobacco, which contributed about 98 per cent. of the import revenue. As stated last year, increase under this head might be fairly anticipated. A less satisfactory consideration is the increased import of wines and spirits. There is no restriction on the importation or sale of European liquors in Travancore; no license is required; and there is unhappily no room for doubt that the consumption of the cheaper and inferior descriptions is spreading at a rapid rate, whilst that of country spirit progresses still faster. The matter is attracting the attention of the Sirkar. There was considerable increase in the exports of produce of the cocoanut tree, areca nut, pepper, and coffee. The export duty on areca nut was reduced, five years ago, from Rupees 15 to Rupees 5 per candy, and the relief is beginning to tell. Pepper, as is well known, was a monopoly, and this having been abolished in 1861, a duty of Rupees 15 was imposed, which was subsequently reduced to Rupees 9, and again to Rupees 5 per candy. The product is not otherwise taxed, and better prices may certainly be obtained in open market than used to be given by the Sirkar; yet it is a fact that the amount of produce is far below the standard of the period when the monopoly was maintained. Probably whilst the monopoly lasted, considerable pressure was brought to bear on the cultivators by the Revenue Officers to secure a fair average outturn and consequent revenue to the State. This pressure being removed with the abolition of the monopoly, the petty growers are content

*Government Rupees 40,000.

with the smaller outturn consequent on less active and careful cultivation; but a gradual increase may confidently be looked for. The total value of the exports of the year was over 86½ lakhs, whilst its imports were about 48⅓ lakhs. Though there was no remarkable commercial activity, the returns may be regarded as indicative of satisfactory progress.

Salt.

There was a slight falling off in the quantity of salt sold in the year as compared with the previous one. The extension of home manufacture received some attention, but little was actually effected in this direction before the close of the year. The consumption appears liberal, but by no means excessive.

	Garce.	Value. Rs.
1046	4,142	10,03,336
1047	4,060	9,83,815

Forest, &c.

There was nothing calling for particular remark in the Forest Department. There was an increase in the revenue, somewhat over-estimated by the Conservator, but still considerable. There was an increase in the crop of cardamoms, but the prices realized were not so high as in the previous year, and the result was a decrease in the returns of Rupees 26,085.

Abkari, &c.

The abkari and opium returns call for no remark.

Unjell or Native Post.

The Unjell or Native Post worked satisfactorily. The *net* cost amounted to Rupees 8,635, which, distributed on the official covers carried, gives an average charge of four pies per cover.

Education.

The Trevandrum College well maintained and extended its high reputation. At the University Examination of December 1871, 28 students matriculated. Of 14 candidates at the First in Arts Examination nine, and of nine for the B.A. degree three, were successful. A Sanskrit class was commenced, and some 40 students attended, a number said to be likely to be considerably increased. A Hindustani Master was also engaged, but the attendance was never large, and dwindled to ten towards the close of the year. The Dewan's report bears well-deserved tribute to the zeal and efficiency of Messrs. Ross and Harvey, as Principal and Master of the institution. Mr. Bensley, the Head Master of the Junior Department, had to take sick leave to England in April 1872 and died in the September following. He had been long connected with English education in Travancore, and the Trevandrum school, as constituted when he first entered the Maharajah's service, made great progress in his hands. The attendance at the English Schools out of the capital continued to decline on the whole, though in particular cases there was satisfactory increase. A school for the special benefit of youths of family and position was opened at Mavelikara, a place of some importance in the Quilon Division, in the vicinity of which a number of the old Rajahs and Chiefs and their families reside. This undertaking had been in contemplation for some time, but various difficulties delayed its being carried out. A beginning was at last made in the year under review, and the school, if properly managed, should be a most useful one. The number of District Vernacular Schools was reduced by three, but 138 Village (Provurthy) Schools were opened.

	No. of English Schools.	No. of Scholars.
1869-70	16	1,130
1870-71		892
1871-72		808

This led to a great increase in the returns of pupils. The sexes were as noted. The subjoined statement shows some particulars of the cost to Government of the Educational Institutions :—

Girls	595
Boys	7,469

——	Number	Average Number on Register.	Total Cost to Government.	Returns by Fees, &c.	Net Cost per Scholar per Annum
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Trevandrum High School...	3 depts.	784	2,595	4,246	33
English District Schools ...	16	808	14,341	1,885	17
Vernacular do. ...	29	8,064	29,400	6,380	3

On the whole, the year's review of the High School may be regarded with unqualified satisfaction, and the same may be said of the English Girls' Schools at Trevandrum.

Medical Department.

The public health in the province is reported to have been on the whole good, though small-pox, prevalent at the commencement, increased in the early part of the year, and was only got under towards its close. It seems impossible to arrive at correct statistics from the repugnance of the people to place small-pox patients under regular medical treatment and their reticence with regard to deaths that actually occur. The Vaccination Department was active. Over 96,000 persons are reported as having been vaccinated, or nearly 24,000 in excess of the number returned in the previous year. The repugnance to the process is said to be diminishing, and attention was paid to carrying on operations amongst the lower castes, a very important work both for them and for others. There were numerous cases of dengue at Quilon, and the regiment stationed there suffered somewhat severely. It appeared in a mild form at Trevandrum also. The total number of patients treated at the hospitals was 69,363, or 2,606 in excess of the returns of the previous year. 98 per cent. were cured or relieved, 5 per cent. died, and 1·5 per cent. remained under treatment at the close of the year. The results of treatment in connexion with the Lying-in Hospital were highly satisfactory as far as they went. It is to be regretted that little or nothing was done to provide better accommodation for lunatics. Notwithstanding the care and attention which the Durbar Physician's report describes as paid to the patients confined in the house occupied as a Lunatic Asylum, there seems reason to fear that confinement there is more likely to save relatives and neighbours of the inmates trouble and annoyance than to have a curative effect on the unfortunates themselves.

Government Garden at Peermade.

The cinchonas in the Sirkar plantations at Peermade, after presenting a very flourishing appearance to a certain stage (generally attained in about four to six years), showed signs of disease. Mr. McIvor, the Superintendent of the Government Gardens on the Neilgherries, was deputed to visit Peermade and report. He considered the elevation (3,300 feet) too low, and the moisture too great for successful cultivation. The flourishing condition of the young trees at the earlier stages of

their growth had been very marked, and several planters in the vicinity had planted out to some extent. It remains to be seen whether these trees will fail on arriving at the critical age which those at the Sirkar gardens seem unable to get beyond. At Peermade itself it would be useless to continue the experiment, and fresh cinchona planting on any scale is abandoned. The tea has been much more successful. The tea plant flourishes, and sundry samples of the tea produced and manipulated by the Superintendent of the Gardens has been very favorably reported on by several of the first London brokers. The Resident is of opinion that tea cultivation generally, in connexion with coffee cultivation, will be found both feasible and remunerative.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works was large and above two lakhs of rupees over that of the preceding year. The expenditure in the Maramut Department was Rupees 1,48,940. The expenditure may be allotted under the subjoined heads :—

Repairs and Maintenance.

	RS.
Communications	1,11,971
Civil Buildings	5,018
Irrigation Works	8,029
Military Buildings	3,771
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,187

Original Works.

Communications	6,46,681
Civil Buildings	1,51,399
Irrigation Works	5,924
Military Buildings	21
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	42,491
Surveying and tracing roads and irrigation projects ...	74,017

The regular annual "maintenance" expenditure (Rupees 56,164) was spread over 407 miles of road. On two or three main lines it was at the rate of Rupees 200 per mile, on ordinary main roads Rupees 100, and on cross roads Rupees 50 per mile per annum. On parts of the southern road from Trevandrum to Tinnevelly the traffic returns represented 200 carts and from 50 to 300 coolies as the average passing per day. In the year under report the continuation of the Peermade Ghaut road across the plateau to Madura was advanced. The grand line of communication through the Arienkavoo Pass was bridged and drained, and its surface metalled in parts, whilst good progress was made on its main branches. On the south line the Coolitoray bridge (eleven 60-feet spans) was opened to traffic, and on various minor lines satisfactory progress was made, whilst sundry surveys and traces for extensions and new lines were also taken in hand. Under Buildings the work executed was principally on the new college at Trevandrum, and on various cutcherries, hospitals, and schools.

Irrigation.

Some preliminary work was done towards the Perinjary reservoir project, a project which has long been under consideration. Indeed, a considerable amount of work was done and expen-

diture incurred, which would not ordinarily be allowed till a scheme in its entirety had been before the Government and received formal sanction. Probably the benefits to be derived from a well devised and executed work would be great; but the plans and estimates have not yet been put before the Sirkar, or even an approximate estimate of the total cost submitted. A sum of nearly Rupees 14,000 was expended on minor irrigation works. Besides the expenditure above mentioned by the Public Works Department, nearly a lakh and a half of rupees were expended by the Maramut Department on repairs to pagodas, public buildings, palaces, residencies, &c., and (an important item) the construction and repair of village roads and irrigation works. The whole expenditure reached some thirteen and a half lakhs of rupees, or 24·59 per cent. of the revenue. This the Dewan considers a higher proportion of the current revenue than can, for a continuance, be devoted to ordinary public works "without disturbing the equilibrium of the finances, or doing injustice to the claims of the other departments."

	Rs.
Revenue	53,72,372
Public Works expenditure	13,20,967

Financial.

The gross revenue of the State for the year under review amounted to Rupees 53,72,373, being Rupees 1,27,901 in advance of the revenues of the preceding year, the highest till then on record. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 54,93,682, or a little over two lakhs above that of the preceding year, and higher than the receipts of the year by Rupees 1,21,310. The deficit was due to the extraordinary outlay on public works, and the performance of the last of several expensive ceremonies connected with the coronation of the sovereign and required by land usage and very strong local feelings. The main items of revenue and expenditure are given below :—

	Rs.
Land revenue	16,59,928
Salt	9,83,815
Tobacco	8,89,114
Miscellaneous	5,98,097
Cardamom and other goods ...	3,78,585
Customs	4,55,811
Interest on Government securities	47,305
Judicial fees	1,28,501
Timber	83,701
Arrack and opium	1,08,658
Arrears of revenue collected ...	38,862
Total ...	53,72,372
Balance as per last year's account	42,03,400
Grand Total ...	95,75,772

	Rs.
Public Works	13,20,967
Subsidy to British Indian Government	8,10,652
Huzoor Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments	5,83,781
Devassoms or Religious Institutions	5,54,735
The Palace	5,11,494
Cost and charges of goods sold..	4,08,021
Ootooperahs or Charitable Institutions	2,94,791
Contingent charges	1,78,183
Nair Troops	1,59,364
Judicial Establishment... ...	1,48,668
Police	1,32,609
Education, Science, and Art ...	1,09,987
Pensions	1,26,706
Elephant and Horse Establishment	62,715
Expenditure on account of the Pudmagarbhom Ceremony ...	90,979
Total ...	54,93,657
Part of inefficient balance now charged to account	25
Balance to be carried to next year's account	40,82,090
Grand Total ...	95,75,772

The Resident is confident that reasonable expectations may be entertained of progressive increase in the land, salt, and customs revenues of Travancore; in the first, from extensions of cultivation induced by the rapidly progressing opening up of the country and fair revision of the garden assessments; in the second, by better management and extension of the local manufacture, enabling the State to derive larger net profits from its sales; and in the third, by the advancing development and prosperity of the country. The public works expenditure has already been discussed. The religious and charitable expenditure is incurred by the State more or less in its capacity as a trustee of the temple property, the rentals of which are credited to the State. The temple expenditure is not a charge on the State in the simple ordinary acceptation of the term, but is rather a discharge of liabilities devolving on the State in consequence of its enjoyment of the revenues of the Devassom lands. The expenditure on the feeding establishments is not so clearly a discharge of liability, though in some cases and to some extent it may be claimed on this ground. The only other item that calls for particular notice is the charge of nearly Rupees 91,000 on the Pudmagharbhom ceremony. This was the last of a series popularly considered essential to the full coronation of His Highness the Maharajah.

COCHIN.

Operations of the Civil Courts.

The total number of original suits filed in the Zillah and Munsif Courts for the year was 10,038, against 9,484 in 1046. The increase in number was not due to real increase in litigation, many of the plaints having been presented at the close of the previous year to avoid their being barred by the Statute of Limitations, which had effect from the commencement of the year under review. In the five Munsif and two Zillah Courts the number of suits pending at the commencement of, and filed in the year was 11,735 and 1,535 respectively. Of these, the Munsifs disposed of 9,237 suits as against 7,108 in the previous year. There remained 2,498 suits undisposed of at the close of 1047 as against 2,394 at the end of 1046. Of the total number of suits, 1,788 (about 19·4 per cent.) were contested. An average of nearly 30 contested suits per mensem were decreed in each Munsif's Court—an advance of 10 suits per cent. per mensem on the previous year's work. Of the 1,535 suits pending or filed in the Zillah Courts, 966 were adjudicated as against 740 in 1046, and 569 suits were pending at the close of the year. Of the total, 549 were contested. The average number per mensem disposed of was 16¾ in the Trichoor and 29$\frac{1}{12}$ in the Anjekaimal Court. The original suits instituted in the year bear a proportion of 1 to every 39 of the population. The value of the original suits disposed of was Rupees 29,73,035, the average value being Rupees 39 in the Munsifs' Courts and Rupees 1,321 in the Zillah Courts. Of the decrees in contested suits, 1,412 were in favor of the plaintiffs, 756 in favor of the defendants, and 169 partly in favor of both parties.

The institution fees amounted to Rupees 57,378, and the stamp penalties to Rupees 26,804. The total cost of the Judicial Establishment was Rupees 49,222.

The appeals from the Munsifs' to the Zillah Court were 456 in number, or

59 per cent. of the appealable decisions. Sixty-nine appeals were pending at the beginning of the year.

The Munsifs' decrees were confirmed in 129 ($1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.) appeal cases modified in 67 ($\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.), and reversed in 178 cases (2 per cent.) Twenty-six cases were remanded, and the appeals in 25 withdrawn or disallowed. Two hundred and one regular appeals from the Zillah Courts' decrees, or 20·8 per cent. on the cases disposed of, were preferred to the Appeal Court. Of 154 decisions passed by the Appeal Court, 80 were in confirmation, 25 in modification, and 23 in reversal of the original decrees. The remainder (26) were amicably adjusted, or otherwise disposed of. In the Appeal Court 154 appeals and 44 special appeals were disposed of, being 4 more of the former and 34 less of the latter class than in the previous year. Thus 198 cases out of a total of 371 pending at the beginning of the year, or brought forward during it, were disposed of, leaving 173 cases pending, or 44 more than at the end of the previous year.

—	Percentage Appeals.	Confirmed.	Percentage reversed and modified.	Adjusted or otherwise disposed of.
1866-67 ...	$3\frac{2}{5}$	$1\frac{17}{30}$	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
1867-68 ...	$4\frac{1}{7}$	$2\frac{1}{7}$	2	...
1868-69 ...	$6\frac{1}{7}$	$2\frac{3}{7}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	...
1869-70 ...	$6\frac{2}{3}$	2	$2\frac{1}{5}$	1
1870-71 ...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{7}$	$1\frac{9}{10}$
1871-72 ...	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	$2\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

	1046. M.	1046. D.	1047. M.	1047. D.	Diff. in 1047. M.	Diff. in 1047. D.
Appeal Court—						
Appeals and special appeals	7	2	6	5	— 0	27
Zillah Courts—						
Appeals	0	29	1	21	+ 0	22
Original suits ...	6	15	7	28	+ 1	13
Munsifs—						
Original suits ...	5	15	7	1	+ 1	16

The durations of contested suits is given as noted in the margin. The subject was noticed last year, and a communication was addressed to the Dewan by the Resident, pointing out that it required attention. That an average of nearly eight or even seven months should be required for the disposal of suits in the Zillah and Munsifs' Courts respectively cannot be considered satisfactory, and the Dewan has again been addressed on the matter by the Resident.

Operations of the Criminal Courts.

Seventy-nine cases were committed to the Courts by the Magistracy and Police. There was one pending at the commencement of the year. Seventy-one cases were disposed of by the Criminal Courts, and nine referred to the Appeal Court. The Appeal Court disposed of eight referred cases. One remained undisposed of. Two prisoners only were charged with murder and two with culpable homicide. The character of crime generally was not grave, and none of the cases call for particular remark here. There was an improvement in the time in which justice was administered. Forty prisoners appealed against the sentences of the Criminal Courts. Against 14 prisoners the sentence was confirmed, on 11 modified, and on 15 reversed.

Police and Magistracy.

The Police files contained 1,669 cases, including 8 cases that remained undecided at the close of 1046, the persons charged in them being 3,445. The figures vary but slightly from those of

the previous year. Of these cases, 226 were dismissed summarily, 592 were dismissed after trial for want of evidence, and 410 were compromised. Convictions were recorded by the Magistracy in 360 cases (695 persons), and 79 were committed to the Criminal Courts. The offenders in the committed cases were 133, against 201 in the previous year. The percentage of persons convicted or committed was 20⅓ of the persons brought before the Police. The average duration of cases before the Police was 12 days, being a slight improvement over the previous year. Two cases only, in which five persons were involved, remained undecided at the close of the year.

Jails.
* Ernacollum.
Trichoor.

The average daily number of prisoners in the two jails* was 86 and 126½ respectively. Three prisoners died in the Trichoor Jail during the year. There was no death in the Ernacollum Jail, and the health of the prisoners was generally good. At Ernacollum there were 32 cases of dengue, which, for some months, was very prevalent at British Cochin. The total number of prisoners at the end of the year was 221. Of these, 28 were civil debtors, 4 prisoners under trial, and the remainder convicts, of whom 4 were females. Thirty-four were life-prisoners. The cost of the jails, exclusive of European medicine and medical attendance, was Rupees 14,338, or Rupees 176 less than in the previous year. The cost of each prisoner was thus Rupees 67. There were no escapes.

	RS.
Diet and clothing ...	8,696
Guards ...	3,726
Repairs ...	1,916
Total ...	14,338

Land Revenue.

The land revenue was in—

There was a slight increase in the land revenue, due partly to extended cultivation, and partly to renewal of settlements on more favorable terms. The coffee land on the Neliampathy Hills is said to be excellent, but the climate is feverish. The bullock ghaut to the foot of the hills is reported to be a fair one, and thence communication with Palghaut, &c., is good.

	RS.
1043 ...	5,96,328
1044 ...	6,00,721
1045 ...	6,01,611
1046 ...	5,96,579
1047 ...	5,98,671

Customs and Salt.

	Customs. RS.	Salt. RS.
1046	1,16,266	1,83,530
1047	1,05,004	1,79,539
Decrease ...	11,262	3,991

There were decreases as noted under the revenues from customs and salt. The first calls for no particular remark.

Salt.

The quantity of salt sold in the year was less than in the previous year by 1,569 maunds. This would allow an average consumption per head of rather less than 18½ lbs. on the population of the State. The Dewan gives the consumption of salt in the last 10 years as noted. The price before June 1865 was Annas 12-8 per maund. It was raised in June 1865 to the British selling price, with which, by the convention between Government and the Sirkar, it has since been made to accord. No doubt, before the equalization of price, there was considerable smuggling; but, with the largest allowance for that consideration, the rise in the price has clearly greatly diminished the local consumption. Any

	Indian Maunds.
1862-63 ...	249,206
1863-64 ...	166,147
1864-65 ...	210,970⅞
1865-66 ...	34,428¾
1866-67 ...	88,006½
1867-68 ...	81,639¾
1868-69 ...	83,199⅛
1869-70 ...	96,349
1870-71 ...	90,674½
1871-72 ...	89,105⅝

further increase of the price of this necessary in the States would be regarded with extreme dislike, and would, in the opinion of the Resident, be prejudicial alike to the revenue and the people.

Abkari.

The abkari farm was rented at an increase of Rupees 7,268 over the amount obtained in the previous year, a fact which cannot be regarded with unmixed satisfaction, as it is to be feared that the consumption of inferior European liquor is also on the increase.

Opium.

There was a decrease of Rupees 3,700 in the amount bid for the opium farm, and the attention that has been lately paid to the question of smuggling the drug may tend to prevent increase under this head.

Forest.

It was observed last year that the forest revenue was low. There is an increase of Rupees 39,630 in the year under review, arising from considerably increased sales. Attention was paid to the gradual extension of teak-planting, and also to commencing systematic cardamom cultivation—a source of revenue which has not hitherto attracted great attention in Cochin.

Education.

There was some falling off in the numbers attending the High School, Ernacollum, and dengue and chicken-pox are said to have interfered with the regularity of attendance. Seven candidates went up for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University; of these, four passed in Class II. Four candidates went up for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, and all failed. Only one scholar came to the High School during the year from the district schools. The Dewan thinks the Provincial School at Calicut may draw some of the lads, who would otherwise attend at Ernacollum, and the Palghaut Central Rate School may have some effect in the same direction, as it is easily accessible from the outlying districts. The number of boys at the High School at the close of the year was 190. The total number receiving instruction in the Sirkar Schools seems to have been about 476. The total expenditure on education by the State seems to have been Rupees 14,505. A sum of Rupees 1,248 was realized by fees, &c., so that the net cost was Rupees 12,956.

Public Works.

	Rs.
1043 ...	1,91,420
1044 ...	1,66,894
1045 ...	2,15,074
1046 ...	1,57,690
1047 ...	1,97,384

The expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rupees 1,97,384. The expenditure of the last five years, including the one under review, was as noted in the margin. The main heads of outlay may be given as under—

	Rs.
1. On roads and bridges	51,903
2. On works of public improvement	10,063
3. On public buildings	1,05,225
4. Minor works	15,193
5. Contribution to closing Cruz Milagre Gap ...	15,000

No report was received from the Engineer, whose services were dispensed with towards the end of the year. The Dewan observed that the department was in a state of transition, and that the Sirkar looked confidently to great improvement under the present Engineer.

Financial.

The receipts of the year were Rupees 12,54,581, and the disbursements Rupees 11,07,940, showing an increase of Rupees 18,159 and Rupees 38,604 respectively over the returns of the previous year. The revenue of the year was in excess of the expenditure by Rupees 1,46,641. The main items of revenue and heads of expenditure are given below :—

	RS.		RS.
Land Revenue ...	5,98,672	Subsidy	2,00,000
Salt	1,79,539	Palace	1,85,160
Customs (including tobacco)	1,05,005	Public Works ...	1,97,384
Fees and fines, Judicial Department...	84,658	Religious and Charitable	1,13,640
Timber	65,455	Administrative ...	1,48,558
Interest on money in British Government Loan ...	48,220	Judicial	49,222
Abkari	40,019	Police	14,700
Fees on renewal of deeds	17,944	Military	22,303
Opium	6,259	Pension	15,657
Miscellaneous ...	1,08,810	Miscellaneous ...	1,61,313

On review the year does not seem to present any very salient features for remark. The statements above recorded show that the Courts disposed of a very fair amount of judicial work, and improvement may reasonably be looked for in the duration of suits. The Public Works Department was certainly inefficient. The administration under the different heads of revenue showed little remarkable progress, but the financial result of the whole was certainly satisfactory.

CARNATIC.

The payments to Carnatic Stipendiaries (including Jaghiredars, Yeomiahdars, &c.,) amounted, during the official year 1872-73, to Rupees 5,10,254. The number of persons receiving pensions on the 1st April 1873 was 1,026. The lapses by deaths, &c., (exclusive of commutations) in 1872-73 were forty-nine, representing pensions amounting to Rupees 14,923 per annum. Bonuses to the amount of Rupees 19,864-8-0 were, as a special case, granted to three individuals, two of whom received Rupees 66 each, and the third Rupees 33 per mensem, and Rupees 6,163 to 13 individuals in commutation of their stipends not exceeding 10 rupees per mensem. The pensions thus commuted amounted to Rupees 2,554 per annum.

Petty claims to the amount of Rupees 4,789, and arrears of pension, amounting to Rupees 873, were paid against the estate of the late Nawab of the Carnatic.

Captain F. H. Tyrrell assumed charge of the Agency as Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends on the afternoon of the 31st March 1873.

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.

During the year survey operations were carried on in the districts marginally named; also on the Neilgherry Hills, in Wynaad, and in the Nellumboor Valley. The work in the Nellore District was completed.

Ganjam.
Nellore.
Cuddapah.
Kurnool.
Chingleput.
North Arcot.
Madura.
Tinnevelly.
Coimbatore.
Salem.

The progress of work in the plains was as follows:—

	Square Miles.
Boundaries surveyed	3,306
Extent mapped	1,566
Mapping in progress	5,648
Area ready for settlement	4,214
Extent topographically detailed	5,262
Village maps received for lithography...	6,085
Taluq do. do.	6,698

The total expenditure on account of District Survey Establishment amounted to Rupees 4,20,678-4-7.

Special Surveys.

Under the head of Special Surveys, the boundaries of two Naads (Meknaad and Todanaad) and of 18 estates were demarcated, and the survey of one of the former and seven of the latter completed. An abstract statement of work done under other heads is given below:—

	Demarcated.	Surveyed.	Detailed.
I.—Government reserve	28	34	36
II.—Forest Department blocks	2	2	24
III.—Quit-rent properties	13	16	140
IV.—Puttah lands	1,351	1,617	1,290
V.—Town lots	21	21	58
VI.—Waste land lots	19	20	54
VII.—Minor circuits	99	103	36
VIII.—Cultivation	15	13	4
IX.—Paddy flats	114	27	...
X.—Roads*	40	41	...

The extent surveyed in Wynaad and in the Nellumboor Valley slightly exceeds 24 square miles.

Twenty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine marks were erected during the year. The expenditure was Rupees 76,495-14-6.

* 86 linear miles.

Demarcation operations were carried on on the combined system in the six districts named in the margin, those in the Chingleput District being finished in every respect. Of the five districts in which the demarcation of zemindary tracts was performed by Surveyors in addition to their special work, Nellore has been completed.

Demarcation.

Chingleput.	Madura.
North Arcot.	Bellary.
Coimbatore.	Ganjam.
Nellore.	Kurnool.
Tinnevelly.	North Arcot.
Salem.	

Subjoined is the statement of work performed :—

	Square Miles.
Boundaries demarcated	1,304
Fields do.	727
Do. in progress	317
Sketches handed over for survey	1,261
Stones of all kinds erected	No. 662,130

The expenditure on account of demarcation, inclusive of stones, was Rupees 1,01,453-12-2.

Lithography.

One district and three taluq maps were lithographed during the year, as well as 350 copies of the Bellary District map on the scale of eight miles to an inch. Village and other maps to the extent of 2,516 square miles were printed in colors. The maps of nine Local Fund Circles as per margin, twenty railway station maps, 165 maps of 63 properties on the Neilgherry Hills, 112 copies of 86 estates on the Shevaroys, besides a number of municipal and other miscellaneous maps, were completed and issued. The amount realized by sale of maps was Rupees 726-10-9. Photo-lithography was introduced at the beginning of 1873, for the purpose of reducing and copying maps. The expenditure on lithography amounted to Rupees 18,916-12-4.

Madura.	Cocanada.
Dindigul.	Bellary.
Salem.	Gooty.
Oossoor.	Pennacondah.
Rajahmundry.	

The total expenditure on surveys, demarcation, and lithography amounted to Rupees 6,89,906-4-9, or Rupees 4,906-4-9 in excess of the budget grant for 1872-73.

REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

During the past official year settlement work was carried on in the following provinces :—Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot, and Chingleput. The outturn of field operations may be thus summarized :—

	Acres.	Sq. Miles.
Detail demarcation	410,601	= 642
Hill and waste demarcation not marked in detail	532,089	= 831
Actual classification	693,486	= 1,084
Area of villages classified after deducting hills, forests, and other waste lands ..	721,675	= 1,128
Area surveyed	12,686	= 20

In addition to this, the following branches of work incidental to the task of settlement were transacted, generally speaking, *pari passu* with the above-mentioned operations:—

	Minor holdings.
Number of minor holdings contained in survey fields, which were separately measured and their areas calculated and recorded ..	140,274.
	Marks restored.
Restoration of demarcation..	359,358
	Acres.
Revision of areas under tanks by properly classing the lands as "dry" or "wet" according to capabilities of irrigation	6,805

Experiments in the outturn of produce were made in 3,046 cases.

On the whole, out-door work contrasted favorably with the results of the previous year, except in the one item of demarcation, where there was a slight falling off. This diminution was, however, well counterbalanced by the increase in classification, measurement of minor holdings, and restoration of demarcation.

The demarcation marks newly fixed during the year amount to 487,781, as detailed below:—

Field stones	447,853
Theodolite stations and boundary off-sets	39,928

As the area demarcated fell off, when compared with the previous 12 months' results, the number of marks put down must likewise show a decrease. But there were two other satisfactory reasons for the diminution below the outturn of 1871-72, viz., the straightening of field bends and the larger size of the fields themselves, so that during the present year only about one stone per acre was fixed, whereas, during the preceding 12 months, the rate was nearly one stone for every three-fourths of an acre. The marks are of quarried stone, well imbedded in the ground.

In the Kistna District the settlement was fully completed in two taluqs—Guntoor and Sathanapully—and partially in Repally and Bapatlah. The settlement scheme for the taluqs of Jummalamadoogoo, Poddatoor, Koilguntla, and Cuddapah, resulting in an increase of Rupees 88,967, or 12 per cent., received the sanction of Government, and, as the year closed, arrangements were being made for introducing the new rates for realization during the ensuing Fusly 1283 (A.D. 1873-74). The settlement scheme for Nellore received the approval of Government late in the year. The increase, as thus sanctioned for the six taluqs comprising the principal division, came to Rupees 1,75,196, or 15 per cent. The work of introduction commenced just as the year closed. In Salem the new settlement rates were introduced into the hitherto somewhat lightly-assessed taluqs of Dharampoory and Kistnagherry, and the effect was to enhance the land revenue demand by Rupees 46,117, or 17 per cent. Work was newly undertaken in Coimbatore and progress made in the Perinthoray Taluq, both as regards classification and re-demarcation, and also the measurement of minor holdings. In North Arcot classification and demarcation were carried on under the combined

system, and the demarcation was executed in the same manner as that done by the Survey Department. The Chendragherry Taluq was completed, and a large portion of the adjoining taluq of Chittoor was likewise out of hand when the year closed. The small party employed in Chingleput completed the classification of the Trivellore Taluq, and began the preparation of the accounts necessary for drawing up the report upon the settlement of the principal division. The new survey areas were also introduced into the Trivellore Taluq.

The total outlay during the year came to Rupees 2,95,760, being Rupees 33,720 more than that of the year preceding. This was owing to the Kistna Party having been reformed for the work of introducing the new rates; to work having been started in Coimbatore; to additional hands having been temporarily employed in Cuddapah, where the new settlement is being introduced; and to the settlement establishment in Tinnevelly having been placed upon a somewhat efficient footing, the Tinnevelly Settlement charges being debited to the budget of the Settlement Department, though the conduct of the work is entirely under the Collector.

WARDS' ESTATES.

The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of the official year 1872-73 was twenty-six. Of these one, viz., Kallur, was restored to the minor on his coming of age in November 1872, while six* others came under wardship during the year.

* *Districts.*	*Estates.*
Ganjam ...	1. Seerghur.
North Arcot...	2. Arni.
Madura ...	3. Ramnad.
	4. Uthappanaikanur.
Tinnevelly ...	5. Urkad Zemindari.
Malabar ...	6. Kavalpara.

The accounts of receipts and disbursements of these estates are calculated for the revenue year (1st July to the 30th June), and the year to which statements have reference is consequently that commencing 1st July 1871 and ending 30th June 1872.

The subjoined table shows the financial position of the several estates on the latter date. This table does not embrace the five estates marginally noted which came under management subsequent to the 30th June 1872:—

Ganjam ...	1. Seerghur.
Madura ...	2. Ramnad.
	3. Uthappanaikanur.
Tinnevelly ...	4. Urkad Zemindari.
Malabar ...	5. Kavalpara.

Districts.	Names of the Estates.	Balance at the beginning of the Revenue Year.	Income during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance at the end of the Revenue Year.			Debts due to the Estate at the end of the Revenue Year.	Debts due by the Estate at the end of the Revenue Year.
						In Government Paper.	In Cash.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	Purla Kimedy	18,81,252	5,19,560	24,00,812	7,80,978	12,61,400	3,58,434	16,19,834	...	...
	Barwah	21,765	16,361	38,126	16,378	20,400	1,348	21,748	...	458
	Jalantra	68,332	31,926	1,00,258	17,280	63,700	19,278	82,978	...	...
Vizagapatam	Rewada	3,748	3,550	7,298	4,589	2,700	9	2,709	4,322	...
	Salur	27,436	84,578	1,12,014	1,02,998	...	9,016	9,016	...	1,23,192
	Meringhy	64,090	54,507	1,18,597	36,650	47,600	34,347	81,947	1,25,923	...
Godavery	Nallamillipada	1,190	748	1,938	1,357	...	581	581	...	...
	Kapeleswarapuram *cum*	13,582	22,002	35,584	15,362	...	20,222	20,222	192	7,471
	Kesanakurru	3,667	15,743	19,410	17,729	...	1,681	1,681		
Nellore...	Chundi	56,234	54,393	1,10,627	57,864	40,000	12,763	52,763	3,315	...
Chingleput	Irungadukotta *cum*... Luttur	15,522	5,372	20,894	3,461	12,600	4,833	17,433	...	...
North Arcot	Arni	2,84,103	1,05,078	3,89,181	71,313	1,76,900	1,40,969	3,17,869	56,109	...
	Naraganti	10,998	23,203	34,201	[illegible]	...	3,991	3,991	...	3,087
	Kallur	639	11,927	12,566	[illegible]	...	4,927	4,927	4,279	3,776
Tanjore	Nonakad Tenpadi	1,272	1,991	3,263	2,231	1,000	32	1,032	...	...
	Agraharam	693	1,960	2,653	2,528	...	125	125	1,659	6,104
	Agharayarangudi	411	7,999	8,410	4,258	...	4,152	4,152	862	8,875
	Shealli	16,152	51,501	67,653	53,959	...	13,694	13,694	57,406	25,477
Trichinopoly	Peranur	11,926	10,619	22,245	7,527	9,000	5,718	14,718	4,014	1,539
Madura	Bodinaiknur	2,14,697	69,670	2,84,367	40,029	1,81,800	62,538	2,44,338	...	...
	Guntamanaikanur	1,08,494	56,579	1,65,073	31,136	48,300	85,637	1,33,937	...	...
	Sandiyur	1,064	10,714	11,778	5,080	...	6,693	6,698	...	...
Tinnevelly	Maniachi	3,780	11,024	14,804	12,155	...	2,649	2,649	...	29
	Singampatti	2,259	30,482	32,741	26,627	...	6,114	6,114	65	...
	Urkad	24,521	1,952	26,473	2,188	21,800	2,485	24,285	11,177	78,001
	Ettiapuram	84,287	2,94,875	3,79,162	2,43,840	79,500	55,822	1,35,322	...	...
Coimbatore	Samattur *cum* ... ... Kottampatti	9,732	10,433	20,165	11,748	5,000	3,417	8,417	889	...
Malabar	Nelialum...	14,457	7,223	21,680	4,059	10,200	7,421	17,621	...	...
	Total ...	29,46,003	15,15,970	44,61,973	16,11,172	19,81,900	8,68,901	28,50,801	2,70,212	2,58,009

SECTION III.—PROTECTION.

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

Under the Indian Councils Act of 1861 (24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67), the local legislating authority for the Presidency of Madras is vested in the Governor in Council, the Council, at meetings held for the purpose of making laws and regulations, consisting of the Ordinary Members with the addition of the Advocate-General and such other persons, not less than four or more than eight in number, as the Governor may nominate, not less than one-half of the persons so nominated being non-officials. At a meeting of the Council for this special purpose, the Governor, or in his absence the Senior Civil Ordinary Member of Council, presides, and business can only be transacted if the Governor or some Ordinary Member of Council and at least four other members are present. In the case of a difference of opinion the President has a casting vote if necessary. The business of the meeting must be confined to the consideration of measures already introduced into the Council, or to granting sanction for the introduction of new measures. No measure affecting the public revenues can be introduced without the previous sanction of the Governor. Every law or regulation made by the Council must receive the assent of the Governor in the first instance, and subsequently that of the Governor-General before it comes into force, and is eventually subject to be disallowed by the Crown.

Except with the sanction of the Governor-General previously obtained, no measure can be introduced—

(1).—Affecting the public debt of India, or the customs duties, or any other tax or duty now in force and imposed by the authority of the Government of India for the general purposes of such Government.

(2).—Regulating any of the current coin, or the issue of any bills, notes, or other paper currency.

(3).—Regulating the conveyance of letters by the Post Office or messages by the electric telegraph within the Presidency.

(4).—Altering in any way the Penal Code of India as established by Act of the Governor-General in Council, No. 45 of 1860.

(5).—Affecting the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Her Majesty's subjects in India.

(6).—Affecting the discipline or maintenance of any part of Her Majesty's Military or Naval Forces.

(7).—Regulating patents or copyrights.

(8).—Affecting the relations of the Government with Foreign Princes or States.

Rules for the conduct of business at the meetings of Council have been made under the provisions of Section 37 of the Act. The most important of these are regarding the introduction of Bills, and provide that, when leave has been obtained for the introduction of a Bill either from the Council when sitting or from the Governor during the adjournment, the Bill shall be printed, together with a Statement of Objects and

Reasons, and a copy furnished to each Member of the Council. On the day fixed for the introduction of a Bill or on any subsequent day, the principles of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, and if necessary it may be referred to a Select Committee for report. All reports of Select Committees, as well as the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons, must be published in the Official Gazette, and copies furnished to all the Members of the Council before the measure is brought up for final consideration.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

Additional Members.

The under-mentioned gentlemen were appointed Additional Members of the Council for making Laws and Regulations, and took their seats on the 21st February 1873:—

The Honorable H. S. Cunningham, Advocate-General.
Do. G. S. Forbes.
Do. W. R. Arbuthnot.

The Honorable Vembaukum Ramiengar and the Honorable Goday Naraen Gajpatee Rao were re-appointed Additional Members of Council, and took their seats on the same date.

Acts passed by the Council.

No. I. of 1872, "An Act to amend Act XXIV. of 1859 (*An Act for the better regulation of the Police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort Saint George*)" received the assent of the Governor-General on the 30th May 1872, and took effect from the 11th June 1872. The objects and reasons for which this Act was passed are briefly as follows:—Section 48 of Act XXIV. of 1859 gives power to the officers of the Magistracy and Police to deal with offences causing obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk, or damage to residents or passengers within the limits of a "town," but does not contain any provision defining the word "town," or empowering either the Government or any other authority to declare what places shall be considered "towns" within the meaning of Section 48. The present Act supplies this defect by providing that the section in question shall be put in force in towns and other places to which it may be specially extended by Government. It provides also for retrospective validity being given to all acts done by officers of the Police and Magistracy in pursuance of any Notification issued by the Government or a Magistrate of a district extending the provisions of Section 48 to certain places, such Notifications having been declared by the Madras High Court to be devoid of legal authority.

No. II. of 1872, "An Act to extend the purposes for which Port Rules may be passed by the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 24th June 1872, and took effect from the 1st September 1872. The object of this Act is to extend the provisions of Act XXII. of 1855, Section 7, under which the local Government, with the consent of the Governor-General in Council, is authorized to make Port Rules for certain purposes. A number of instructions to Commanders of Vessels had been for some time in existence, the binding force of which was, in many cases, doubtful. It was also considered desirable to lay down Port Rules in other cases not provided for by, and not coming within, the terms

of Act XXII. of 1855, Section 7. The present Act accordingly enumerates certain additional topics on which the Government may pass Port Rules.

Bill vetoed by the Governor-General.

A Bill to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants, which was passed by the Council on the 11th April 1872, and received the assent of the Governor on the 19th idem, was disallowed by His Excellency the Governor-General, under date the 10th June 1872, not on account of any principle involved in the measure, but in consequence of the wording of some of the sections. A similar measure, free from the defects pointed out by His Excellency the Governor-General, was introduced into the local legislature on the 21st February 1873, and has, since the close of the year under review, been passed by the Council, and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General.

Legislative Returns.

The Legislative Returns, prepared according to the forms prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee, will be found in the Appendix.

POLICE.

Strength.

On the 31st March 1873 the strength of the Madras Police was—

Inspector-General and Supervising Staff	5
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Madras Town	3
Superintendents	20
Assistant Superintendents	20
Office Establishment	80
Inspectors	378
Constabulary of all ranks	21,512
Total ...	22,018

Distribution and cost.

The distribution and cost was as follows :—

	Number.	Cost.
		RS.
Rural Constabulary, including Village Police	18,476	28,51,005
Madras Town	1,086	2,02,534
Total ...	19,562	30,53,539
State Services.		
Revenue, Salt Preventive Establishment	1,683	1,53,433
Do. Land Customs	173	19,848
Jail Guards	995	1,16,854
Total ...	2,851	2,90,135
Grand Total ..	22,413	33,43,674

being Rupees 2,56,326 below the Budget grant, owing chiefly to vacancies in the higher grades of Constabulary. Deducting the State services and

Madras Town, the cost of each Policeman was Rupees 154 or 1½ annas per head of the population, the ratio of their distribution being one Policeman to 1,750. Banks and other public or private companies employed 124 men, not included in the above, at a cost of Rupees 16,766 defrayed by the employers.

Punishments.

Seven officers and 677 men were departmentally dismissed during the year 1872. The number of fines, suspensions, and degradations amounted to 76 in the case of officers, and 11,339 in the case of men. Returns under this head being new, no comparisons can be made with previous years. A large number of the punishments were on account of absence without leave. The marginal table gives the details of members of the force convicted by Courts and Magistrates. The figures for 1871 and 1872 are identical as to convictions by Courts, but are 20 less by Magistrates.

Rank.	Convicted by Magistrates.	Convicted by Courts.
Inspectors	3	1
Head Constables ...	45	7
Constables	265	15
Total ...	313	23

Police Officers convicted by Magistrates.

Of 313 Police Officers convicted by Magistrates,

92 were under Police Act XXIV. of 1859 for petty offences.
42 were for criminal force, petty assault ... Section 352 P. C.
38 „ negligent escape ... ... „ 223 „
17 „ voluntarily causing hurt ... „ 323 „
15 „ theft ... ... „ 379 „
11 „ theft ... ... „ 380 „
10 „ wrongful restraint and confinement ... ... „ 342,348 „
6 „ illegal gratification ... ... „ 161 „
5 „ robbery ... ... „ 392 „
5 „ criminal breach of trust ... „ 409 „
2 „ theft ... ... „ 381 „
2 „ dishonestly receiving stolen property ... ... „ 411 „
1 was for house-breaking ... ... „ 457 „
1 „ house-breaking ... ... „ 454 „
1 „ counterfeit coin ... ... „ 241 „
1 „ cheating ... ... „ 417 „

The remainder were for various minor offences.

Convictions by Courts.

Of 23 convictions by Courts,

4 were for giving false evidence ... ... Section 193
4 „ fabricating false evidence ... ... „ 195
3 „ taking gratification ... ... „ 213
3 „ extortion ... ... „ 384
2 „ counterfeiting coin ... ... „ 249
2 „ causing hurt to extort confession ... „ 330
1 was for house-breaking ... ... „ 457
1 „ forgery of a record ... ... „ 466

1	was for	wrongful confinement	Section 348
1	„	attempt to commit rape	„ 376,511
1	„	causing disappearance of evidence in capital offence	„ 201

Rewards.

One thousand and fourteen men were rewarded by promotion, and 547 by money for special services. Of the latter 361 belonged to the Madras Town and earned their respective shillings on the day of the cyclone. In addition to the officers specially rewarded in the forgery case as hereinafter detailed, the services of eleven Inspectors were particularly commended during the year.

Rank.	Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	Passed General Test.
Inspectors	*404	...	79
Head Constables ...	2,687	108	39
Constables	10,460	7,921	3
Total ...	13,551	8,029	121

The marginal table shows the state of education of the force during the year under review. Sixty-nine Head Constables and 1,342 Constables passed the prescribed tests of rank.

* 26 Serjeants of the Madras Town Police are included.
Col. 2 includes Col. 4.

Enlistment.

The enlistments during the year numbered 2,563, or 22 in excess of the year 1871.

Casualties.

The casualties amounted to 2,439 (as against 2,670 last year), the details being as follows :—

1.	By pension	24
2.	„ gratuity	207
3.	„ resignation	659
4.	„ dismissal departmentally...	684
5.	„ discharged (otherwise than 1 to 4)	531
6.	„ desertion	99
7.	„ death	235
	Total ...	2,439

On the whole, the enlistments rather more than keep pace with the casualties, but on the 31st December 1872 the force was five per cent. below the sanctioned strength. The greatest death rate was 2·4 per cent. in Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

Sick treated in Hospital.

The percentage of the establishment treated in hospital during the year was 51·4; Ganjam and Coimbatore, with their unhealthy hill ranges and fever tracts, contributing the largest numbers, the former having 86 and the latter 83 per cent. under medical treatment. The rate is higher than for 1870-71 (42 per cent.) owing probably to the prevalence of dengue.

Religion and Caste.

Under the head of Religion and Caste the numbers of officers and men were as follow :—

	Officers.	Men.
Christians...	290	440
Mahomedans	27	6,018
Brahmins	79	521
Rajpoots	15	647
Nairs	8	718
Moplahs	1	84
Tiers	4	235
Oriyahs	3	722
Foreigners	2	...
Hindus of other castes	141	11,454
Pariahs	...	214

Grave Cases.

Years.	Total Warrants.		Total Summons.	
	Processes.	Persons.	Processes.	Persons.
1869 ...	31,069	31,531	358,452	369,820
1870 ...	30,675	30,967	397,155	401,440
1871 ...	33,145	33,355	434,461	438,875
1872 ...	34,367	34,682	468,783	473,501

Petty Cases.

Years.	No. of Processes.	No. of Persons.	Proportion per Mille of Population.
1869	290,961	293,157	9·3
1870	323,552	318,314	10·2
1871	355,885	349,192	11·1
1872	384,787	378,694	11·9

The two marginal tables show the results for the last four years in both grave and petty cases. The general results were again in advance of those of previous years. In "Warrant Cases" the figures were almost identical for 1871 and 1872, but in "Summons Cases" the numbers rose from 98,824 to 105,032. In "Petty Cases" there was an increased number of nearly 30,000 processes affecting an equal number of persons.

Prisoners guarded.

The average number of prisoners guarded in district and central jails was 9,181, being almost the same as that for 1871. The Police guards numbered 1,047 men, costing Rupees 1,15,833, or Rupees 12-10-0 per convict per annum debited to this department. The prisoners guarded in 295 subsidiary jails numbered 18,834, the average duration of their sentences being 10·2 days.

Escapes.

Of 64 prisoners who escaped from subsidiary jails 43 were re-captured. There were 13 escapes from other jails, of whom ten were re-captured. Four prisoners who had escaped in previous years were caught again in 1872. Of 246 prisoners who escaped from "other custody," 204 were re-captured, the gross results being 323 escapes and 261 captures = 80 per cent., almost the same as in 1871. Bad and insufficient lighting has a good deal to do with escapes at night. Though not shown in these returns, it may be as well here to notice the escape from

Port Blair in December 1872 of 13 convicts, four of whom—life-transports from Canara—were almost immediately re-arrested by the Police on their return home. These men left the settlement in an open boat, and after eight days disembarked four Bengalee convicts somewhere about the Sunderbunds. Again putting to sea, they reached *terra firma* in four days more in the district of Vizagapatam, where, on landing, they buried one of their number, a convict from Bombay. The remaining eight then pushed on to Triputty, where the four Mysore convicts and the Canara men separated, each making for their respective districts.

Fires.

The number of fires reported amounted to 7,074, involving the destruction of 44,916 houses, property valued at nearly ten lakhs, and 166 lives, figures considerably greater than those for 1871.

Hutting and Building.

The table below shows the hutting and building operations for the year, viz., Rupees 15,442, for 179 huts. Rupees 13,388 of the sanctioned allotment lapsed. The new buildings at Koraput in Jeypore were vigorously pushed on during the year by the Superintendent. The District of Tanjore was very backward in the matter of huts and stations :—

Ranges.	Huts.		Station-houses.		Hospitals.		Miscellaneous Works.		Total.
	No. constructed.	Cost.	No. constructed.	Cost.	No. constructed.	Cost.	No. constructed.	Cost.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Madras Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	113	7,759	28	8,249	1	220	23	2,269	18,497
Central do ...	21	3,200	51	15,845	1	263	6	179	19,487
Southern do ...	45	4,483	33	15,539	3	720	19	2,636	23,378
Total ...	179	15,442	112	39,633	5	1,203	48	5,084	61,362

Salt thefts.

The table below gives the usual details on the subject of salt thefts. It is believed that in the districts of Nellore and Madura the manufacture of earth salt is considerably on the increase. A small manufacture of salt from saltpetre refuse is also known to exist in Salem. There were two grave cases of salt frauds in the district of Ganjam during the year, in both of which the offenders got off on appeal. At Palur the Rajah was discovered to be working a regular gully on his own estate and deriving a handsome income therefrom. He was convicted by the District Magistrate under Regulation I. of 1805, and sentenced in the aggregate to a fine of Rupees 1,900. The decision, however, was reversed by the District Judge on appeal. At Nowpada, owing to a conspiracy between Salt and Police authorities, the Government were defrauded of salt to the value of probably a lakh of rupees. All the Police officers concerned in this very disgraceful transaction were prosecuted and convicted by the Head Assistant Magistrate, but were also released on appeal to the District Judge. The above cases disclosed such misconduct on the part of the

Palur and Nowpada Salt Frauds.

Special Salt Guards in Ganjam.

local Police that, in communication with the Collector, it was decided to make an attempt at introducing fresh blood and system by a call on the Ooryah Paiks or hereditary militia of Goomsoor, who hold ground from Government on the feudal system. The result is reported by the District Superintendent as most promising. The call was responded to with alacrity; each chief either came down in command of his retainers or sent a near relative to fill the grade of Head Constable; he also nominated certain of the more influential members of the clan to the other superior posts and to be 1st-class Constables. The chiefs are responsible for the conduct of their men and provide for those going on leave, casualties, &c. It is a *sine qua non* that every man must be a landholder, a guarantee for good conduct never before obtained here; the service is exceedingly popular, and up to the present time the work has been done in a very gratifying manner. Placed in (to them) a foreign country amongst those with whom they have no sympathies, they are held in the utmost respect by the would-be salt thieves of the low lands. The permanent guards, composed mostly of Telugus, take the platform duties, the Paiks guarding the pans and manufacture.

Districts.	Value of Salt in Store on Average of the Calendar Year 1872.	Value of Salt manufactured during the Calendar Year 1872.	Number of Cases of Theft.	Value of Salt stolen.	No. of Arrests.	No. of Convictions.
	RS.	RS.		RS.		
Ganjam	20,87,752	19,56,178	191	825	251	238
Vizagapatam ...	4,45,350	5,56,818	135	742	350	314
Godavery ...	4,83,400	8,17,056	9	27	16	10
Kistna	21,35,994	18,54,214	6	15	42	42
Nellore	14,39,216	9,87,028	22	12	46	45
Chingleput ...	42,62,004	20,85,416	80	470	34	22
South Arcot ...	7,17,816	45,158	44	69	8	7
Tanjore	8,83,306	8,43,402	3	10	4	3
Madura	6,50,276	6,91,870	8	6	8	8
Tinnevelly ...	8,62,278	12,05,010	2	17	7	7
Malabar	4,11,816	...	1	3	1	1
South Canara ...	4,07,956	95,382	6	156	15	12
Total ...	1,47,87,164	1,11,37,532	507	2,352	782	709

Operations of the Police against Crime.

In cases of rioting, hurt, trespass, theft, and such like, in which warrants should ordinarily issue, no less than 41,043 persons were *summoned* by Magistrates *suo motu*, of whom 18,447, or 45 per cent., *were released without trial, or went by default.* The grand total *arrested* by the Police *without warrant* in *all* cognizable offences under the Penal Code (55 in number) only amounted to 37,155. Although cases in which Magistrates do thus initiate proceedings are cognizable by the Police, they are mostly of a nature which renders it very desirable that the existing practice should not be disturbed. The so-called "*thefts*" are chiefly grain under attachment for non-payment of revenue, of which either the cultivator or the landlord is charged with having carried off a portion. By far the larger number are, however, cases of house-trespass, 50 per cent. of which are false, in inquiring into which it is obviously to the public advantage that the time of the Police should not needlessly be frittered away.

The following table is an abstract of the result of the Police operations against cognizable crime :—

Cases ..	Reported ..	..	86,133
	Investigated by Police ..	..	56,582
	Convicted ..	..	35,178
Persons ..	Arrested ..	..	78,067
	Put on trial ..	..	72,477
	Discharged after trial ..	..	16,318
	Convicted ..	..	56,108
	Pending ..	..	1,170
Property ..	Lost ..	Rs	11,64,899
	Recovered ..	,,	3,03,211

The percentage of cases convicted to cases decided was 86·5, and that of persons convicted to persons brought to trial 77·4.

Grave cases.

There were 99 convictions obtained for 269 murders committed during the year; and out of 561 persons compelled to appear in connexion with these cases 157 were convicted.

In Malabar and Salem, with 24 and 20 cases respectively, 12 and 10 convictions were obtained. Of the Madras Town cases, the Acting Commissioner reported, "There were four cases of murder. One was committed in the presence of several witnesses, and conviction was easily obtained. Two other crimes were perpetrated by one man, who died in hospital from wounds self-inflicted. The victims were his wife and child. In the fourth case a woman jumped with her child into a well." In Bellary the Superintendent remarked as follows regarding the outlaw and murderer Namal Singadu: "This famous criminal, the organizer of gangs, the leader of dacoits both in Bellary and the contiguous district of Cuddapah, had for years haunted the wild country about Kuddary and Pencondah Taluqs, where he gave perpetual annoyance, stopping at nothing, and being as cruel as he was cunning. In the year under review, proclaimed offender Mootigadoo, who (as was generally the case with the most determined outlaws) had placed himself under Singadu's direction, was captured, with the assistance of some villagers, and being tried for the offences of the escape from jail and for robbery and causing hurt, and as an old offender (Sections 224, 394 and 75) received a sentence amounting, with the unexpired portion of his original term, to 19 years' imprisonment. The reward as advertised was duly paid to his captors, some of whom were in October on the look-out for Namal Singadu, wanted for an old murder. This outlaw unfortunately heard of these men's whereabouts, and at dead of night murdered two of them as they lay asleep in the shed of a Comaty. Hot pursuit was at once made, and eventually, with the ready co-operation of the Cuddapah Police, he was cornered and seized by villagers in November. The credit of the planning of his capture is due to Inspector Sheik Madar, whose efforts had till then been in vain. Namal Singadu was executed in the present year. His chief accomplice in the murder, Damal Nagudu, preceded him on the gallows by a week." In one case in Ganjam a supposed wizard was set upon by 11 men and beaten to death, one of them believing that his sons had been bewitched by deceased. Ten were transported for life, one being executed. In Vizagapatam, in a somewhat similar case, one out of eight concerned was alone

convicted. Belief in witchcraft is more common on the north-east than in other parts of this Presidency. It is only however a few years since it disappeared from the Penal Code of the Madras Town as a specially named offence. The following murder of a child for its ornaments in Tanjore concludes the cases which demand notice here. On the 25th of October a young Iyengar boy was missed by his parents. This child when last seen had on gold bangles on its arms; the Police in Combaconum town received speedy intelligence of the loss of the child, and information was sent in every direction. On the third day, a body of a male child was found in the river Cauvery, about 15 or 16 miles east from Combaconum; it was at once brought in, and fortunately decomposition had not gone too far to prevent recognition and identification. The Police worked at the case, and suspicion was at last fixed on a young Brahmin, an Ameen in a District Moonsiff's Court. He was arrested, and a very strong chain of circumstantial evidence was produced against him; the deceased was traced in the company of accused through several places and for some time, and he was last seen alive with the murderer on a lonely spot on the bank of the river at 9 P.M. It was just at this time that a cry was heard as of some one in distress by people living on the opposite bank. The prisoner strengthened the hands of the prosecution by setting up a false defence, an *alibi* which utterly broke down. He was sentenced to death and duly executed.

Murder in Tanjore.

Under the heads of murder, dacoity, robbery, and house-breaking, in addition to the 8,054 cases believed to be true, 2,524 cases were also reported and referred by the Police as false, of which 2,445 were ordered to be struck off by the Magistracy. The subjoined table gives the details:—

Grave Cases referred by Police to Magistracy as false.

Ranges.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		Lurking House-Trespass and House-breaking.		Total.			Percentage of Referred to Total Cases.
	Reported.	Referred.	Reported.	Referred.	Reported.	Referred.	Reported.	Referred.	Reported.	Referred.	Struck off as false.	
Northern Range ...	53	23	19	46	62	88	1,913	197	2,047	354	334	17·3
Central Range ...	110	10	143	81	289	231	2,306	479	2,848	801	785	28·1
Southern Range ...	100	41	151	253	224	364	2,479	711	2,954	1,369	1,326	46·3
Total ...	268	74	313	380	579	683	6,894	1,387	8,054	2,524	2,445	32·2
Compare 1871.	237	87	304	361	526	683	6,071	1,473	7,138	2,604	2,510	36·4

An analysis of the above gives the following results. The actual number of referred cases is 80 less than last year, and the percentage has also fallen from 36·4 to 32·2 per cent.:—

	Reported.	Referred.
Murder	268	74
Dacoity	313	380
Robbery	579	683
House-breaking	6,894	1,387

Cases struck off as false.

The following abstract of cases struck off as false *after trial* shows by what Courts the orders were passed. Under the Penal Code there were 5,433 such cases. Under Special and Local Laws there were 944 :—

	High Court.	District Court.	Magistrates of			Total.
			1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class.	
Penal Code.						
Cognizable Cases	2	53	527	1,129	1,268	2,979
Non-cognizable cases ...	...	10	176	735	1,533	2,454
Total ...	2	63	703	1,864	2,801	5,433
Special and Local Laws.						
Cognizable	...	...	11	180	509	720
Non-cognizable	...	...	13	22	189	224
Total ...	...	...	24	202	718	944

Cases of Special Interest reported during the year. Forgery case.

The details of the Great Note Forgery reported during the year seem to demand a passing record here. On the 30th May 1872 one and a half lakhs forged (Madras) Notes, for Rupees 1,000 each, were paid to a Sowcar in Benares by a man calling himself Vencatachellum Iyah for a large assortment of native jewelry. On the 10th June, the telegraphic wires were carrying the information all over India. Vencatachellum, supposed to be a Madrassee, had in the meantime disappeared. A most important statement taken from his servant in Benares on the 19th June by the Superintendent of Police and immediately forwarded to Major Bowen, Acting Commissioner of Police, Madras Town, was not communicated to the Inspector-General of Police till the 4th July. Meanwhile, Rupees 20,000 reward having been offered for the forgers, the greatest excitement prevailed, and the Police were everywhere on the *qui vive*. On the 30th June, two men were arrested at Negapatam by Inspector Kistnasawmy Naidoo, with the whole of the Benares jewelry in their possession. One was Vencatachellum, the other said to be his servant. The former gave such information as induced his captors, accompanied by the District Superintendent of Police, to take him to Trichinopoly, Calicut, &c., in search of his confederates, and finally up the sacred Triputty Hill, where, owing to the gross negligence of the Police Inspector in charge, both prisoners, after being un-handcuffed, were permitted to get so close to the tank, as to be enabled to jump into it, and were drowned. On receipt of the servant's statement, the Acting Inspector-General of Police at once assumed personal direction of the case, placing certain officers of the Madras Town Force specially upon it. Towards the end of July the Government put the case into the hands of Captain Weldon, Magistrate for the Town, who, in the most able manner, brought matters to a successful conclusion by obtaining the conviction of two of the three remaining conspirators, one being permitted to turn approver. The forgers were men from the district of Ganjam who had come to Madras in 1871 on appellate business connected with the conviction for forgery in Ganjam of certain relatives. They were :—

1*st*.—Jugganatha Puntaloo, *alias* Vencatachellum.
2*nd*.—Seetaram Puntaloo (whose sister was married to Dachina Moortee, the 2nd prisoner drowned at Triputty).
3*rd*.—Padmanabah, Dewan of the Sooringee Zemindar.

Being countrymen and neighbours they saw a good deal of each other in Madras, and, their respective appeals being dismissed, they determined to do a little work of another kind on their own behalf. The details of their operations in Madras need not be given here. Suffice it to say that by the end of March with the assistance of the approver, a painter in Mylapore, they had succeeded in forging about 300 copies of lithographic 1,000 Rupees Notes, Madras Circle. Proceeding with these to Benares, *viâ* Bombay, they managed, as before mentioned, to issue a certain number and then took to flight. Working back, *viâ* Bombay, to Madras, where he was joined by his brother Dachina Moortee, the principal, Jugganatha, in company with this brother, proceeded southwards to Pondicherry and Negapatam, where both were arrested as previously explained. The other two, Pudmanaba and Seetaram, returned to Ganjam whence they were brought in custody to Madras, tried by the High Court and sentenced to transportation for life, the Judge remarking that he "felt bound to say that in the whole course of his judicial experience he had never known a conviction more entirely satisfactory."

Forgery in Tanjore.

Another case of much interest was the forgery of the name of Mr. Cadell, District Magistrate, Tanjore, by which Succaram Sahib, the late Rajah's son-in-law, was duped out of Rupees 10,000 by a Catechist of the S. P. G. Mission in Tanjore and a Mr. H. D. Kohlhoff, a resident of Tanjore. These two persons took advantage of certain facts of which Kohlhoff, as Writer or Secretary to Succaram Sahib, was aware, and concocted a letter purporting to come from Mr. Cadell, the Collector of the District, telling Succaram Sahib that he (Mr. Cadell) had addressed a letter to Government requesting that the title of "His Excellency" might be bestowed on him (Succaram Sahib), these prefixes always having been much coveted by Succaram Sahib. He was also told that a piece of ground on which some palace stables formerly stood would be returned to him, and a copy of the letter said to have been addressed to Government was sent to Succaram Sahib. When all was ready, a man, disguised as a Collector's peon, was sent to deliver the letter and was shortly after followed by Gooroovatham, who pushed his advantage and hinted that Rupees 10,000 were required by Mr. Cadell to be paid through Mr. Marsh; and, although the forgery was a most clumsy one, not at all resembling Mr. Cadell's signature, Succaram Sahib was actually foolish enough then and there to pay over Rupees 10,000 to this man, Gooroovatham. Mr. Kohlholff and Gooroovatham were sentenced by the Sessions Court to five years' rigorous imprisonment each.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of Courts and Comparison of the Criminal Work of each Zillah.

The number of officials exercising original criminal jurisdiction (exclusive of Village Magistrates) in the Presidency outside the local limits of the High Court was as follows:—

Subordinate Magistrates	463
Cantonment Magistrates	8
Joint, Assistant, and Deputy Magistrates	93
District Magistrates	20
Session Courts	22
Total ...	606

The number of officers exercising appellate jurisdiction beyond the local limits of the High Court was as follows :—

Magistrates	97
Session Courts	22
Total ...	119

The following table shows the proportion in which each of the districts contributed to the work of the Criminal Courts in the Presidency :—

Districts.	No. of Persons convicted by the Sub-Magistracy.	No. of Persons who appealed to the District or Division Magistrates.	No. of Persons convicted by the Division and District Magistrates.	No. of Persons who appealed to the Session Courts.	No. of Persons convicted by the Session Courts.	No. of Persons who appealed to the High Court.
Bellary	4,388	299	1,509	246	85	55
Ganjam	3,785	218	245	49	37	17
South Malabar	3,242	484	258	43	78	2
Chingleput	3,174	132	1,063	21	49	19
North Arcot	3,664	265	585	38	67	17
Coimbatore	4,360	484	271	19	63	9
South Arcot	3,817	446	405	51	106	72
Cuddapah	2,766	246	450	91	116	22
Kistna	5,531	333	257	32	40	24
Madura	6,575	1,252	337	53	106	31
South Canara	1,380	312	188	15	91	26
Nellore	3,511	136	440	24	32	3
Kurnool	2,339	295	368	37	52	18
Nilgiris	167	1	611	7	5	2
Godavery	4,612	232	386	129	51	41
Salem	4,741	390	368	24	83	11
South Tanjore	3,484	253	277	121	87	69
North Malabar	1,478	255	249	17	65	12
Tinnevelly	5,089	1,235	672	175	158	52
North Tanjore	2,276	137	173	21	55	52
Trichinopoly	4,334	435	657	78	72	60
Vizagapatam	6,545	210	209	45	75	34
Agent at Ganjam	218	..	85	..	27	..
Agent at Vizagapatam	746	2	43	..	17	..
Total ..	82,222	8,102	10,106	1,336	1,617	638

Assuming the number of convictions and appeals not to vary to any considerable extent from year to year, it appears that the ratio of appeals to convictions is—

	Per cent.
From Sub-Magistrates to the superior Magistracy ...	10
From the Superior Magistracy to the Session Courts ...	13
From the Session Courts to the High Court	39

It must, however, be borne in mind that many of the sentences passed by the Magistracy are not appealable to the Session Courts.

High Court Appellate Jurisdiction.

The High Court had before them 696 appeals from persons convicted by Session Courts, as compared with 689 in 1871, and of these, 622 were disposed of with the following result :—

Appeals rejected		488
On perusal of records	Sentences confirmed	100
	Do. modified	14
	Do. reversed	20
	Total ...	622

As a court of reference and revision, the High Court disposed of—

(1.) References for confirmation of 97 sentences of death. In 75 cases the sentences were confirmed, and in 13 they were commuted to transportation for life.

(2.) References under Section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure affecting 245 persons. In 122 cases the convictions were quashed, in 41 cases the sentences were modified, and in the remainder interference was declined.

(3.) Applications under Sections 404 and 405 of the Code of Criminal Procedure from 117 persons. The court interfered in one case only.

In the Courts subordinate to the High Court, the number of appeals preferred by persons convicted was 9,438 as compared with 8,177 in 1871—an increase of 2,261. Of the 9,931 appeals that were on the files for disposal, 9,514 were disposed of with the following result :—

	Number.	Percentage.
Appeals rejected	1,858	19·32
On perusal of records: Sentence confirmed	4,489	47·18
Do. modified	705	7·41
Do. reversed	2,200	23·12
Otherwise disposed of	282	2·97
Total ...	9,514	100·00

Use of Juries and Assessors.

The use of Juries in criminal trials in the mofussil was confined to the zillahs of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Rajahmundry, Tanjore, Tranquebar, and Vizagapatam for the trial of certain offences against property. Of 43 persons tried before a Jury in the High Court, 28 were convicted and 15 acquitted. Of 251 persons tried before a Jury in the mofussil, 109 were convicted and 142 acquitted. In trials before the Session Courts with the aid of Assessors, the Judge agreed with both Assessors in the case of 2,173 persons, and differed from them in the case of 485 persons. The Judge agreed with one Assessor only in the case of 133 persons.

Statement showing the Result of Appeal in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1872.

Courts.	Number of Persons.										Pending	
	Appeals remaining from 1871.	Filed in 1872.	Total for disposal.	Appeals rejected under Section 417.	After perusal of Records.				Total of Columns 5 to 9.	Further Inquiry or Evidence ordered.	Cases.	Persons.
					Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Otherwise disposed of by transfer, death, &c.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Divisional Magistrates.	335	6,754	7,089	1,082	3,317	522	1,685	169	6,775	114	101	314
District Magistrates ..	124	1,348	1,472	339	658	45	252	108	1,402	97	31	70
Courts of Session ..	34	1,336	1,370	417	514	138	263	5	1,337	6	25	33
Total ..	493	9,438	9,931	1,838	4,489	705	2,200	282	9,514	217	157	417
High Court (Appellate Side) ..	58	638	696	488	100	14	20	..	622	2	33	74

Statement showing the Use of the Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1872.

Courts.	Established or Average Number of Juries or Assessors in any one Trial.	Remaining and committed for Trial.		Number of Persons in Jury Trials.			Number of Persons in Assessors' Trials.				Pending.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Discharged without Trial or convicted on Plea of Guilty.	After Trial.		Discharged without Trial or convicted on Plea of Guilty.	After Trial.			Cases.	Persons.
					Convicted.	Acquitted.		Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge differing from the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with one Assessor only.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Courts of Session. Assessors.	2	1,591	3,212	2	109	142	110	2,173	485	133	26	46
Courts of Session. Jury.	5											
High Court (Jury)	12	45	53	10	28	15	..	..	..	..	..	..

Including 1,047 offences of previous years brought under inquiry in 1872, the total number of offences reported was 169,788. Of these, 6,377 were ordered to be struck off as false *after trial*. Of the balance (163,411) of offences actually committed, 101,797, or 62·3 per cent., were tried, of which 74·3 per cent. were convicted. Of 325,808 persons compelled to appear, 57·6 per cent. were tried, of whom 59·7 per cent. were convicted. 25·8 per cent. of property lost was recovered. Of the total number of offences, 102,455 came under the Penal Code, and 60,956 under Special and Local Laws.

Offences reported.

Of 49,798 cases tried, 30,828, or 62 per cent., were detected. Of 223,889 persons compelled to appear, 131,400, or 42·6 per cent., were actually tried, of whom 45·1 per cent. were convicted. Of Rupees 12,17,345 lost, Rupees 3,11,218, or 25·6 per cent., were recovered.

Penal Code Offences.

85·3 per cent. of these offences were tried, of which 88·1 per cent. were convicted; 81·5 per cent. of persons compelled to appear were tried, and of these, 81·8 per cent. were convicted.

Special Law Offences.

Statement showing Total Offences, &c., under Penal Code and Special and Local Laws.

Under	Cases.							Persons.	
	Offences reported.	Cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of Offences actually committed.	Tried by Magistrates and Courts.		Percentage of Cases convicted to tried.	Went by Default.	Total compelled to appear.	Released without Trial, went by Default, pending Trial, &c.
				Convicted.	Not convicted.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Penal Code ..	*107,888	5,433	102,455	30,828	18,970	61·9	31,847	*223,889	92,489
Special Laws..	†61,900	944	60,956	45,786	6,213	88·1	7,196	†101,919	14,794
Total ..	169,788	6,377	163,411	76,614	25,183	74·3	39,043	325,808	107,283

Under	Persons.—(*Contd.*)					Property.		
	Actually put on Trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of Persons convicted to tried.	Percentage of Persons convicted to total compelled to appear *minus* pending Trial and went by Default.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
						RS.	RS.	
Penal Code ..	131,400	59,277	72,123	45·1	42·6	12,17,345	3,11,218	25·6
Special Laws..	87,124	71,264	15,860	81·8	81·5	4,276	3,364	78·7
Total ..	218,524	130,541	87,983	59·7	57·6	12,21,621	3,14,582	25·8

* Includes 963 cases of previous years.
† Do. 84 do. do.

Comparative Results for 1872 and 1871.

The subjoined table gives the comparative results under the Penal Code and Special and Local Laws for the years 1872 and 1871.

	Penal Code.			Special and Local Laws.		
	1872.	1871.	Difference.	1872.	1871.	Difference.
			Cases.			
1. Offences committed ..	102,455	89,606	+ 12,849	60,956	58,982	+ 1,974
2. Cases tried	49,798	51,181	— 1,383	51,999	48,843	+ 3,156
3. Cases convicted ..	30,828	29,216	+ 1,612	45,786	42,204	+ 3,582
4. Otherwise disposed of.	31,847	26,302	+ 5,545	7,196	9,640	— 2,444
5. Remaining under trial	938	138	+ 800	105	5	+ 100
6. Struck off as false after trial	5,433	6,592	— 1,159	944	1,018	— 74
7. Value of property lost, Rs.	12,17,345	11,03,866	+1,13,479	4,276	4,540	— 264
8. Value of property recovered, „	3,11,218	1,94,843	+1,16,375	3,364	3,274	+ 90
			Persons.			
1. Total compelled to appear..	223,889	198,555	+ 25,334	101,919	98,852	+ 3,067
2. Total actually tried ..	131,400	123,870	+ 7,530	87,124	83,058	+ 4,066
3. Do. convicted ..	59,277	54,802	+ 4,475	71,264	66,791	+ 4,473
4. Do. acquitted ..	72,123	69,068	+ 3,055	15,860	16,267	— 407
5. Do. otherwise disposed of ..	81,876	66,174	+ 15,702	14,231	15,038	— 807
6. Do. remaining under trial ..	2,866	446	+ 2,420	299	10	+ 289

The additional cases under the Penal Code committed during the year amounted to 12,849, while 1,383 less cases were brought to trial. The increase was chiefly in the following offences :—

	1871.	1872.	Difference.
Criminal force	26,306	30,967	+ 4,661
Theft	17,302	19,606	+ 2,304
Mischief (simple)	5,215	6,446	+ 1,231
Criminal or house-trespass	8,104	9,061	+ 957
Causing hurt	7,153	7,923	+ 770
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	6,263	6,894	+ 631
Public and local nuisances	1,539	2,054	+ 515
Offences against public justice	2,921	3,349	+ 428
Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	1,218	1,597	+ 379
Intimidation and insult...	1,024	1,219	+ 195
Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	1,123	1,277	+ 154
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	230	380	+ 150
Receiving stolen property	438	555	+ 117

In cases tried 1,612 more convictions were obtained in 1872 than in the previous year, and 1,159 less cases were struck off as false after trial. Of 25,334 additional persons compelled to appear, 7,530 more were actually tried than in 1871, and, of these, the increased number convicted was 4,475.

Special Laws.

Under the head of Special and Local Laws there was a total increase of 8,505, and a decrease of 6,531 cases, leaving a net increase of 1,974. The greater proportion of the increase is under—

Salt Laws	171
Trespass, &c., by European subjects	228
Petty thefts	144
Breach of Contract Act	499
Maintenance of wives and children	139

The following table shows the total number of offences committed during the year under the Penal Code and Special and Local Laws, sub-divided into cognizable and non-cognizable cases:—

—	Cases.								Persons.
	Offences committed.	Tried.	Convicted.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining under trial.	Struck off as false after trial.	Percentage of 3 on 2.	Percentage of 2 on 1.	Total compelled to appear.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cognizable.									
Class I.—Offences against the State, &c.	1,553	1,205	861	41	33	179	71·5	77·6	10,307
„ II.—Serious offences against the person	2,076	1,354	916	41	64	193	67·7	65·2	4,091
„ III.—Serious offences against person and property.	8,474	3,363	2,543	49	108	350	75·6	39·7	9,105
„ IV.—Minor offences against the person	1,758	864	371	770	22	112	42·9	49·1	4,559
„ V.—Minor offences against property	30,795	16,313	10,972	4,908	305	2,071	67·3	53·	55,772
„ VI.—Other offences ..	663	531	426	63	6	39	80·2	80·1	1,895
Miscellaneous	2,044	292	209	1	4	35	69·5	14·3	540
Total Cognizable ..	47,363	23,922	16,298	5,873	542	2,979	68·1	50·5	86,269
Non-cognizable.									
Class I.—Offences against the State, &c.	4,875	4,268	3,234	88	73	188	75·8	87·5	9,038
„ II.—Serious offences against the person	77	21	13	..	3	2	61·9	27·3	100
„ III.—Serious offences against person and property.	406	305	65	8	15	46	21·3	75·1	1,035
„ IV.—Minor offences against the person	38,408	15,022	7,747	21,615	177	1,574	51·6	39·1	97,928
„ V.—Minor offences against property	7,982	3,771	1,736	3,738	99	530	46·	47·2	21,748
„ VI.—Other offences ..	3,268	2,433	1,710	523	29	109	70·3	74·4	7,645
Miscellaneous	76	56	25	2	..	5	44·6	73·7	126
Total Non-cognizable ..	55,092	25,876	14,530	25,974	396	2,454	56·2	47	137,620
Special and Local Laws.									
Cognizable ..	40,814	36,993	33,294	2,538	68	720	90	90·6	68,908
Non-cognizable ..	20,142	15,006	12,492	4,658	37	224	83·2	74·5	33,011
Total ..	60,956	51,999	45,786	7,196	105	944	88·1	85·3	101,919

	Persons.—(*Continued.*)							Property	
	Actually tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining under trial.	Percentage of 11 on 10.	Percentage of 10 on 9—14.	Lost.	Recovered.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Cognizable.—(Continued.)									
Class I.—Offences against the State, &c. ..	9,243	4,674	4,569	450	215	50·6	91·6	Rs. 1	Rs. 1
„ II.—Serious offences against the person.	2,921	1,425	1,496	106	149	48·8	74·1	3,652	1,460
„ III.—Serious offences against person and property..	7,209	4,054	3,155	143	362	56·2	82·5	6,62,778	1,61,988
„ IV.—Minor offences against the person	2,373	669	1,704	1,940	89	28·2	53·1	50	..
„ V.—Minor offences against property.	39,259	18,769	20,490	13,592	933	47·8	71·6	4,95,877	1,37,829
„ VI.—Other offences ..	1,537	1,086	451	285	32	70·7	82·5	..	..
Miscellaneous	485	263	222	4	8	54·2	91·2	..	..
Total Cognizable..	63,027	30,940	32,087	16,520	1,788	49·1	74·6	11,62,358	3,01,278
Non-cognizable.—(Continued.)									
Class I.—Offences against the State, &c.. .	8,015	5,724	2,291	229	139	71·4	90·1	1,163	1,024
„ II.—Serious offences against the person.	42	18	24	..	6	42·9	44·7	..	..
„ III.—Serious offences against person and property ..	850	132	718	24	47	15·5	86	3,813	171
„ IV.—Minor offences against the person	42,454	14,748	27,706	53,859	561	34·7	43·6	28	3
„ V.—Minor offences against property.	10,748	3,476	7,272	10,298	263	32·3	50	49,643	8,659
„ VI.—Other offences ..	6,155	4,205	1,950	944	62	68·3	81·2	340	83
Miscellaneous	109	34	75	2	..	31·2	86·5	..	..
Total Non-cognizable ..	68,373	28,337	40,036	65,356	1,078	41·4	50·1	54,987	9,940
Special and Local Laws.—(Continued.)									
Cognizable ..	61,752	52,289	9,463	6,800	224	84·7	89·9	2,541	1,933
Non-cognizable ..	25,372	18,975	6,397	7,431	75	74·8	77	1,735	1,431
Total ..	87,124	71,264	15,860	14,231	299	81·8	85·7	4,276	3,364

Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.

The following are a few details regarding the principal offences shown in the statistical statement in the appendix. Of 1,553 offences against the State, 861 cases were convicted, the most important being the forgery of currency notes reported at length in the chapter relating to operations of the police.

Murder, &c.

Including 14 cases brought forward from 1871, 208 cases of murder were dealt with during the year. Convictions were obtained in 99 cases only. Of the persons murdered, 126 were adult males, 76 were adult females, and 72 were children. One murder was committed by dacoits, seven by robbers, 18 by poison, the remainder in other ways. Of 98 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 59 cases were convicted.

Dacoities.

The figures marginally given show the number of dacoities reported during the previous five years. There was thus an increase of 13 over the previous year, though the number falls far short of that for 1868 and 1869. In Cuddapah and Tinnevelly there was an increase of 16 and 12 respectively, and in North Arcot a decrease of 21. The Inspector-General of Police is inclined to attribute the above-mentioned increase to the decadence of the Village Police. Of the 313 cases reported, 67, or 21·4 per cent., were detected. Of 66,708 rupees lost, 7,352 rupees, or 11 per cent., were recovered. Although the detection of this class of crime was not remarkably successful, the district reports afford ample and satisfactory evidence that the circumstances formerly attending its committal have greatly changed, and that the tortures and savage barbarisms of the old torchlight gang robbery are now rarely heard of.

1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
486	400	300	304	313

Robberies.

There was an increase of 50 cases under the head of robbery, chiefly in the districts of Malabar, Coimbatore, and North Arcot. Of 579 cases reported, 199, or 34·4 per cent., were detected. The average loss of property was Rupees 29.

Lurking-house Trespass, or House-breaking.

Of 6,894 cases, 2,130, or 30·9 per cent., were detected. The percentage of property recovered was 27·6. The largest number of the more serious cases occurred in the districts of Cuddapah and Bellary.

Penal Code.

From the above it appears that of 47,363 cognizable offences reported, 23,922, or exactly half, were brought to trial, of which 16,298, or 68·1 per cent., were convicted. Of 86,269 persons compelled to appear, 63,027, or 74·6 per cent., were tried, of whom 49·1 per cent. were convicted. In non-cognizable offences, of 55,092 cases committed, 25,876, or 47 per cent., were tried, of which 56·2 per cent. were convicted. Of 137,620 persons arrested or compelled to appear, half were brought to trial, of whom 41·4 per cent. were convicted.

Special and Local Laws.

Of 40,814 cognizable cases, 36,993, or 90·6 per cent., were tried, of which 33,294, or 90 per cent., were convicted. Of 61,752 persons tried, 84·7 per cent. were convicted. 90 per cent. of those arrested were tried. Of non-cognizable cases reported 74·5 per cent. were brought to trial, of which 83·2 per cent. were convicted. Of persons arrested, 77 per cent. were tried, of whom 74·8 per cent. were convicted.

Operations of the Higher Courts.

The subjoined table gives comparative details of the operations of the Higher Courts.

Under	Principal Sadr Amins.				District Courts.				High Court.				Total.			
		Persons.				Persons.				Persons.				Persons.		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Penal Code ..	27	31	24	77·4	1,332	2,827	1,522	53·8	26	33	22	66·7	1,385	2,891	1,568	54·2
Special Laws.	..	..	..	..	8	24	15	62·5	..	..	..	..	8	24	15	62·5
Total ..	27	31	24	77·4	1,340	2,851	1,537	53·9	26	33	22	66·7	1,393	2,915	1,583	54·3
Compare 1871.	54	92	68	73·9	1,361	2,792	1,428	51·1	46	58	42	72·4	1,461	2,942	1,538	52·3
Do. 1870.	53	178	88	49·4	1,329	2,812	1,553	55·2	55	68	45	66·2	1,437	3,058	1,686	55·1
Do. 1869.	89	163	75	46	1,435	3,216	1,827	56·8	63	83	61	73·5	1,587	3,462	1,963	56·7

Comparative Details.

1,393 cases were tried, against 1,461 in 1871. Of 2,915 persons, or 1,583, 54·3 per cent. were convicted—a slightly higher average than that of the previous year, viz., 52·3. The High Court convicted 72·4 in 46 cases with 58 persons.

The annexed table shows the classification of the offences tried by the Higher Courts.

Class of Offence.	In Principal Sadr Amin's Court.	In District Court.	In High Court.	Total.
Penal Code.				
Cognizable.				
1*st*.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.	1	76	2	79
2*nd*.—Serious offences against the person.	1	420	4	425
3*rd*.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only	8	281	3	292
4*th*.—Minor offences against the person..	..	1	..	1
5*th*.—Minor offences against property ..	7	58	9	74
6*th*.—Other offences not specified above..	..	4	..	4
Miscellaneous	2	26	2	30
Total ..	19	866	20	905
Non-cognizable.				
1*st*.—Offences against the State, &c. ..	1	379	3	383
2*nd*.—Serious offences against the person.	..	20	1	21
3*rd*.—Serious offences against property ..	..	4	..	4
4*th*.—Minor offences against the person..	..	11	..	11
5*th*.—Minor offences against property ..	5	10	1	16
6*th*.—Other offences not specified above..	1	38	1	40
Miscellaneous	1	4	..	5
Total ..	8	466	6	480
Special Laws.				
Cognizable..	..	3	..	3
Non-cognizable	..	5	..	5
Total ..	..	8	..	8
Grand Total ..	27	1,340	26	1,393
Compare 1871	54	1,361	46	1,461
Do. 1870	53	1,329	55	1,437
Do. 1869	89	1,435	63	1,587

Sexes convicted.

The subjoined form shows the sexes of th[redacted] convicted under the Penal Code and Special Laws.

	Adults.		Juveniles.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Penal Code, cognizable offences	29,119	1,369	416	36	30,940
Do. non-cognizable offences ..	26,674	1,598	65	10	28,337
Special and Local Laws, cognizable offences	47,792	4,187	248	62	52,289
Special and Local Laws, non-cognizable offences	16,081	2,779	67	48	18,975
Total ..	119,666	9,933	786	156	130,541

Castes.

Details of the castes and callings of offenders are now restricted to offenders in cognizable cases under the Penal Code. There were only 8 convictions of Europeans, viz., 1 for hurt with dangerous weapon, 5 for theft, 2 for nuisances. Thirty-eight East Indians suffered, 2 for grievous hurt, 2 for criminal force, 17 for theft, 6 for criminal breach of trust, 11 others for minor offences. No foreigners, not British subjects, were punished. 574 Brahmins were convicted, viz., 80 for rioting, 12 for homicide, 57 for house-breaking, 169 for theft, 118 for criminal trespass, others for minor crimes. Of 157 Rajpoots, more than half were thieves. Of 298 Comaties, 51 were tried for rioting, 50 for nuisances, 81 for thieving, 36 for trespass, and 1 for murder. Of 293 Nairs, 102 were convicted of theft, 85 of trespass, and 4 of murder. Of 1,217 Tiers, 451 stole, 312 assembled unlawfully for rioting, 6 were convicted of murder, 6 of culpable homicide, 70 of house-breaking, 144 of trespass, &c., and 11 of dacoity. Of 342 Ooriyas, 151 were thieves, 63 house-breakers, 43 rioters. Of 5,509 Pariahs, more than half were thieves, 657 rioters, 22 murderers, 537 house-breakers, 73 dacoits, 66 robbers. Of 232 Christians, 78 were thieves, 22 house-breakers, 47 rioters. Of 1,488 Mussulmans, one-third were thieves, 142 house-breakers, 10 murderers, 363 rioters, 23 robbers, 2 dacoits. Of 203 Lubbays, about half stole. Of 534 Moplahs, 198 were punished for theft, 109 for trespass, and 22 for dacoity. Of 718 Khonds and other hill tribes, 433 were thieves, 25 murderers, 112 house-breakers, 14 dacoits. Of 502 Wudders, 329 were thieves, 90 house-breakers. Of 250 Yenadies, 135 stole, 69 were house-breakers. Of 1,678 Maravers and Kullers, nearly half (785) were punished for theft, 200 for criminal trespass, 148 for house-breaking, 41 for dacoity, 24 for murder, and 293 for rioting. Of 114 Brinjaries, 73 were thieves, 12 robbers, 10 dacoits. Of 885 Koravers and Yerkalers, 554 were thieves, 186 house-breakers, 36 robbers, 17 dacoits. Of 354 other wandering criminal classes, 190 were thieves, 63 house-breakers, 29 robbers. Of 1,533 other criminal classes, 796 were thieves, 110 house-breakers, 26 robbers, 44 dacoits, 178 rioters. The greater bulk of these offenders were, however, Vaishyas and Sudras, under which head came 13,864 of the 30,940; of these, 6,077 were convicted of theft, 1,077 of house-breaking, 105 of robbery, 76 of dacoity, 1,921 of rioting, and 86 of murder.

Callings.

total number convicted, 18,113 were laborers, 5,206 menial servants, 626 domestic servants, 321 public servants, 34 clerks and agents, 72 police officers, 6 soldiers and sailors, 690 merchants and sowcars, 993 land owners or renters, 495 toddy-drawers, 584 shop-keepers, 746 artificers and manufacturers, 110 shepherds, 13 doctors, 3 vakeels, 16 schoolmasters, 54 priests, 176 boatmen, 371 beggars, 4 jugglers, 914 wandering traders, 485 married women, 394 unmarried women and widows, 54 prostitutes, and 460 without occupation.

Vagrants.

The number of vagrants sent to the workhouse were 31 from Madras town, 2 from Vizagapatam, 4 from Ganjam, 1 from Godavery, 13 from Bellary, 6 from Tanjore, 2 from Salem, 1 from Coimbatore, 1 from Malabar, and 1 from Cochin. Two were voluntary vagrants and 2 were arrested by the governor. Of these, 47 were unspecified Europeans, 3 Germans, 3 Americans, 1 was an African, 10 were East Indians, 1 was a native of Ceylon, and 2 were Turks. Classified by occupation, there were 8 clerks, 5 seamen, 5 engineers, 5 laborers, 4 boys, 4 fitters, 3 servants, 3 engine-drivers, 3 firemen, 3 without occupation, 2 merchants, 3 ex-soldiers, 2 planters, 2 grooms, 1 telegraph employé, 1 diver, 1 boiler-maker, 1 shunter, 1 printer, 1 butcher, 1 brick-moulder, 1 ship cook, 1 miner, 1 baker, 1 iron-founder, 1 steward, 1 ship carpenter, 1 stone mason, 1 weaver, and 1 sail-maker. Of these, 4 were deported to England, 14 to the colonies, and 1 to Australia. Two worked their passage to England, 1 paid his passage to England, and another did the same to the colonies. In the case of 4, who came as grooms, the expenses of deportation were borne by their employers; of the remainder, 13 were put on board ship, 10 were sent to employment, 8 absconded, 6 were discharged, and 1 died. The amount expended was—

	RS.	A.	P.
For passage	4,139	6	6
Clothing and rations	2,667	5	7
Other charges	1,291	13	2
Total ...	8,098	9	3

The following table shows the reported loss of life from the undermentioned causes during the year:—

Numeral.	Cause.	Males.		Females.		Total.		Grand Total.
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Males.	Females.	
I.	Murder	126	32	76	40	158	116	274
II.	Culpable homicide	60	11	31	4	71	35	106
III.	Justifiable homicide ..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
IV.	Suicides	584	18	832	16	602	848	1,450
V.	Found dead, "causes unknown"	96	10	107	4	106	111	217
VI.	Drinking	40	..	3	..	40	3	43
VII.	Neglect or want	190	2	77	2	192	79	271
VIII.	Exposure	55	..	23	1	55	24	79
IX.	Other causes	282	12	104	7	294	111	405
X.	Accidental deaths	2,805	1,692	2,560	1,328	4,497	3,888	8,385
	Total ..	4,242	1,777	3,813	1,402	6,019	5,215	11,234

Taking the population at 31,311,142, this shows on[illegible] during the year from one or other of the above causes. Of the four [illegible] justifiable homicide, one case occurred in the Kistna District, in which a man, acting in self-defence of himself and a relation, killed their assailant, by whom they had both been severely wounded with a spear. One case was reported in Madura District, in which a police party fired on, and killed one of a large gang of Maravers engaged in a loot of spontaneous salt. Of two cases in Malabar, one was that of a person who killed a thief in the act of stealing his cocoanuts, by a blow from a rice pounder, and which was deemed by the Session Judge to come under Section 103, Indian Penal Code. In the other case, the Government sanctioned a reward to one Kellan for his courageous conduct in resisting an attack of dacoits, by killing one and wounding another.

Suicides.

Vizagapatam	122	Malabar	92
Coimbatore	121	Bellary	89
North Arcot	107	Salem	87
Cuddapah	105	Nellore	87
Tinnevelly	103	Kistna	85

1,450 suicides were reported, against 1,607 the preceding year. The districts having the greater number of cases are shown in the margin.

The following is an abstract of the way in which these suicides were committed :—

——	Drowning.	Hanging.	Poison.	Lethal Weapons.	Other Causes.	Total.
Male adults	247	290	15	26	6	584
Do. children	13	4	1	..	..	18
Female adults	656	140	31	3	2	832
Do. children	13	..	..	..	..	16
Total	929	437	47	29	8	1,450

In the Godavery District alone 140 cases of "found dead, causes unknown," were reported, 21 in Vizagapatam, 11 in Madras Town, 10 in Cuddapah, 1 in North Arcot, and none in Ganjam, Kurnool, Nellore, Bellary, Madura, &c. Bearing in mind the relative area and population, these figures can only be accounted for by assuming that verdicts are given at inquests without due inquiry, and, in fact, it is often very difficult to determine whether death has occurred from "neglect or want," "exposure," or "causes unknown," more especially when medical evidence is not available at the inquest. The subjoined table shows the causes to which the "accidental deaths" were attributed :—

——	Drowning.	Wild Beasts.	Snakes.	Railway.	Other Causes.	Total.
Male adults	1,457	175	261	11	901	2,805
Do. children	1,335	28	94	1	234	1,692
Female adults	2,144	42	154	..	220	2,560
Do. children	1,140	11	60	1	116	1,328
Total	6,076	256	569	13	1,471	8,385

[redacted]ths by wild beasts were 256; of which 77 cases occurred in Vizagapatam, 57 in Ganjam, 46 in Jeypore, 25 in Coimbatore, and 14 in Malabar. Tigers destroyed 135 males, 38 females, 30 children, or 203 in all. Of the others, 10 are attributed to cheetahs, 15 to bears, 7 to hogs, 7 to wild buffaloes, 4 to bison, 1 to a mad jackal, 3 to bullocks, and 6 to elephants.

Deaths by Wild Beasts.

Deaths by Snake-bite.

During the year 569 cases of death by snake-bite were reported by the police, but these figures were undoubtedly under the mark, as it has hitherto been the practice in many districts to treat such cases as natural deaths not calling for an inquest.

Accidental Deaths caused by Railway.

The total number of accidental deaths caused by railway was 13, including in Madras Town one man who died there under treatment, but was injured in the collision at Balipilly in the Cuddapah District on the North-West Line. The other two cases in the Cuddapah District were those of railway watchmen who were run over. One similar case occurred in the Bellary District, 5 on the South-West Line in North Arcot, 2 of which were watchmen, 1 a blind beggar, 1 an insane, 1 a Yerkaler or Koraver accidentally run over. The case in the district of Salem was that of a watchman who, according to his wife's statement, went to his duty on the night of 5th August "more than usually drunk." He probably went to sleep on the rails, as his head was completely severed from the body. The remaining two cases in the Chingleput District, South-West Line, were of persons accidentally run over.

PRISONS.

Admission and Disposal of Prisoners.

The daily average number of prisoners of all classes during the year 1872 was 9376·84, being 12 more than in 1871. The number remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1872 was 9,281, being 11 more than on the 31st December 1871. The subjoined tables show the particulars:—

Daily Average Number of Prisoners.

Prisoners.	1872.			1871.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicts	8558·72	358·49	8917·21	8578·16	357·71	8935·87
Security	46·04	1·55	47·59	29·70	..	29·70
Under-trial	148·65	11·72	160·37	151·24	11·48	162·72
Civil	227·00	8·86	235·86	208·96	9·95	218·91
State	4·02	..	4·02	·88	..	·88
Insane	9·97	1·82	11·79	12·61	3·78	16·39
Total ..	8994·40	382·44	9376·84	8981·55	382·92	9364·47

Number and Mode of Disposal of all Inmates of Jails in the Madras Pr

——	Convicts.	Security.	Under-trial.	CivilPri-soners.	StatePri-soners.	Insane.
Remaining 31st December 1871.	8,804	57	151	243	1	14
Received during the year ..	13,171	86	2,732	2,300	8	69
Total Population ..	21,975	143	2,880	2,543	9	83
Transported beyond seas ..	163	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to other jails ..	1,446	..	32	22	..	4
Do. to lunatic asylums	7	..	..	..	..	44
Convicted	..	..	1,316	..	..	..
Released	11,295	99	1,348	2,260	3	23
Escaped	13	..	..	..	..	..
Died	199	..	4	3	1	1
Executed	72	..	..	..	..	..
Remained 31st December 1872..	8,780	44	183	258	5	11
Total ..	21,975	143	2,883	2,543	9	83

Religion, Age, and Previous Occupation.

Out of 20,441 convicts in prisons during the year, 74½ per cent. were Hindus, 8½ per cent. Mahomedans, 14 per cent. Pariahs, and 3 per cent. Christians. These proportions, as well as the ages of the convicts, were much the same as during the previous year. Of the whole number, 1½ per cent. were under 16 years of age, 77¾ per cent. between 16 and 40 years, 18¾ per cent. between 40 and 60 years, and 1½ per cent. above 60 years of age.

Out of 19,235 male convicts, 7,023 were laborers and 6,589 agriculturists, these two classes forming 70 per cent. of the male jail population. Shop-keepers and professionals come next, being in the proportion of 7 and 6 per cent. respectively. Out of 1,206 female convicts, 79 per cent. were married; the rest were unmarried and prostitutes in nearly equal numbers.

Classification according to Length of Sentence.

More than one-half of the total number of convicts, viz., 52·63 per cent., were sentenced for periods not exceeding six months, 9 per cent. for periods between six months and one year, 22 per cent. for periods between one and five years, nearly 11 per cent. for periods between five and ten years, and 5 per cent. for upwards of ten years. The proportion sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 95·16 per cent. Thirteen convicts were sentenced to transportation for life and 72 were executed.

	Classes according to Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I.	Not exceeding one month	2,386	319	2,705
II.	Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months	4,230	310	4,540
III.	Do. 3 do. 6 do.	3,276	239	3,515
IV.	Do. 6 do. 1 year	1,715	120	1,835
V.	Do. 1 year do. 3 years	2,790	104	2,894
VI.	Do. 3 do. do. 5 do.	1,549	46	1,595
VII.	Do. 5 do. do. 10 do.	2,180	30	2,210
VIII.	Exceeding 10 years	1,029	33	1,062
IX.	Transported beyond seas for life	13	..	13
	Do. do. for shorter periods ..	..	..	..
X.	Executed	67	5	72
	Nature of Imprisonment.			
	Simple imprisonment	818	171	989
	Hard labor	16,867	960	17,827
	Medium labor	1,004	39	1,043
	Light labor	546	36	582
	Total ..	19,235	1,206	20,441

Previous Convictions.

The number of male convicts previously convicted was in the proportion of 13·28 per cent., and that of females in the proportion of 9·78 per cent. The rates in the mofussil jails for males and females respectively were 12·58 and 6·96 per cent., and those in the Madras Penitentiary 21·05 and 26·74 per cent.

Of the 1,844 persons convicted for the second time, 792 were sentenced for crimes belonging to the same class as those of which they were first convicted, and 1,052 for crimes of a different nature. Of the 507 prisoners in jail for the third time, 267 were sentenced for the same class of crime as before, and 240 for crimes of a different kind. Of the 322 prisoners convicted oftener than three times, 130 were sentenced for the same class of crime as before, and 192 for crimes of a different kind.

Previous Convictions.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted once before ..	1,765	79	1,844
Do. twice before ..	482	25	507
Do. oftener than thrice	308	14	322
Total ..	2,555	118	2,673

Escapes and Recaptures.

Thirteen convicts escaped during the year, viz., nine from inside the jails and four from outside. Four of the escapes were from the Vizagapatam Jail, two from Guntoor, one from each of the Berhampore, Rajahmundry, Tranquebar, Madura, and Coimbatore District Jails, and the Central Jails of Salem and Cannanore. Ten of the escaped convicts were re-captured within the year.

The escape at Berhampore was effected early in the morning from the latrine which is outside the jail wall and is enclosed by palisading. The two Constables on duty were dismissed the service. Two convicts escaped from the temporary jail at Vizagapatam on the night of the 9th April. Two others escaped on the morning of the 23rd November from a gang sent outside. One prisoner escaped from the District Jail at Rajahmundry during the day by means of a ladder belonging to workmen employed in

repairing the cook-room. Two prisoners escaped from the Distr[illegible] Guntoor—one from the garden gang in February, and the other fr[illegible] sweeper's gang in November. A Constable and a Jail Warder were tried for negligence, but were acquitted by the Sub-Magistrate. The convict who escaped at Salem was a cook. He was let out of his cell early with the other cooks as usual; and, the morning being dark, he managed to get over the wall by means of a palmyra beam forming part of the platform of an unfinished well. The Warder was tried and acquitted. The escape at Tranquebar took place from the jail garden. The Constables on duty were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for negligence. The escape at Madura was effected during the night, owing to the defective construction of two of the bars of the window of the ward in which he was confined. This defect has been remedied. At Cannanore the escape was from a gang employed in demolishing the old buildings on the site selected for the Superintendent's quarters. The escape from the Central Jail at Coimbatore was effected during the night from one of the solitary cells. The prisoner contrived to make a hole in the back wall; and, on getting out, he succeeded in surmounting the outer wall by means of a plank belonging to the roofing of the new workshops in course of construction. The Police Constables on duty were punished. The sum of Rupees 145 was paid as rewards for re-captures. Of this, Rupees 50 were on account of the re-apprehension of men who had escaped during former years, and Rupees 95 on account of convicts who escaped during the year under review.

Jail Offences and Punishments.

The number of offences committed in jail during 1872 was 5,999. for which 6,592 punishments were awarded by Superintendents and 10 by judicial officers. The ratio of punishment, per cent. to the daily average strength in jails was 73·91 in the case of males, and 77·26 in that of females. The ratio to the total number of convicts in jail during the year was 32·9 for males and 22·9 for females. The ratio of the average daily punishments to the average daily strength was ·9 in the case of males, and ·2 in the case of females.

Offences.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Criminal offences	11	..	11
Wilful disobedience	466	13	479
Assault or criminal force	255	21	276
Insulting or threatening language	150	18	168
Indecent or disorderly behaviour	280	28	308
Wilfully disabling themselves for labor ..	61	..	61
Contumacious refusal to work	81	10	91
Filing or cutting iron bars	3	..	3
Idleness or negligence at work	2,229	69	2,298
Wilful mismanagement of work	194	8	202
Wilful damage to prison property	185	1	186
Conspiring to escape, &c.	11	..	11
Other breaches of jail rules	1,816	89	1,905
Total ..	5,742	257	5,999

Punishments.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate confinement	230	38	268
Confinement in irons	24	..	24
Close confinement with reduced diet	63	8	71
Corporal punishment	3,226	..	3,226
Additional imprisonment	10	..	10
Reduction of diet	966	184	1,150
Reductions and forfeiture of good-conduct marks	1,660	37	1,697
Other punishments	147	10	157
Total ..	6,326	277	6,603

The number of offences exceeded that during 1871 by 1,336. This was principally owing to attempts on the part of the convicts in Central Jails to conceal their ability to work, in order that they might procure a diminution in the extent of their tasks. These attempts did not succeed, and have now ceased. In the number of some of the more serious offences, such as "wilful disobedience" and "contumacious refusal to work," there was a very considerable diminution.

Education.

Of the total number of convicts during the year, 2,340 were taught to read and write well since their admission, and 3,430 learned to read and write a little. The greatest number of prisoners were taught in the Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore Central Jails, where the average daily number under instruction exceeded 800. Of the total number of convicts in jail during the year, 11½ per cent. could read and write well, 16¾ per cent. could read and write a little, and 71¾ per cent. were ignorant.

Buildings.

The only important expenditure on buildings was in the Central Jails at Trichinopoly and Cannanore, where the expenditure by the Department of Public Works amounted to Rupees 12,346 and Rupees 9,153 respectively. In the latter jail, as well as in the Coimbatore Central Jail and the Madras Penitentiary, considerable improvements to the buildings were executed by the convicts under the direction of the superintendents. The money outlay at Coimbatore was Rupees 5,087, and at the Penitentiary Rupees 6,430.

Financial.

The expenditure incurred at the jails in the mofussil, exclusive of that of guards and buildings and of the European Prison, was Rupees 5,34,977, and that at the Madras Penitentiary Rupees 38,106, being a decrease of Rupees 18,637 in the former, and an increase of Rupees 4,757 in the latter, as compared with the cost during 1871. The average cost per convict in the mofussil was Rupees 64-5-8, and at the Penitentiary Rupees 78-3-11, being a decrease of Rupees 1-15-0 per head in the former, and an increase of Rupees 3-4-10 per head at the latter, as compared with the rates in 1871. The average cost of rations, exclusive of that in the European Prison, was Rupees 41-1-7, being an increase of Rupees 1-0-1 per head per annum. This was owing to the high rate at Chittoor, and to the fact that, since the 30th April 1872, all the inmates of the jail at Cochin have been Europeans. However, there was an actual decrease in the expenditure under this head to the extent of Rupees 13,138, owing to the

more extended issue of dry grain, to the obtaining of more favo[illegible] tracts, and to the fact that the number of convicts dieted was less by [illegible] average of about 19. The average cost of clothing and bedding, exclusive of that of the European Prison, was Rupees 2-13-6 per head, being an increase of one anna and four pies per head. The total expenditure for this item was less by Rupees 24 than it was in 1871. The cost of the European Prison, exclusive of the sum expended on buildings, was Rupees 14,230. The average cost per man per annum was Rupees 474, being less by Rupees 112 per head than in 1871. This was owing to a decrease in the expenditure in the items of hospital charges, clothing and bedding, and contingencies. Moreover, the daily average number of prisoners exceeded that of the previous year by five. The cost of all convicts, exclusive of that of guards and buildings, was Rupees 5,87,313, being a decrease of Rupees 12,549. The charge for guarding was Rupees 1,17,386, being a decrease of Rupees 4,296. This was owing to the abolition of the jail at the Lawrence Asylum Works on the 31st July 1872, and to a reduction in the number of policemen at the District Jail at Ootacamund, the number of prisoners having fallen. Under the head "Fixed Establishment" there was an increase of Rupees 5,901. This was owing to the appointment of a paid Superintendent at the Penitentiary on Rupees 600 per mensem, to the transfer of the salary of the Apothecary to this department, and to the substitution of European Warders for Native Warders at the Central Jail, Coimbatore. The average cost per head on account of hospital charges was eight annas and one pie, being a decrease by that sum per head. There was a saving in this item to the extent of Rupees 3,518-13-1, which was principally owing to the circumstance that hospital supplies were generally included in the contracts, which was not the case formerly. The gross cost, inclusive of the sums expended in the construction of new buildings, and in additions, alterations, and repairs, was Rupees 7,69,175, being a decrease of Rupees 69,487, compared with the expenditure during 1871. The average cost per convict, after deducting the sum of Rupees 1,56,056 remitted to the treasury on account of sale proceeds of manufactures and the hire of convicts, was Rupees 69-7-0, being a decrease of Rupees 12-7-6 per head. The amount paid into the treasury, as specified above, exceeds that which was paid in 1871 by Rupees 39,650, owing to the extension of manufacturing operations.

Employment of Convicts and their estimated Earnings.

Detailed figures connected with the employment and earnings of convicts will be found in the Appendix. The total estimated earnings amounted to Rupees 379,242, composed of the following items:—

	RS.
Jail servants	92,319
Building and repairing jail	34,430
Grinding grain and making articles for prison use ..	23,676
Road making, &c..	42,615
Jail gardens	8,470
Manufactories	177,732
Total ..	379,242

[redacted]age estimated earning per head for all branches of industry was [redacted]3-6-0.

The total amount remitted to the treasury on account of manufactures was Rupees 1,48,206, and that on account of other labor Rupees 7,847. It will be observed from the Appendix that the actual cash earnings per head came to Rupees 16-15-2, which seems low, compared with those in some other provinces, but the calculation in this Presidency is made with reference to the number of prisoners sentenced to hard labor; whereas in the provinces showing large cash remittances, it is made with reference to the number employed in the manufactory alone. The earnings per head in this Presidency will come to Rupees 62-13-2, if the last method of calculation be adopted.

The nominal value of labor employed on buildings, roads, printing, menial occupations, &c., was Rupees 2,21,780. One item, viz., Rupees 35,461, is the sum at which the Superintendent of the Government Press estimated the value of the printing and book binding executed at the Penitentiary.

The balance in favor of the manufactories, inclusive of the value of stock, and after deducting all charges, was Rupees 1,42,400.

The subjoined statement shows the financial position of the principal jail manufactories at the close of the year:—

Items.	Penitentiary.	European Prison Ootacamund.	Rajahmundry Central Jail.	Coimbatore Central Jail.	Vellore Central Jail.	Salem Central Jail.	Trichinopoly Central Jail.	Cannanore Central Jail.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Cash receipts ..	7,996	2,250	41,879	22,395	36,094	13,010	14,329	5,885
Value of goods in store	3,842	967	12,121	32,799	16,651	7,161	7,440	3,611
Value of raw materials in store	2,716	540	6,075	6,675	6,337	11,105	2,224	1,311
Outstanding bills ..	3,890	78	21,273	2,863	4,070	3,832	6,793	936
Total ..	18,444	3,835	81,348	64,732	63,152	35,098	30,786	11,743
Deduct charges ..	9,363	1,854	44,890	38,813	40,183	16,905	20,059	8,349
Balance in favor ..	9,081	1,981	36,458	25,919	22,969	18,193	10,727	3,394

Diet Scale.

The revised scale of 12 meals of dry grain and two of rice per week was in force in 25 jails; in two jails, viz., that at Russelcondah and the Central Jail at Cannanore, 10 meals of dry grain and four of rice were given; at Tellicherry dry grain and rice were issued in equal proportions; at Calicut eight meals of rice and six of dry grain were given; and at Guntoor, Kurnool, Bellary, and the District Jail at Coimbatore dry grain alone was issued. No change in the scale for natives is called for at present; but it was found expedient to request the Sanitary Commissioner to revise the diet scale for European and East Indian prisoners in mofussil jails.

Health of Prisoners.

The health of the prisoners during the year was very good on the whole, notwithstanding the appearance of dengue fever in the jails. The death-rate was somewhat higher than during 1871, but the ratios of admissions into hospital and of daily average sick were less, viz., 69·74 and 2·87, against 80·12 and 3·12 in 1871. The death-rates for the last 10 years, all classes of prisoners included, is shown in the margin.

Years.	Ratio per cent. of Daily Average Strength.
1863-64	10·99
1864-65	12·70
1865-66	11·29
1866-67	11·56
1867-68	4·24
1868-69	3·51
1869-70	4·05
1870	2·74
1871	1·84
1872	2·21

The following statement shows the mortality in each jail during 1872 as regards convicts :—

Jails.	Daily Average Strength.			Deaths.			Percentage of Deaths to Strength.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Ootacamund	121·40	3·53	124·93	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntoor	104·28	5·35	109·63	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paumben	100·49	1·14	101·63	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guindy	68·69	..	68·69	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tellicherry	44·92	5·19	50·11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masulipatam	34·88	1·98	36·86	..	..	..	..	..	..
European Prison	29·64	..	29·64	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin	3·02	·32	3·35	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	164·70	15·88	180·58	1	..	1	·60	..	·55
Vellore, Central	908·19	34·38	942·57	7	..	7	·77	..	·74
Tinnevelly	210·73	11·42	222·15	2	..	2	·94	..	·90
Penitentiary	466·56	29·60	496·16	5	..	5	1·07	..	1·00
Lawrence Asylum Works	95·57	..	95·57	1	..	1	1·04	..	1·04
Rajahmundry, Central	802·88	35·63	838·51	11	..	11	1·37	..	1·31
Chittoor	189·59	11·33	200·92	3	..	3	1·58	..	1·49
Coimbatore, District	123·56	..	123·56	2	..	2	1·61	..	1·61
Tanjore	114·27	5·29	119·56	2	..	2	1·75	..	1·67
Bellary	338·19	13·87	352·06	6	..	6	1·77	..	1·70
Salem, Central	503·46	16·35	519·81	9	..	9	1·78	..	1·73
Cuddalore	216·20	5·68	221·88	4	..	4	1·85	..	1·80
Coimbatore, Central	943·47	26·63	970·10	17	1	18	1·80	3·75	1·85
Cuddapah	149·95	11·30	161·25	3	..	3	2·00	..	1·86
Mangalore	90·06	11·17	101·23	2	..	2	2·22	..	1·97
Cannanore, Central	561·47	..	561·47	12	..	12	2·13	..	2·13
Chingleput	120·05	10·65	130·70	3	..	3	2·49	..	2·29
Kurnool	121·77	6·66	128·43	2	1	3	1·64	15·01	2·33
Madura	196·47	4·93	201·40	5	..	5	2·54	..	2·48
Trichinopoly, District	114·13	..	114·13	3	..	3	2·62	..	2·62
Berhampore	168·55	11·95	180·50	6	..	6	3·55	..	3·32
Rajahmundry, District	76·62	4·71	81·33	3	..	3	3·91	..	3·68
Calicut	75·93	3·94	79·87	3	..	3	3·95	..	3·75
Trichinopoly, Central	836·21	38·72	874·93	35	..	35	4·18	..	4·00
Russelcondah	100·31	1·07	101·38	6	..	6	5·98	..	5·91
Tranquebar	94·96	9·20	104·16	8	..	8	8·42	..	7·68
Vizagapatam	267·55	20·62	288·17	34	2	36	12·70	9·69	12·49
Total	8558·72	358·49	8917·21	195	4	199	2·27	1·11	2·23

The following table shows the number of admissions into hospital, the daily average number of sick, and the percentage of each to the daily average strength as regards convicts :—

Jails.	Number of Admissions.			Daily Average Sick.			Percentage to Daily Average Strength					
							Of Admissions.			Of Daily Strength.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Ootacamund ..	33	2	35	1·16	·05	1·21	27·18	56·65	28·00	·95	1·41	·96
European Prison.	5	..	5	·33	..	·33	16·86	..	16·86	1·12	..	1·12
Madura.. ..	57	1	58	2·28	·02	2·30	29·01	20·28	28·80	1·16	·40	1·14
Salem, Central..	156	4	160	6·85	·07	6·92	30·98	24·46	31·16	1·36	·42	1·33
Bellary ..	154	3	157	6·41	·29	6·70	45·53	21·62	44·59	1·89	2·09	1·90
Trichinopoly, Central ..	290	14	304	17·36	·62	17·98	34·67	36·15	34·74	2·08	1·60	2·05
Tellicherry ..	44	5	49	1·00	·07	1·07	97·95	96·33	97·79	2·22	1·34	2·13
Coimbatore, Central ..	377	3	380	20·89	·23	21·12	39·95	11·27	39·17	2·21	·85	2·17
Tinnevelly ..	97	10	107	4·65	·24	4·89	46·31	87·56	48·16	2·20	2·09	2·20
Berhampore ..	60	8	68	3·50	·49	3·99	35·59	66·94	37·67	2·07	4·10	2·21
Nellore	142	3	145	4·29	·09	4·38	86·21	18·88	80·29	2·60	·56	2·42
Calicut	104	1	105	1·97	·03	2·00	136·90	25·38	131·46	2·59	·76	2·50
Rajahmundry, Central ..	538	28	566	22·92	·85	23·77	67·00	78·58	67·49	2·85	2·38	2·83
Cuddalore ..	184	12	196	6·38	·18	6·56	85·10	211·26	88·33	2·90	3·16	2·91
Vellore, Central..	714	42	756	27·13	1·34	28·47	76·81	122·16	80·20	2·98	3·89	3·02
Mangalore ..	114	2	116	3·08	·03	3·11	126·58	17·91	114·58	3·41	·26	3·07
Vizagapatam ..	221	10	231	8·73	·38	9·11	82·60	48·49	80·16	3·26	1·84	3·16
Chingleput ..	116	13	129	4·07	·17	4·24	96·62	122·07	98·69	3·38	1·59	3·23
Lawrence Asylum Works ..	74	..	74	3·12	..	3·12	77·42	..	77·42	3·24	..	3·24
Trichinopoly, District ..	67	..	67	3·77	..	3·77	58·70	..	58·70	3·30	..	3·30
Kurnool ..	152	5	157	4·37	·10	4·47	124·82	75·07	122·24	3·58	1·50	3·48
Penitentiary ..	396	19	415	17·23	·64	17·87	84·87	64·18	83·64	3·69	2·16	3·59
Guindy.. ..	120	..	120	2·50	..	2·50	1·74	..	1·74	3·63	..	3·63
Chittoor. ..	162	8	170	6·78	·75	7·53	85·44	70·60	84·61	3·57	6·61	3·74
Cannanore, Central ..	422	..	422	21·06	..	21·06	75·15	..	75·15	3·75	..	3·75
Guntoor ..	129	7	136	3·84	·29	4·13	123·70	130·85	124·05	3·68	5·42	3·76
Russelcondah ..	110	..	110	3·95	..	3·95	109·66	..	108·50	3·93	..	3·89
Tranquebar ..	137	7	144	4·30	·19	4·49	144·27	76·08	138·24	4·52	2·06	4·31
Cuddapah ..	238	9	247	6·47	·53	7·00	158·71	79·64	153·17	4·31	4·69	4·34
Tanjore.. ..	109	6	115	5·07	·15	5·22	95·34	113·42	96·18	4·43	2·83	4·36
Cochin	5	..	5	·16	..	·16	165·56	..	149·82	5·29	..	4·79
Rajahmundry, District ..	86	1	87	4·24	·07	4·31	112·24	21·23	106·97	5·53	1·48	5·29
Paumben ..	180	..	180	5·39	..	5·39	167·45	..	182·03	5·36	..	5·30
Masulipatam ..	50	2	52	1·89	·14	2·03	143·34	101·01	141·07	5·41	7·07	5·50
Coimbatore, District ..	151	..	151	10·82	..	10·82	122·10	..	122·10	8·75	..	8·75
Total ..	5,994	225	6,219	247·96	8·01	255·97	70·03	62·76	69·74	2·89	2·23	2·87

The percentage of admissions, viz., 69·74, was less than that during 1871 by 10·38, and that of daily average sick, viz., 2·87, was less than that during 1871 by ·23 per cent.

The percentage of admissions and of deaths to daily average strength, with respect to the five diseases specified overleaf during the last three years, was as follows, viz. :—

District.	Percentage to Daily Average Strength.					
	1870.		1871.		1872.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Intermittent fever..	13·65	·15	17·17	·08	11·43	·02
Remittent and continued fever ..	4·05	·07	2·97	·07	2·35	·02
Cholera	·23	·04	·13	·05	·26	·14
Dysentery	4·89	·38	3·82	·30	3·98	·40
Diarrhœa	7·44	·45	6·24	·23	5·89	·44
Total ..	30·26	1·09	30·33	·73	23·91	1·02

Mortality according to Season.

The greatest number of admissions took place in July, and the fewest in November, the rates being 6·70 and 4·15 respectively, and the difference 2·55 per cent. The greatest number of daily sick was in October, and the smallest in December, the rates being 3·28 and 2·56, and the difference ·72 per cent.

Mortality according to Age.

The greatest number of deaths during the year 1871-72 took place amongst those between 30 and 40 years of age; but in 1872 the greatest number who died were upwards of 50 years of age. The death-rate, with respect to age, was as follows, viz. :—

Under	16 years	1·45 per cent.
Between	16 and 20 years	·25 ,,
Do.	20 and 30 do.	1·10 ,,
Do.	30 and 40 do.	2·03 ,,
Do.	40 and 50 do.	4·04 ,,
Above	50 years	9·20 ,,

Mortality according to Length of Imprisonment.

More than half the whole number of deaths occurred during the first year of imprisonment, 86 persons having died during the first six months, and 29 during the last six months.

Length of the Imprisonment undergone.	Number of Deaths.	
	1872.	1871.
Under 1 month	16	9
From 1 to 3 months	44	20
Do. 3 to 6 do.	26	21
Do. 6 to 9 do.	14	10
Do. 9 to 12 do.	15	13
Do. 1 to 2 years..	34	32
Do. 2 to 3 do.	12	23
Do. 3 to 5 do.	16	21
Do. 5 to 10 do.	17	11
Above 10 do.	5	4
Total ..	199	164

The mortality from all causes, all classes of prisoners included, is exhibited in the following statement:—

Comparative Statement showing the Mortality in each Jail during 1871 *and* 1872 *from all Causes, all Classes of Prisoners included.*

Jails.	1872.			1871.		
	Daily Average Strength.	Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.	Daily Average Strength.	Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
Ootacamund	125·70	..	..	179·28	5	2·78
Guntoor	118·32	..	..	126·97	..	..
Paumben	101·63	..	..	111·04	1	·90
Guindy	68·69	..	..	71·86	..	..
Tellicherry	63·91	..	..	90·49	..	..
Masulipatam	37·17	..	..	86·95	..	..
European Prison	29·64	..	..	24·47	..	..
Cochin	3·67	..	..	15·01	..	..
Nellore	189·32	1	·52	152·82	2	1·30
Vellore, Central	943·67	7	·74	767·65	7	·91
Tinnevelly	251·88	2	·79	342·31	9	2·62
Lawrence Asylum Works.	95·57	1	1·04	136·84	2	1·46
Penitentiary	505·16	6	1·18	472·19	1	·21
Rajahmundry, Central ..	838·56	11	1·31	818·47	6	·73
Chittoor	216·44	3	1·38	241·82	5	2·06
Tanjore	139·58	2	1·43	155·87	9	5·73
Cuddapah	205·48	3	1·45	203·30	10	4·91
Coimbatore, District ..	136·03	2	1·47	140·81	3	2·13
Salem, Central	540·63	9	1·66	565·78	6	1·06
Coimbatore, Central ..	982·49	18	1·83	896·91	20	2·22
Bellary	377·73	7	1·85	398·55	6	1·50
Cuddalore	254·68	5	1·96	264·32	6	2·26
Cannanore, Central	561·47	12	2·13	505·49	14	2·76
Kurnool	140·13	3	2·14	144·56	5	3·45
Madura	260·95	6	2·32	257·88	3	1·16
Trichinopoly, District ..	121·06	3	2·47	167·80	3	1·78
Chingleput	138·30	4	2·88	170·58	..	..
Calicut	95·77	3	3·13	130·53	6	4·59
Rajahmundry, District ..	90·79	3	3·30	89·78	1	1·11
Mangalore	117·91	4	3·39	122·30	6	4·90
Berhampore	187·40	7	3·73	157·01	9	5·73
Trichinopoly, Central ..	875·43	35	3·99	775·80	15	1·93
Tranquebar	129·45	8	6·17	129·99	4	3·07
Russelcondah	104·12	7	6·72	85·53	1	1·16
Vizagapatam	296·25	36	12·15	241·49	6	2·48
Debtors' Prison	31·86	..	..	26·77	..	..
Total ..	9376·84	208	2·21	9364·47	173	1·84

In nine jails, the debtors' prison included, there were no deaths; in three jails the deaths were under 1 per cent.; in eleven jails between 1 and 2 per cent.; in five between 2 and 3 per cent.; in five between 3 and 4 per cent.; in two between 6 and 7 per cent.; and in one, viz., that at Vizagapatam, 12 per cent. In 18 jails the death-rate diminished; in 11 it increased; and in 7 it was the same as during the previous year. The decrease was the greatest in the jails at Tanjore, Cuddapah, Ootacamund, Berhampore, Tinnevelly, Mangalore, Calicut, and Kurnool. The improvement in these eight jails ranged from 1·31 per cent. to 4·30 per cent., and in the remaining 10 from ·17 to ·90 per cent. The greatest increase took place at Vizagapatam, Russelcondah, Tranquebar, Chingleput, Rajahmundry District, Trichinopoly Central, and Madura. At these seven jails the falling off ranged from 1·16 per cent. to 9·67 per ent., and in the remaining four it ranged from ·58 to ·97 per cent.

Comparative Health of Central and of District Jails.

It was observed in the last report that the great difference in favor of the Central Jails, which existed during the first years of their occupation, was principally due to the fact that the population consisted of able-bodied prisoners specially selected for labor on the buildings in course of construction, while, on the other hand, the District Jails were burdened with an undue proportion of aged and sickly men. Since the Central Jails became finished, all long-sentenced convicts have been periodically transferred to them without reference to their state of health, and the consequence is that the death-rates have gradually become more equal. During the past year the difference in favor of the Central Jails fell to less than half per cent.

Foreign Convicts.

At the close of 1871 there were 145 foreign convicts confined in this Presidency, of whom 44 were Chinese, 32 Malays, and 69 Burmese. At the end of 1872 the number of such convicts amounted to 175; of whom 40 were Chinese, 21 Malays, and 114 Burmese. They were imprisoned in the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Salem, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, and Coimbatore, and in the Madras Penitentiary.

Juveniles.

The number of juvenile prisoners in confinement on the 31st December 1871 was 65; of whom 60 were boys. The number remaining at the end of 1872 was 70, of whom 59 were boys.

Employment of Women.

The daily average number of female convicts during the year was 358. They were employed in grinding, pounding, and sifting grain; in preparing twist for looms; in spinning and bowing wool; in spinning cotton, &c. Their general conduct was good, except at the Vellore Central Jail, where they were very troublesome.

State Prisoners.

There were nine State prisoners during the year, viz., seven at the Russelcondah Hill Jail, and two at the Central Jail, Coimbatore. Of those at the jail first named, two were released, one died, and four remained at the end of the year. Their conduct was good. Of the two at Coimbatore, one was released and permitted to reside at Masulipatam under surveillance. The other was transferred this year to the Lunatic Asylum in Madras.

Lunatics.

Eighty-three insane prisoners were confined in jails during the year. Of these, 44 were sent to Lunatic Asylums, 4 were sent for trial on recovery, 23 were released, and 1 died. At the end of the year 11 remained under observation, viz., 10 men and 1 woman. Of these, 7 men were criminal lunatics, the other 2 and the woman were in confinement under the provisions of the Lunacy Act.

Remission System and Convict Servants.

The Superintendent of the Rajahmundry Central Jail reports that the remission system continued to produce a good effect by promoting industry and good conduct. The Superintendent of the Vellore Central Jail is of opinion that, except in the cases of the more educated convicts, the system had no material effect upon conduct, although it was a decided incentive to industry. The Superintendent of the Salem Central Jail reports favorably on the effect of the system both as regards conduct and industry. The Superintendent of the Trichinopoly Central Jail reports that the system proved a great boon both to the convicts and to those who had charge of them, that more work was done, and that the general behaviour improved. The Superintendent of the Cannanore Central Jail reports that the power of earning remission continued to be

a great incentive to industry and good behaviour, and that great exertions were made to obtain full marks and promotion. The improvement in the outturn of weaving was considerable. The system was not introduced in the Penitentiary until the 16th September last, so that sufficient time had not elapsed by the end of the year to enable the Superintendent to make any special report on the subject.

Health of Prisoners in Subsidiary Jails.

The health of the prisoners in Subsidiary Jails was again very good. There were 14 deaths out of a daily average strength of 1340·38, which is about 1 per cent., viz., 1·04. The deaths were from the under-mentioned diseases, viz. :—

Diseases.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cholera	3	..	3
Fevers	1	1	2
Dysentery	3	2	5
Disease of the heart	1	..	1
Injuries	1	..	1
Suicides	2	..	2
Total ..	11	3	14

These deaths took place in the under-mentioned districts, viz. :—

Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ganjam (1 suicide)	2	..	2
Vizagapatam	1	..	1
Kistna	1	..	1
North Arcot	1	2	3
Tanjore	1	..	1
Trichinopoly	2	..	2
Tinnevelly	1	..	1
Malabar	1	..	1
Coimbatore (1 suicide, male)	1	1	2
Total ..	11	3	14

The daily average number of sick was 33·06, being at the rate of 2·46 per cent. to the daily average strength.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Changes in the Courts.

No changes took place in the High Court during the year. The Additional Principal Sadr Amin of Mangalore was transferred to Vizagapatam on the 13th May to assist the Civil Judge in reducing accumulated arrears, and on the 10th December such progress had been made that this Court was again transferred to Caroor with jurisdiction over the territories subject to the District Munsifs of Caroor and Erode (Coimbatore) and Kulitalay (Trichinopoly). On the 29th February the Court of the Additional Principal Sadr Amin of Tinnevelly was abolished, and in lieu thereof three Additional Munsifs' Courts were established at Tinnevelly, Chingleput, and Cuddapah. The Additional Munsif of Trichinopoly was transferred to Tanjore at the same time. The Principal Sadr Amin of Cuddapah, who was transferred to Bellary in June 1871 for one year, was per-

mitted to remain until the end of 1872. During the year eight advocates, two vakils, and two attorneys were enrolled in the High Court. Mr. J. D. Mayne having, on the 24th February 1872, resigned the office of Advocate-General in which he was officiating, Mr. H. S. Cunningham was appointed Advocate-General of Madras on the 30th April 1872.

Number and Cost of the Courts, and Comparison of the Civil Work of each Zillah.

The number of tribunals exercising civil jurisdiction (exclusive of Village Munsifs) in the Presidency outside the local limits of the High Court was as follows :—

District Munsifs	111
Principal Sadr Amins	12
Judges of Small Cause Courts	7
Civil Courts	21
Agents and Commissioner	3
Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner	3
Total ...	157

The District Munsifs and one of the Small Cause Court Judges have no appellate jurisdiction. In nine of the twenty-one districts presided over by a Civil Judge the language of the Court is Tamil, in nine Telugu, in two Malayalum, and in one Canarese. The following statement shows the proportion in which each of the zillahs contributed to the civil work of the Presidency :—

Zillahs.	No. of Original Appealable Suits instituted in Courts subordinate to the Civil Court.	No. of Appeals preferred in the Civil Courts.	No. of Original Suits instituted in the Civil Courts.	No. of Regular Appeals preferred in the High Court.	No. of Special Appeals preferred in the High Court.
Bellary	3,721	216	3	5	64
Berhampore	1,541	151	21	5	3
Calicut...	5,833	575	5	3	95
Chingleput	2,145	192	32	11	28
Chittoor	2,184	198	55	6	40
Coimbatore	2,794	177	69	6	10
Cuddalore	2,371	235	2	4	13
Cuddapah	3,668	414	58	9	6
Guntoor	3,138	286	26	4	38
Madura	3,166	289	24	12	51
Mangalore	2,760	707	3	4	127
Nellore	2,672	161	28	7	16
Nundial	1,974	41	35	17	10
Ootacamund	54	...	3	...	...
Rajahmundry	4,284	720	5	8	37
Salem	2,674	214	85	10	12
Tanjore	3,115	450	22	8	29
Tellicherry	2,092	535	6	1	91
Tinnevelly	5,353	658	20	14	54
Tranquebar	2,376	357	4	4	56
Trichinopoly	2,234	162	64	7	23
Vizagapatam	2,675	264	18	...	8
Do. Agent ...	257	1	5	...	...
Ganjam Agent	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	63,081	7,003	543	145	811

The ratio of appeals in Civil Courts to suits in Lower Courts was thus 111 per cent.; that of appeals in the High Court to suits in the Civil Courts 26·7 per cent.; and that of special appeals in the High Court to appeals in the Civil Courts 11·5 per cent.

The net receipts on account of fees, fines, and penalties in all the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court during 1872 amounted to £186,800, whilst the budget estimate of charges on account of the same Courts was £158,800, and the actual charges probably did not exceed £150,000. Whilst the receipts have been steadily increasing from year to year, no improvement has taken place in the position of the ministerial establishments of these Courts, the complete scheme for revision of establishments prepared by Mr. Justice Innes having been rejected by the Supreme Government. The head ministerial officer of a Civil Court still draws only 100 rupees per mensem, and the head ministerial officer of a Munsif's Court only 20 rupees.

High Court, Original Jurisdiction.

In the High Court (Original Side) 767 suits were instituted as compared with 772 suits in 1871 and 806 suits in 1870.

Classifying these suits according to the nature of the claim there were—

	Number of Suits.	Percentage.
On Contract	466	60·76
Claims to inheritance, partition, and other claims to personal property	214	27·90
Other Suits	87	11·34
Total ...	767	100·00

The Court had on its file for disposal 1,323 suits, as compared with 1,186 suits in 1871. Of this number 782 suits were disposed of, viz. :—

Dismissed for default, withdrawn or compromised ...	159
Decreed for plaintiff	509
Decreed for defendant	114
Total ...	782

Of the suits disposed of,
82 were valued above 5,000 rupees,
327 between 1,000 and 5,000 rupees, and
213 below 1,000 rupees.

The other suits were of such a nature that it was not possible to estimate the money value.

At the end of 1872, 541 suits were pending as compared with 556 suits at the end of 1871. Of the suits pending, 280 had been on the files for more than a year, and in the greater number of these cases the delay was owing to the parties not having been able to serve the defendants with summonses.

The following table shows the classes of Courts subordinate to the High

Court in which suits were instituted during the year, the total number being in excess of the number instituted in the previous year by 2,250 :—

Courts.	Ordinary Suits.	Per-centage.	Small Causes.	Per-centage.	Total.	Per-centage.
1. Village Munsifs ...	43,927	40·84	...	...	43,927	19·64
2. Revenue Courts ...	3,098	2·88	...	...	3,098	1·39
3. District Munsifs, &c...	58,579	54·47	77,398	66·63	135,977	60·78
4. Principal Sadr Amins.	1,012	·94	2,947	2·54	3,959	1·77
5. Mofussil Small Cause Courts	392	·36	11,236	9·67	11,628	5·19
6. Madras Small Cause Court	...	...	24,506	21·09	24,506	10·95
7. Civil Courts, &c. ...	543	·51	85	·07	628	·28
Total ...	107,551	100·00	116,172	100·00	223,723	100·00

Classifying the suits according to the nature of the claim there were—

Nature of the Claim.		Number.	Percentage.
On contract...	On written promise	91,289	40·80
	On unwritten promise...	49,491	22·12
	Other suits	34,712	15·52
For rent		9,354	4·18
For recovery of personal property		6,957	3·10
Relating to real property		24,165	10·80
Revenue suits		3,836	1·72
Other suits		3,919	1·76
	Total ...	223,723	100·00

The number of suits for disposal that came before the several Courts, omitting all mention of suits transferred from one Court to another, was 286,491. The number of suits disposed of was 231,640 as compared with 222,906 in 1871, showing an increase of 8,734.

The following table shows in detail the extent to which the several classes of Courts disposed of the suits which were on their files :—

Courts.	Suits for Disposal.		Suits disposed of.		Percentage of Suits Disposed of to Suits for Disposal.	
	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.
Village Munsifs	54,542	...	44,060	...	80·78	...
Revenue Courts	3,969	...	3,155	...	79·49	...
District Munsifs, &c. ...	96,354	84,489	64,285	78,224	66·71	92·58
Principal Sadr Amins ...	1,947	3,798	1,437	3,539	73·80	93·18
Mofussil Small Cause Courts.	598	12,387	479	11,237	80·10	90·72
Madras Small Cause Court...	...	27,253	...	24,451	...	89·71
Civil Courts	1,057	97	678	95	64·14	97·94
Total ...	158,467	128,024	114,094	117,546	71·99	91·81

The distribution of the work among the various classes of Courts is shown in the annexed table:—

Courts.	Newly instituted Suits per cent.	Files per cent. of the whole.	Suits disposed of per cent.	Arrears per cent.	Percentage of Suits on the Files disposed of.
Village Munsifs	18·98	18·62	18·95	19·07	80·77
Revenue Courts	1·38	1·38	1·36	1·48	77·86
District Munsifs and Assistant Agents...	61·44	63·27	61·32	68·86	76·91
Mofussil Small Cause Courts	5·04	4·44	5·04	2·33	90·13
Principal Sadr Amins	1·78	1·98	2·14	1·40	85·29
Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner	·46	·55	·33	·69	48·86
Madras Small Cause Court	10·59	9·30	10·52	5·09	89·71
High Court	·33	·46	·34	·99	59·10
Total ...	100·000	100·00	100·00	100·00	79·35

The statement appended shows the valuation of the various suits under the Court Fees Act:—

Value.	Mofussil Courts.		Madras Small CauseCourt	Courts combined.
	Ordinary.	Small Causes.		
	Percentage of Suits.			
Below 5 Rs.	20·64	5·54	71·37	45·73
,, 20 ,, ...	23·85	34·97		
,, 100 ,, ...	27·59	52·23	22·59	36·96
Between 100 and 500 Rs.	22·37	7·26	5·50	14·52
,, 500 and 1,000 ,, ...	3·35	...	·54	1·70
,, 1,000 and 10,000 ,, ...	1·78	...	...	·87
Above 10,000 Rs.	·10	...	...	·06
Not capable of valuation	·32	...	...	·16
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The aggregate value of the suits disposed of in the Presidency was nearly Rupees 2,50,00,000.

The mode in which the suits were disposed of was as follows:—

		Mofussil Courts.				Madras Small Cause Court.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Uncontested.	Dismissed for default, withdrawn, or compromised.	85,416	61·79	138,246	66 72	19,343	79·11
	Decreed for Plaintiff ...	46,926	33·94				
	Decreed for Defendant...	5,904	4·27				
		138,246	100·00				
Contested ...	Decreed for Plaintiff ...	51,811	7·515	68,943	33·28	5,108	20·89
	Decreed for Defendant...	17,132	24·85				
	Total ...	68,943	100·00				
			Total ...	207,189	100·00	24,451	100·00

The number of suits pending at the end of the year before all the Courts (Village and Revenue excepted) was 40,330, against 46,700 pending at the end of 1871, a decrease of 6,370 suits. The average duration of a contested ordinary suit from filing of plaint to final disposal in all the Courts (Village and Revenue Courts excepted) was about 12 months, and of an uncontested ordinary suit 7 months. The average duration of all small causes in the Mofussil Courts was about six weeks.

High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction.

In the High Court 145 Regular Appeals and 811 Special Appeals were preferred as compared with 139 Regular and 655 Special Appeals in 1871, and 129 Regular and 576 Special Appeals in 1870. The number of appeals that were on the file of the High Court for disposal was 250 Regular and 1,110 Special, and of these 201 Regular and 889 Special Appeals were disposed of in the following manner:—

		Regular.	Special.
Dismissed for default, withdrawn, or compromised.		5	27
Uncontested...	Confirmed	6	135
	Modified, reversed, or remanded.	1	34
Contested ...	Confirmed	151	569
	Reversed or remanded	38	124
	Total ...	201	889

The number of appeals pending at the end of 1872 was 49 Regular and 221 Special, as compared with 105 Regular and 299 Special Appeals pending at the end of 1871. The average duration of a Regular Appeal on the files from date of filing to date of disposal was four months, and of a Special Appeal

three months. Under Section 15 of the Letters Patent, 28 appeals were preferred from the decrees of a single Judge on the Original Side. Of these 24 were disposed of with the following result :—

Dismissed for default or withdrawn		1
Decree of Lower Court	Confirmed	15
	Modified, reversed, or remanded ...	8
	Total ...	24

In their civil miscellaneous work, the High Court disposed of 164 appeals from the orders of the Subordinate Courts, 44 references under Act XI. of 1865, one reference under Act IV. of 1869, and one reference under Act XVIII. of 1869.

Subordinate Courts, Appellate Jurisdiction.

In the Subordinate Courts 7,003 appeals were preferred in 1872 as compared with 5,981 in 1871 and 6,157 in 1870. The number of appeals that were on the files of the Subordinate Courts for disposal, omitting all mention of appeals transferred, was 11,990. Of these 7,624 were disposed of with the following result :—

		Number.	Percentage.
Dismissed for default, withdrawn, or compromised.		732	9·60
Decree of Lower Court	Confirmed	3,916	51·36
	Modified	994	13·04
	Reversed	1,982	26·00
	Total ...	7,624	100·00

The following table shows the proportion in which the different classes of appellate tribunals contributed to the disposal of appeals :—

	Number.	Percentage.
Principal Sadr Amins	3,537	46·39
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Principal Sadr Amins...	387	5·08
Civil Courts	3,700	48·53
Total...	7,624	100·00

The number of appeals pending at the end of 1872 was 4,364 as compared with 4,992 at the end of 1871, a decrease of 628 appeals. Of these, 752 had been on the files for more than a year. As compared with last year, when 1,432 appeals were pending for more than a year, there is a marked improvement.

Execution of Decrees.

The number of applications connected with the execution of decrees that came before the Courts in the Mofussil was 148,923, as against 141,680 in 1871. Of this number, 128,724 were disposed of, and 20,199 were pending at the end of the year. Complete execution was obtained in the case of 54,979 decrees and partial execution in the case of 52,032 decrees.

REGISTRATION.

New Table of Fees.

The operations of the year were considerably influenced by the introduction of a new table of fees, which came into force on the 15th May 1872. By this table the fee on instruments not exceeding 300 words in length and Rupees 50 in value was reduced from 1 rupee to 8 annas, and the fee on instruments exceeding Rupees 100, but not exceeding Rupees 500 in value (under which head are included a vast proportion of the transactions of this Presidency), from Rupees 2 to Rupees 1-8-0. The other general rates were left undisturbed, but as the former *ad valorem* scale was an unlimited one, under which enormous fees, out of all proportion to the work done, were occasionally levied, a proviso was introduced under which no ordinary registration fee can in any case exceed Rupees 50. Great encouragement was given to the registration of leases exceeding one year, by fixing the value of all such leases at one year's rental. Thus a lease for five years, with an annual rental not exceeding Rupees 50, may now be registered for 8 annas instead of Rupees 2. The copying fees, which were at the rate of 4 annas for every hundred words, were reduced to 2 annas in English and 1 anna in the Vernacular, and as duplicates and counterparts of leases and other documents are charged for only at copying rates if they are presented at the same time as the original document, many such counterparts are now registered for 3 or 4 annas. The fees for the issue of commissions and for attendances at private residences and jails were assimilated to those prevailing in Bengal. A complaint from the Western Coast against a proviso in the old table, under which leases executed on unstamped paper and stipulating for the payment of rent in kind were charged a uniform fee of Rupees 5, was redressed by allowing the value of the annual rental to be computed according to the prevailing price of grain. The effect of some of these changes on the operations of the department and on the collections will be again noticed further on.

Registrations in Books I. and IV.

The steady growth of registration in this Presidency is apparent on a comparison of the operations of the last six years as shown in the annexed table :—

Years.	Book I., Instruments relating to Immoveable Property.	Book IV., Miscellaneous Register.	Total.	Increase.	
				Number of Registrations.	Rate per cent.
1866 67	89,229	11,196	100,425	...	...
1867-68	97,172	11,759	108,931	8,506	8
1868-69	107,740	11,561	119,301	10,370	9
1869-70	121,955	12,008	133,963	14,662	12
1870-71	135,754	13,176	148,930	14,967	11
1871-72	142,950	11,331	154,281	5,351	4
1872-73	176,969	13,278	190,247	35,966	23

The main cause of this great increase seems undoubtedly to be the new table of fees. A ruling of the High Court, declaring registration to be compulsory in the case of sale certificates executed by the Courts under

Section 259 of the Civil Procedure Code when the immoveable property sold amounts to Rupees 100 or more in value, had a considerable effect in increasing the number of that class of registrations during the last two years. In certain districts registration was affected by local circumstances, of which the only ones requiring special mention are the closing of the Branch Banks at Madura and Trichinopoly and the extension of the Great Southern of India Railway. Miscellaneous registration, in which there was a great decline in the preceding year, improved again during the year under review. The increase however, was in some measure attributable to the fact that a large number of abkari engagements were registered during the year. There is no doubt that the abolition of special registration checked the growth of miscellaneous registration, but it is probable that many transactions which would have formerly appeared in our books as simple bonds specially registered are now registered as mortgages of immoveable property.

Nature of Instruments registered.

The following table shows the increase and decrease in the different classes of instruments registered :—

Class of Instrument.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Book I.				
Instruments of gift	361	340	...	21
Do. of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards.	34,797	41,903	7,106	...
Do. of sale under Rupees 100 ...	13,579	16,433	2,854	...
Mortgages	60,228	70,184	9,956	...
Receipts and acquittances	664	1,200	536	...
Perpetual leases	1,447	1,648	201	...
Leases exceeding one year compulsorily registered...	19,554	26,751	7,197	...
Leases exceeding one year exempted from registration...	2,092	3,723	1,631	...
Leases not exceeding one year	2,318	5,117	2,799	...
Awards of arbitration	14	26	12	...
Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court	207	581	374	...
Other instruments...	7,689	9,063	1,374	...
Book IV.				
Bonds	7,774	8,776	1,002	...
Other documents...	3,557	4,502	945	...

The registration of deeds of gift has been steadily declining all over India ever since the present Stamp Act came into force, and the falling off is universally ascribed to the uniform stamp of Rupees 16, which is now imposed on all such transactions, however small their value. The law is, it is said, evaded by drawing up such instruments in the form of a conveyance for a nominal consideration. The sales of immoveable property have always gone on increasing; but never to the extent shown this year. As usual, by far the largest number of sales took place in Tanjore and Tinnevelly, and next to them in Calicut. The most numerous class of registrations in this Presidency is that of mortgages, and under this head there was always a large increase until the year before last, when the increase suddenly fell from upwards of 6,000 to 523. The ground lost may, however, be considered as in some

134011

measure made good by the increase of 9,956 obtained last year. Of this increase a very large proportion was due to Calicut, and as usual Tinnevelly, Tellicherry, and Tanjore were remarkable for the number of transactions of this class. Of the 1,200 receipts and acquittances, 647 belonged to South Canara, while there were several districts in which there was not one instrument of this class. South Canara was also remarkable for its perpetual leases, no less than 1,128 out of 1,648 appertaining to that district. In the neighbouring district of Tellicherry there were 206. They were not numerous in Calicut or in the Tamil Districts, and were still more rare in the Ceded Districts, while in the Northern Circars they were almost unknown. Last year shows, however, 21 in the Godavery against one in the preceding year. The increase in the number of leases exceeding one year was larger than usual last year. Although no less than 18,624 out of 26,751 leases of this kind belonged to Malabar, the other districts have begun to be better represented than they used to be. The best were Kurnool, Tanjore, and the Godavery, which showed 1,777, 1,651, and 1,333 respectively. There can be but little doubt that the provisions of the Registration Act with regard to these leases must have been hitherto evaded in some of the Telugu Districts. The increase in the Godavery from 80 to 1,333, and in Nellore from 158 to 623, seems astounding for one year; and Ganjam, which was remarked on two years ago as showing only one lease, showed this year 43. The 3,723 leases, which, although exceeding one year, are exempted under the Government Notification of the 30th May 1871, belonged chiefly to Tellicherry, Tanjore, and Calicut, for which the figures were 1,631, 878, and 487. Of the 5,117 leases not exceeding one year, no less than 3,881 belonged to Calicut, in which the registrations of this class more than doubled. In all the other districts the numbers are still very small, although the percentage of increase was in some instances large. Of these the most important was the Godavery, in which these leases rose from 44 to 255. The registration of awards, which used to be almost nominal, has increased, but was confined to particular localities, there having been 10 in Madura and 6 in Kurnool and only 10 in all the other districts put together. The Inspector-General of Registration had great doubts of the trustworthiness of the returns regarding certified copies of decrees, for nearly all the so-called copies of decrees which were shown to him during his tours of inspection turned out to be sale certificates executed by the Courts under Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The entries under the other heads do not call for any special remark.

Aggregate value of transactions registered.

The following table shows the aggregate value of the transactions registered in Books I. and IV. during the last two years :—

Years.	Book I., Instruments relating to Immoveable Property.	Book IV. Miscellaneous.	Total.	Documents in which no Value is stated.	
				Book I.	Book IV.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72...	5,23,02,648 15 11	80,06,054 5 6	6,03,08,703 5 5	2,177	739
1872-73...	5,81,52,660 2 0	1,90,32,314 11 8	7,71,84,974 13 8	2,079	808
Increase.	5,8,50,011 2 1	1,10,26,260 6 2	1,68,76,271 8 3	—98	69

The increase of value in Book I., although large, was not quite in proportion to the increase of registration, but this is explained by the fact that the proportion of small transactions registered in the books is increasing, and this is precisely the result which the new table of fees was intended to bring about. Of the 581 lakhs in Book I. the largest amounts appertained as usual to the districts noted in the margin. In the Telugu Districts the amounts ranged from about 20 lakhs in the Godavery to about 6 in Ganjam. These sums, although small, showed some advance. The increase in Book IV. was apparently enormous, but it was mainly due to an exceptional cause, which has been already adverted to. Abkari engagements are registered once in three years, and, as many of them are for very large sums, they make a material difference in the returns of the year in which they appear. To arrive, therefore, at a fair comparison, it is necessary to go back to the year 1869-70, in which the value of the transactions registered in the Miscellaneous Register, was Rupees 2,17,90,840-11-11, an amount, it will be observed, exceeding the total of last year by about 28 lakhs. Taking the districts individually, the largest amounts will be found in the districts noted in the margin, while in South Arcot the amount very little exceeds two lakhs, and in Chingleput is still lower. The value of the property affected by decrees, of which memoranda were received, was, so far as is known, only Rupees 4,09,000-11-7 against Rupees 28,07,002-7-8 last year. This item is, of course, one which is gradually disappearing from the returns. There were 1,244 memoranda in which no value was stated.

Districts.	Lakhs.
Tanjore ...	87
Calicut ...	87
Tinnevelly ...	69
Madras ...	56
Madura ...	38
South Canara.	37
Tellicherry...	28

Districts.	Lakhs.
Madura ...	32
Bellary ...	24
Tinnevelly.	14
Tanjore ...	14

Average value of Transactions registered.

In the following table the average value of the instruments registered during the last two years is compared :—

Class of Instrument.	Average Value or Annual Rent.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.
Book I.	Rs.	Rs.
Deeds of gift	601	512
Deeds of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards	484	466
Do. under Rupees 100	56	55
Total deeds of sale	364	350
Mortgages	380	382
Perpetual leases	92	53
Leases exceeding one year	237	110
Leases not exceeding one year	87	101
Total leases	215	107
Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court	441	451
Other instruments	721	612
Book IV.		
Deeds of sale	448	383
Bonds	592	803
Miscellaneous	1,157	3,266

There was but little change in the average value of sales and mortgages, while in the case of leases the fluctuations were very marked. The increase in the average value of miscellaneous documents in Book IV. is, of course, explained by the registration of the abkari engagements already referred to. The average value of instruments relating to immoveable property throughout the Presidency fell from 366 to 329, owing, as already explained, to the increasing number of petty transactions now registered. The average for each district is shown in the margin. The only districts in which the value was higher last year than in the preceding year are Ganjam, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tinnevelly, Godavery, and Kistna; and the increase in the last four was insignificant. The high average shown during the last two years in the Madras District was partly due to the registration of important transactions in the mofussil under the provisions of Section 30(b).

Districts.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Madras... ...	1,641	1,603
Nilgiris ...	1,120	1,101
Vizagapatam ...	508	470
Nellore ...	489	456
South Canara...	477	452
Tanjore ...	435	419
Madura ...	497	416
Ganjam ...	322	337
Chingleput ...	348	384
Coimbatore ...	366	363
North Arcot ...	351	360
Tinnevelly ...	344	345
Bellary ...	343	342
Trichinopoly ...	381	340
Godavery ...	300	303
Kistna	290	291
Salem	326	279
South Arcot ...	274	255
Calicut... ..	263	225
Cuddapah ...	256	210
Kurnool ...	194	168
Tellicherry ...	180	135

Compulsory and optional Registrations.

The following table shows the number of compulsory and optional registrations during the last two years :—

Years.	Registrations in Book I.		In Book IV. Optional.	Total Optional Registrations.
	Compulsory.	Optional.		
1871-72...	111,047	31,903	11,331	43,234
1872-73	131,995	44,974	13,278	58,252

Years.	Percentage of optional to total Registration.
1866-67	30
1867-68	28
1868-69	27
1869-70	25
1870-71	27
1871-72	28
1872-73	31

From the figures given in the margin it will be seen that the percentage of optional to total registration, after steadily declining for some years, is now as steadily rising.

Registrations in each District.

The following table shows the number of registrations in Books I. and IV. in each district during the last two years, the total increase in each, and the percentage of increase. The General Registry Office is not entered because it has ceased to exist.

Districts.	1871-72.			1872-73.			Increase.	
	Book I.	Book IV.	Total.	Book I.	Book IV.	Total.	Number of Registrations.	Rate per cent.
Calicut ...	26,900	1,696	28,596	38,919	2,129	41,048	12,452	44
Tellicherry ...	17,184	1,198	18,382	20,707	1,582	22,289	3,907	21
Tanjore ...	17,597	1,359	18,956	20,820	1,251	22,071	3,115	16
Tinnevelly ...	16,548	1,438	17,986	19,954	1,553	21,507	3,521	20
Madura ...	7,752	422	8,174	9,044	544	9,588	1,414	17
South Canara...	6,512	924	7,436	8,157	1,208	9,365	1,929	26
Godavery ...	4,600	1,340	5,940	6,756	1,569	8,325	2,385	40
Coimbatore ...	5,524	198	5,722	6,382	208	6,590	868	15
Trichinopoly ...	4,634	319	4,953	5,716	420	6,136	1,183	24
South Arcot ...	3,930	158	4,088	4,852	142	4,994	906	22
Kurnool	4,501	172	4,673	4,662	115	4,777	104	2
Salem	3,870	265	4,135	4,364	181	4,545	410	10
North Arcot ...	3,666	165	3,831	4,026	191	4,217	386	10
Madras	3,372	329	3,701	3,495	334	3,829	128	3
Cuddapah ...	2,510	117	2,627	3,422	148	3,570	943	36
Bellary	2,678	237	2,915	3,118	205	3,323	408	14
Vizagapatam ...	2,508	279	2,787	2,822	358	3,180	393	14
Chingleput ...	2,785	115	2,900	2,912	114	3,026	126	4
Kistna	2,163	203	2,366	2,447	373	2,820	454	19
Nellore... ...	1,789	170	1,959	2,444	214	2,658	699	31
Ganjam... ...	1,655	213	1,868	1,652	428	2,080	212	11
Neilgherries ...	248	14	262	298	11	309	47	18

Every district showed some increase last year, and most of the districts stood in the same order as in the previous year. Tellicherry and Tanjore, however, changed places. South Arcot passed above Kurnool and Salem, Bellary lost one place and Chingleput two, while Cuddapah gained three places. The percentage of increase was most remarkable in Calicut, Godavery, Cuddapah, and Nellore, the two latter having been hitherto only conspicuous for their extreme backwardness. The Kurnool District, which, owing to the completion of the irrigation works in the Koilkuntla, Nundial, and Sirwell Taluqs and other causes, made so great an advance during the previous two years, showed last year the lowest percentage of any. The percentage of increase was also very low in Madras, Chingleput, and Salem, which have never kept pace with the rest of the Presidency.

Wills and Authorities to adopt.

The various operations connected with the registration of wills and authorities to adopt are compared in the following table:—

Operations.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Sealed covers deposited	12	9
Do. withdrawn...	7	4
Do. opened	6	1
Do. removed to Courts	1	1
Wills presented open to ... ... {Registrars	73	35
{Sub-Registrars	169	297
Authorities to adopt presented open to... {Registrars	1	...
{Sub-Registrars	5	12

The most noteworthy feature in this table is the continued and rapid increase in the number of open wills presented for registration. Two

years ago the total number was 146, the year before last it was 242, and last year 332. There can be no doubt that this increase was almost entirely attributable to the facilities afforded for registering these important documents, which formerly could only be registered in the office of a Registrar. The district in which these advantages seemed to be most thoroughly appreciated was Tanjore, where 86 wills were registered during the year. In Malabar, Coimbatore, the Ceded Districts, Nellore, and the Northern Circars very few wills were registered, Vizagapatam being the only one of these districts in which any advance worth speaking of was made. It will be observed that the registration of authorities to adopt, which used to be almost nominal in this Presidency, has increased considerably since the Sub-Registrars were permitted to register this class of documents. There is reason to believe, however, that in many cases deeds of adoption were erroneously registered under this head.

Minor Operations.

Some minor operations connected with registration are compared in the following table :—

Operations.	1871-72.	1872-73.
General Powers of Attorney attested	267	368
Special do. do.	1,421	1,577
Attendances at private residences and jails by Registering Officers in person	2,317	2,600
Attendances at private residences and jails by persons deputed under a commission	219	205
Summonses	2,740	3,142
Copies of documents or memoranda received from other offices under Sections 64, 65, 66, and 67	1,320	3,087

The increase in the attestation of powers of attorney and attendances at private residences does not call for any special remark. The number of summonses, if compared with the number of registrations, shows that in 60 cases out of 61 the executing parties voluntarily went to the Registration Office without a summons. In the preceding year the proportion of cases in which a summons was issued was 1 in 56, and in 1866-67 it was 1 in 41.

Refusals to register.

The following table shows the number of refusals to register, the number of appeals to the Registrars with their results, and the number of cases in which registration was ordered by the Civil Courts :—

Refusals and Results of Appeals and Petitions.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Refusals to register	1,034	1,245
Appeals to Registrars	126	94
Appeals disposed of by orders directing registration	30	57
Do. refusing to direct registration	96	37
Registrations ordered by the Civil Courts	139	81

There was an absolute increase of 20 per cent. in the number of refusals, but, as the increase of registration was 23 per cent., the proportion of refusals

was really somewhat smaller than before. The appeals decreased, not merely relatively, but absolutely, the numbers during the last three years having been 226, 126, and 94, and this difference will be still more apparent if we go back to the year 1868-69, when there were 250 appeals to 980 refusals. The number of registrations ordered by the Civil Courts fell the year before last from 193 to 139, and last year the number was reduced to 81. Some of these results were attributable to changes in the law. There is, or ought to be, no refusal now, when the executing party admits execution, but refuses to sign the endorsement. On the other hand, a new and very numerous class of refusals was created by that provision of the present Act which directs that registration shall be refused if the executing parties do not appear within the prescribed time.

Documents impounded.

During the year 669 documents were impounded as incorrectly stamped, and forwarded to the Collector of the district in which the office was situated. Of this number only 56 were returned as unnecessarily seized.

Prosecutions.

In the year before last there were 17 prosecutions, of which 10 were instituted by Registering Officers and 7 by private persons. Last year the number increased considerably as will be seen from the following abstract :—

Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Pending.
Pending from 1871-72.			
Cases ...	2	...	...
Persons...	7	7	...
Prosecutions under Section 81 *in* 1872-73.			
Cases ...	12	5	4
Persons...	30	13	10
Other prosecutions in 1872-73.			
Cases ...	6	3	...
Persons...	14	8	...

Most of the prosecutions were as usual for false personation, perjury, forgery, and aiding and abetting these offences, and the punishments ranged from long periods of rigorous imprisonment to small fines. Two Sub-Registrars were brought to trial, but acquitted. The first of these was the Taluq Sheristadar of Nundial. He registered a document, in connexion with which two persons were convicted of false personation, and Mr. Cumming, who tried the case, recorded his opinion that the Sub-Registrar was the main mover in the transaction, and should have been brought to trial as an accessary after the fact. This was accordingly done, but the Sub-Registrar pleaded ignorance of the Registration Act, and D. Timmapah, the Deputy Magistrate, to whom the case was referred, considered that, although the irregularities from first to last were such as to " raise a presumption that the defendant did commit the offences " with which he was charged, there was not sufficient proof to justify a conviction. The other case occurred at Nunnilam. In this instance

a private prosecution was instituted against the Special Sub-Registrar of Nunnilam for aiding and abetting the registration of a forged document by admitting it more than 13 months after the date on which it purported to be executed and suppressing this date in his indexes, where it was certain to attract attention. This case was referred to the Second-class Magistrate of Nunnilam, by whom it was dismissed. No case was reported this year, in which any of the Registration Clerks were accused of malpractices.

Financial Results.

In the following table the receipts and expenditure of the last three years are compared. It must be borne in mind that Act XX. of 1866 was in force throughout the whole of 1870-71 and three months of 1871-72, and that a reduced table of fees, lower even than the present one, was in operation during the first seven months of 1870-71.

—	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Collections remitted to Treasury	2,82,031	3,54,687	3,26,394
Expenditure	2,09,144	2,49,757	2,33,952
Surplus	72,887	1,04,930	92,442

Special registrations having entirely ceased, and the registration of memoranda of decrees and orders under Sections 41 and 42 of Act XX. of 1866, although still going on, having been greatly reduced, there was a loss under these three heads, as compared with last year, of Rupees 14,717-3-0. This was of course fully expected. It was also anticipated that with the new table of fees there might be at first a considerable falling off under the head of ordinary and copying fees. Owing, however, to the great increase of registration the loss on ordinary fees amounted to only Rupees 8,174-8-0, or less than three per cent. The loss on copying fees was Rupees 8,928-2-8, which was heavy on so small an item, but against this must be set some portion of the increase on searches, resulting from the adoption of the Bengal practice of considering as an application for a search every application for a copy except at the time of the registration of a document. There were also small gains under the head of attendances at private residences, fines and other transactions, the general effect of which was to reduce the entire loss under the head of collections to Rupees 24,812-14-1, or about seven per cent.

Average Registration Fee.

Owing to the introduction of the new table of fees and the increasing registration of petty transactions, the average registration fee fell last year from Rupees 1-12-8 to Rupees 1-6-7.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

The following table gives the revenue and expenditure of the Municipality of Madras for the year 1872-73 :—

Receipts.			Disbursements.		
Tax, Rates, and Cesses.					
		RS.			RS.
On lands and houses		2,42,120	Collection of taxes and cesses....		35,048
Assessed taxes		1,08,281	Education		4,687
Licenses		16,945	Medical		64,216
Government contribution towards maintenance of roads ..		35,000	Minor establishments		13,393
			General management		17,019
		4,02,346	Conservancy		1,42,158
			Lighting		24,685
Miscellaneous Receipts.			Refunds of revenue		458
			Census		2,109
	RS.		People's Park		15,258
Tolls	49,021		Miscellaneous		14,313
Rents	12,342				3,33,776
Sale of lands, houses, &c.	2,059		Public Works		1,58,437
Fees and fines	12,299		Total of Ordinary Expenditure.		4,92,213
People's Park	9,785		Water-supply Project		2,22,705
Grazing and avenues ..	5,050				
Sewage Farms	3,394				
Napier Park	624				
Miscellaneous	20,821				
		1,15,395	*Debt Account.*		
Total of Ordinary Receipts ..		5,17,741		RS.	
			Interest and Sinking Fund on Water Works Loan.	30,876	
Debt Account.			Deposits	64,491	
			Advances recoverable ..	43,593	
	RS.				1,38,960
Loans	2,25,000		Total of all Expenditure ..		8,53,878
Deposits	53,384		Closing Balance ..		9,547
Advances recoverable ..	45,192				
Miscellaneous	9,034				
		3,32,610			
Total of all Receipts ..		8,50,351			
Opening Balance ..		13,074			
Grand Total, including Balance.		8,63,425	Grand Total, including Balance..		8,63,452

The gross receipts for 1872-73 fell below those for 1871-72 by Rupees 7,960, and the expenditure by Rupees 70,193.

The most important public work carried on during the year was that connected with the water-supply project, which, so far as it has gone, has proved a decided success. It was sufficiently advanced when Lord Napier passed through Madras on his way home from Calcutta to allow of his opening a portion of it on the 13th May 1872, and by the close of the official year great progress had been made. Nearly 20 miles of piping were laid during the year, making the total mileage 36·96 miles, and 91 fountains were opened to the public. The total cost of the works was Rupees 12,00,112-8-10 up to the close of the year.

The experiments of utilizing some portions of the sewage of the town on sewage farms continued to be most successful, and there can be no question that the establishment of a better system of drainage, which would enable a larger area of land to be cultivated than is now possible, would afford considerable returns from the sale of grass and hay. The Executive Engineer is at present engaged in preparing a scheme, having for its object the improved drainage of the more densely populated parts of the town, and it is hoped that the cost will be such as to bring it within the means of the Municipality. The debt of the Municipality amounted at the end of the year to Rupees 12,60,000. A sum of Rupees 10,291-15-1 was transferred during the year to the Sinking Fund for its reduction, and Rs. 20,583-14-2 were paid on account of interest. The total amount transferred to the Sinking Fund since the first advance was made in 1870 is Rs. 77,162-0-6. The incidence of taxation, including tolls, was about Rupees 1-0-9 per head of population.

Provincial Municipalities.

As in the previous year, the Towns' Improvement Act, III. of 1871, was in force in 46 provincial towns, the total municipal income from all sources and the incidence of *taxation* per head of population in each being as shown below :—

Municipality.	Population.	Income.	Incidence of Taxation.			Municipality.	Population.	Income.	Incidence of Taxation.		
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Adoni	22,723	17,195	0	9	10	Tellicherry ..	20,504	19,427	0	12	6
Anantapur ..	4,918	7,146	1	3	3	Coonoor	3,058	9,890	1	8	10
Bellary	51,766	73,116	1	2	11	Ootacamund ..	9,982	38,210	1	10	0
Ghooty	6,730	6,451	0	12	11	Nellore	29,922	35,750	0	8	11
Coimbatore ..	35,310	37,978	0	9	7	Vellore	38,022	52,741	0	14	7
Erode	7,817	7,745	0	9	9	Wallajapett ..	12,103	11,864	0	13	10
Cuddapah ..	16,275	31,370	1	8	0	Salem	50,012	56,183	0	11	0
Berhampore ..	21,670	20,599	0	8	8	Cuddalore ..	40,290	36,182	0	8	10
Chicacole ..	15,587	10,954	0	8	6	Mangalore ..	29,712	35,477	0	10	0
Cocanada ..	17,839	28,072	0	15	6	Combaconum ..	44,444	45,337	0	10	11
Ellore	25,487	15,311	0	7	8	Mayaveram ..	21,165	21,581	0	12	11
Rajahmundry ..	19,738	19,722	0	9	4	Manargoodi ..	17,703	28,016	0	12	11
Guntoor	18,033	34,491	1	0	2	Negapatam ..	48,525	48,309	0	11	2
Masulipatam ..	36,188	28,656	0	10	2	Tanjore	52,175	68,551	0	13	3
Cumbum ..	7,295	8,850	0	9	6	Palamcottah ..	17,945	28,176	0	12	11
Kurnool	25,579	22,455	0	9	11	Tinnevelly ..	21,044	19,629	0	12	1
Conjeveram ..	37,327	39,462	0	8	4	Tuticorin ..	10,565	19,360	1	4	10
Dindigul ..	12,865	14,021	0	9	5	Srirungum ..	11,271	8,351	0	10	2
Madura	51,987	90,207	0	14	4	Trichinopoly ..	76,530	85,295	0	11	6
Calicut	47,962	43,811	0	9	10	Bimlipatam ..	8,744	10,072	1	2	2
Cannanore ..	9,259	10,563	0	12	4	Palcondah ..	8,812	8,028	0	12	3
Cochin	13,840	15,068	0	9	0	Vizagapatam ..	32,191	26,772	0	10	8
Palghaut ..	30,752	25,579	0	9	3	Vizianagrum ..	20,169	13,028	0	9	10

The high incidence of taxation in the hill stations of Ootacamund and Coonoor is owing to the large proportion of valuable European houses, raising the incidence of the house-tax to a very unusual extent. The income arising from sources other than taxation consists chiefly of contributions by

Government or Local Fund Boards, endowment funds under the management of the Municipalities, and fees or rents for the use of municipal property or the exercise of dangerous or offensive trades requiring restriction by authority.

The following abstract shows the total revenue from the various sources of income and the expenditure on the principal objects of the Act. Details for each town will be found in the Appendix:—

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
Current Taxes, &c.		RS.			RS.
Rates on houses and lands ..		2,23,988	Public Works { New works ..		2,15,342
Tax on arts, &c.		1,60,392	Repairs		1,37,474
Tolls		3,19,916	Other items ..		42,508
Tax on animals and vehicles with springs		60,377			3,95,324
Registration of carts		20,597	Education		45,024
License-fees		15,511	Hospitals and dispensaries ..		1,13,722
Fines		12,229	Vaccination		8,546
		8,13,010	Registration of births and deaths.		9,739
			Conservancy		2,88,363
			Lighting		49,130
Arrear Taxes, &c.			Markets		3,639
	RS.		Choultries, &c.		9,096
Rates on houses, &c. ..	36,526		Miscellaneous		57,030
Tax on arts, &c.	21,043		Management, collection, &c. ..		1,08,120
Tolls	7,236		Advances		9,041
Other items	1,864		Refunds		5,629
	66,669				11,02,403
Allotments by Government ..	31,006		Balance		2,32,648
Miscellaneous receipts	1,51,925				
Recoveries	9,712				
Contributions from Local Funds.	40,614				
	11,12,936				
Opening Balance	2,22,115				
	13,35,051				13,35,051

Leaving the opening balance out of consideration, the gross provincial municipal income amounted to Rupees 11,12,936, against Rupees 9,43,624 in 1871-72, which year, however, consisted of only 11 months in the case of the provincial Municipalities. If a proportionate allowance be made for the remaining month, the income for the year under review still shows an increase of Rupees 83,528, of which only Rupees 30,052 were derived from taxation.

The proceeds of the rates on houses and lands amounted to Rupees 2,60,514, or 23·40 per cent. of the gross income. In five towns this tax was levied at the maximum rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the rental value, but the more usual rate was 5 per cent., which obtained in 21 Municipalities. The lowest rate adopted was $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Vizagapatam; but the method of assessment varies so much in different localities that the rate at which the tax is imposed cannot always be taken as a criterion of the burden thereby thrown on the people. The incidence also is so much affected by local

circumstances that it was much higher both per tax payer and per head of population in Ootacamund and Coonoor with the rate at 5 per cent., and even in Cochin at 4 per cent., than in any of the five towns in which they had adopted the maximum rate of 7½ per cent.

The tax on arts and professions was levied in 37 Municipalities and realized Rupees 1,41,435, or 16·30 per cent. of the gross receipts. In consideration of the general unpopularity of this tax, its abolition was resolved on towards the close of this year; but, with the view of causing as little interference as possible with existing arrangement, its discontinuance was directed from the commencement of 1874-75 only.

As usual, the income from tolls (Rupees 3,27,152) exceeded that from any other single source of income, and appears again to have been the least unpopular of all the municipal taxes. The Government, however, did not lose sight of the undoubted objections which exist to the realization of a municipal income from the general traffic of the country incidentally passing through a town, and the question of devising some easily-worked system by which the through-traffic may escape taxation is at present under consideration. At Tinnevelly a loop line has been constructed outside municipal limits, by which through-traffic may escape untolled, and it seems probable that this arrangement may be generally adopted.

Allotments by Government were made to 27 Municipalities, and aggregated Rupees 31,006 only, of which Rupees 10,000 was a special grant for metalling the road round the lake at Ootacamund, which had been handed over to the Municipality in an unfinished state. The bulk of the remainder consisted of grants-in-aid to schools under municipal managements and towards the salaries of Medical Officers attached to Municipal Hospitals and Dispensaries whose time is partially occupied in treating Government servants and pensioners.

The contributions from Local Funds were chiefly in aid of dispensaries and charitable institutions; but in a few cases payments were made on account of trunk lines of road passing through municipal limits.

The sum of Rupees 1,51,925, shown in the abstract under the head of other receipts, is composed in great part of the funds of endowed institutions, and the remainder is derived from rent of markets or cart-stands, the proceeds of the sale of poudrette, avenue clippings, or old materials, and other similar sources of petty miscellaneous receipts which need not be enumerated here. The marginal statement shows the more important collections under such heads in the towns of Madura and Ootacamund, two Municipalities which have been more than usually successful in the development of income from sources independent of direct taxation, the success being more specially marked in the case of Ootacamund, the population of which is barely one-fifth that of Madura.

	Madura.	Ootacamund.
	RS.	RS.
Rent of markets ..	3,923	2,479
Rent of cart-stands..	4,110	..
Slaughter-houses ..	..	1,453
Private scavenging	..	1,055
Sale of poudrette ..	..	871
Avenues	435	..
	8,468	5,858

The gross expenditure in Provincial Municipalities amounted to

Rupees 11,02,403, or Rupees 10,533 less than the income of the year, thereby raising the unexpended balance to Rupees 2,32,648, against Rupees 2,22,115 at the end of the previous year. The large balances to the credit of the various Municipalities arose, in some cases, by the reservation of large sums for utilization on the commencement of large projects, such as a water-supply or drainage scheme.

The outlay on Public Works was Rupees 3,95,324, against Rs. 3,30,533 in the 11 months of the preceding year, and the expenditure on elementary education, though still in its infancy, rose from Rupees 19,075 to Rupees 45,024. The transfer of hospitals and dispensaries to the charge of the Municipalities has been attended with very great success, a marked improvement in the attendance having been observed in almost every instance. The up-keep of these institutions cost Rupees 1,13,722, but of this a considerable portion consisted of endowment funds or of contributions from the Local Fund Boards, the residents in Local Fund Circles in the neighbourhood of large towns resorting freely to the municipal institutions, as is evidenced by the case of Manargudi, where 11,749 persons were treated in the course of the year in a town with a population of only 17,804 souls.

Conservancy, vaccination, and other miscellaneous objects of municipal expenditure received the usual attention, and the reports testified to a considerable improvement in the results obtained by the registration of births and deaths, though it cannot yet be said that a high degree of accuracy has been obtained. Lighting has been introduced in most of the Municipalities, but in many of them little more than a beginning has as yet been made.

MILITARY.

Relief of Regiments.

The following regiments moved in relief during the year:—

4 Batteries of Horse Artillery.
4 Batteries of Field Artillery.
8 Regiments of British Infantry.
3 Regiments of Native Cavalry.
14 Regiments of Native Infantry.
2 Companies of Sappers and Miners.

Of the European portion of the above, two Batteries of Horse Artillery (A and B of the D Brigade) and three Regiments of Infantry (the 2-10th, 2-21st, and 2-24th) went home, their places being taken by the B and C Batteries of C Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, the 43rd, and 67th Foot from home, and the 107th Foot transferred from the Bengal Presidency Both the Infantry Regiments from home were conveyed direct to their destinations by troopships. Her Majesty's Troopship *Malabar* took the 67th Foot to Rangoon, touching *en route* at the Andaman Islands for the relief of a detachment there. At Rangoon the 2-10th embarked for home on the *Malabar*, which touched afterwards at Beypoor, taking on board time-expired and other drafts. The 43rd Foot was also brought direct to Cannanore and Calicut by the Troopship *Jumna*. The arrangement of sending the

troopships direct to the ports at which troops were required to be landed greatly facilitated the relief of the season and diminished its cost. The movements of troops were made as follows:—

4 Batteries of Field Artillery, 1 Regiment of British Infantry, 3 Regiments of Native Cavalry, 4 Regiments of Native Infantry, 1 Company of Sappers and Miners,	marched.
2 Batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, 2 Regiments of British Infantry, 2 Regiments of Native Infantry,	moved by rail.
2 Batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, 2 Regiments of British Infantry, 7 Regiments of Native Infantry, 1 Company of Sappers and Miners,	moved by rail and marching combined.
3 Regiments of British Infantry, 1 Regiment of Native Infantry,	moved by sea.

The whole of the movements were completed without any serious sickness or accident. The troops that marched moved in all parts of the Presidency, from the Saugor District in the north to Quilon and Palamcottah in the south. The rail was used where available, and the movements by it were carried out most satisfactorily with a saving of both time and expense.

During the marching season the Public Cattle Establishment was fully employed. It was necessary to send 100 camels from Kamptee to Secunderabad to meet the large demand for transport of that nature at the latter station.

Allotment of Cattle.

The allotment of cattle for the use of troops serving in this Presidency was fixed by Government in October 1872 as follows:—

140 Elephants.	896 Carriage bullocks.
977 Camels.	582 Draught bullocks.
515 Mules.	70 Forage bullocks.

When the number is completed by purchase, the establishment will be in a more efficient state than it has been for some time. Mules have been found to be excellent transport cattle. They work well and willingly, and are very hardy. A reserve of 600 Artillery bullocks is to be maintained.

Barracks for European Troops.

During the past year the new barracks for a Battery of Field Artillery at St. Thomas' Mount have been progressing, and, it is hoped, will be completed in 1873-74. They are fine upper-storied buildings, giving ample accommodation for the wants of a Battery. At Secunderabad new barracks are being built for a regiment of British Cavalry. The site selected near Bolarum is an excellent one, and, though the work must necessarily take some years to complete, it is being pushed on fast. These barracks are to be built with upper stories.

Native Infantry Lines.

As regards Native Infantry, new lines are being built at Bangalore for a regiment, and at Madras a new site for lines has been selected for the regiment now in Vepery, the present

lines being constructed on a low site and constantly liable to injury by rain.

Water Supply for Troops.

The question of good water supply for troops has received much attention lately. At Bangalore several new wells are being sunk, and the scheme generally is progressing favorably. At Secunderabad and Bellary the present systems are being improved.

Native Regiments armed with Enfield Rifles.

Seventeen regiments of Native Infantry received Enfield Rifles during the year, thus completing the issue of arms of precision to the Native Army.

Retirement of Artillery Officers.

Under the provisions of Horse Guards' (Royal Artillery) Circular, dated 19th March 1872, in order to reduce the establishment, 13 Field Officers, including three seconded, six Captains, and three Second Captains of Royal (Madras) Artillery, retired with annuities with effect from 1st August 1872.

Depôts at Palaveram and Poonamallee.

The staff of one Commandant and one Adjutant for the Depôts at Palaveram and Poonamallee were abolished, and one Staff Officer was appointed in their stead for each depôt.

Health of the British Troops.

Cholera.

Only two cases, both fatal, occurred, viz., one in D-20th Royal Artillery at Kamptee in June 1872, and the other in the 76th Regiment at Secunderabad in November 1872. This disease prevailed extensively in the Secunderabad bazaar and in the surrounding districts. The authorities took every possible precaution to isolate the troops, and strict attention was paid to the water supply and other sanitary requirements. The very heavy reliefs of the season were carried out without the occurrence of a single case of cholera, although in many instances troops were obliged to march through districts in which cholera had prevailed a short time previously.

Small-pox.

Small-pox prevailed extensively amongst the native population of all the principal military stations, notably at Kamptee, Secunderabad, and Bangalore, about the commencement and end of the past official year. The British Troops and their families escaped in a marked manner. The following table shows the prevalence of small-pox during 1872-73 :—

Stations.	Officers.		Men.		Women.		Children.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Kamptee	...	...	5	1	1	...	4	...
Seetabuldee ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Bangalore... ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas' Mount...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	8	2	1	...	7	...

Re-vaccination has been, or is being, carefully carried out in all corps in the command, and children are invariably vaccinated.

Dengue.

Dengue prevailed epidemically at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, Rangoon, Thayetmyo, Tonghoo, and Trichinopoly. At Bangalore, only four cases were under treatment until the arrival of the C-C Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, in March, when 18 cases were treated, all of a mild nature. Not a single death occurred from this disease throughout the Presidency amongst the men and women, and only three delicate children succumbed.

The following table shows the extent to which dengue prevailed amongst the men at the different stations :—

Stations.	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	Months during which the Disease was most prevalent.
Madras	679	308	...	July, August, and September 1872.
St. Thomas' Mount...	362	125	...	April, May, and June 1872.
Poonamallee ...	133	39	...	July, August, and September 1872.
Trichinopoly ...	310	103	...	January, February, and March 1873.
Bangalore	1,749	22	...	Do. do. do.
Secunderabad ...	2,454	2	...	
Rangoon	892	189	...	April, May, and June 1872.
Tonghoo	518	66	...	July, August, and September 1872.
Thayetmyo	585	142	...	April, May, and June 1872.
Total ...	7,682	996	...	

The women and children suffered in like proportion.

Enteric Fever.

Enteric fever was much more prevalent than in 1871-72. The majority of the cases occurred at three stations, viz., Cannanore, Secunderabad, and Bangalore ; the following table gives full information on this point :—

Stations.	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	Months when most prevalent.
Cannanore	724	34	8	Dec. 1872, Jan., Feb., & March 1873.
Secunderabad ...	2,454	27	11	July, August, and September 1872.
Bangalore	1,749	15	6	June, July, and August 1872.
St. Thomas' Mount...	362	3	1	July and August 1872.
Wellington	311	*3	†1	March 1873.
Total ...	5,600	82	27	

The outbreak at Cannanore was specially investigated by the Deputy Inspector-General of the Circle, and also by the Sanitary Commissioner, and Government directed considerable improvements to be effected in the sanitary condition of the barracks and station.

* Two of the three cases were admitted in March from a party of the 43rd Regiment fresh from Cannanore.

† Died June 1872.

Diseases of the Digestive System.

Diseases of the digestive system were, as usual, extremely fatal at Secunderabad. The total number of deaths from dysentery and abscess of the liver in the command was 73. Of this number 38 occurred at Secunderabad. The 16th Lancers was particularly unfortunate, having lost 12 men from dysentery and six from hepatic abscess. The mortality from these diseases amongst the different corps at Secunderabad is shown in the following table:—

Corps.	Strength.	Deaths from Dysentery and Abscess of the Liver.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.
16th Lancers	424	18	42·45
Royal Artillery	463	2	4·32
2-24th Regiment	529	4	7·56
76th Regiment	831	10	12·03
107th Regiment	206	4	19·41

The 16th Lancers occupied the old Infantry Barracks at Secunderabad, but great exertions are being made to place a wing of the regiment in the new Trimulgherry Barracks this year, and the remainder of the regiment as soon afterwards as possible.

Sunstroke.

The deaths from sunstroke were unusually numerous, viz., 17: six occurred at Secunderabad, three at Kamptee, three at Madras, two at Bellary, and one at St. Thomas' Mount, Poonamallee, and Cannanore.

General Health.

With the exception of the diseases above mentioned, the general health of the British Troops in this Presidency may be said to have been satisfactory.

Increase of Strength.

There was an increase of 826 men in the average strength as compared with that of the last year. Head-Quarters of B and C Batteries, C Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, 43rd Light Infantry, and 67th Regiment arrived from England, and the 107th Regiment was transferred from Bengal. Head-Quarters of A and B Batteries, D Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, 2-10th, 2-21st, and 2-24th Regiments returned to England.

Mortality.

The number of deaths during the official year was 226, being in the ratio of 19·90 per mille. Last year the number and ratio were 192 and 18·22 respectively. This increase may be attributed to the large number of casualties from abscess of the liver and dysentery at Secunderabad and enteric fever at Secunderabad and Cannanore.

Sickness and Mortality.

The following table shows the sickness and mortality amongst Her Majesty's British Troops during the official year:—

Circles.		EUROPEANS.						
		Average Strength.	Average Daily Sick.	Treated.	Died.	Percentage of		
						Average Daily Sick.	Treated.	Died.
Presidency...	1871-72 ...	2,063	152	2,747	86	7·37	133·15	1·94
	1872-73 ...	2,554	198	3,811	42	7·75	149·21	1·65
	Increase ...	491	46	1,064	6	0·38	16·06	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29
Mysore ...	1871-72 ...	3,214	180	3,955	35	5·60	123·05	1·18
	1872-73 ...	3,104	167	3,782	50	5·38	121·84	1·61
	Increase ...	...	...	...	15	...	...	0·43
	Decrease ...	110	13	173	...	0·22	1·21	...
Hyderabad...	1871-72 ...	3,350	197	4,572	88	5·88	136·47	2·75
	1872-73 ...	3,583	235	5,808	107	6·56	162·10	2·98
	Increase ...	233	38	1,236	19	0·68	25·63	0·23
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burmah ...	1871-72 ...	1,906	86	2,278	19	4·51	119·51	1·55
	1872-73 ...	2,118	76	2,085	27	3·59	98·44	1·27
	Increase ...	212	...	...	8	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	10	193	...	0·92	21·07	0·28
Total ...	1871-72 ...	10,533	615	13,552	192	5·84	126·66	1·82
	1872-73 ...	11,359	676	15,486	226	5·95	136·33	1·99
	Increase ...	826	61	1,934	34	0·11	7·67	0·17
	Decrease ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...

Health of the Native Troops.

General Remarks.

The temperature was about the average, and the rainfall generally copious. In the Presidency and Mysore Circles the fall of rain was much above the usual amount, causing in several places heavy floods. In the beginning of May also a cyclone, attended with torrents of rain, raged along the coast, and, travelling inland in a south-westerly direction, caused a great deal of damage in its course. During this storm a series of tanks in the neighbourhood of Vellore burst their embankments, and the water rushing down on the town swept away an immense number of houses, and drowned about 800 of the inhabitants. The lines of the 28th Regiment were partly destroyed, and the huts of the families of the 13th, 14th, and 27th Regiments, who had been located there during the absence of the corps on foreign service, shared in the general ruin. By timely and energetic relief-measures the sufferings of the homeless poor were alleviated, and the crisis passed away without any severe outbreak of sickness. The crops were generally abundant during the year, and articles of food were sold at moderate prices.

Health of the Troops.

Malarious fever and small-pox were the prevalent diseases amongst the civil population, cholera being comparatively in abeyance. Dengue was very prevalent in some parts of the Presidency, Southern, Mysore, and Northern Circles, as also in Rangoon, and both European and Native Troops were indiscriminately attacked with it. The disease first made its appearance at Cannanore on the 2nd January 1872. It was introduced by a party of Royal Artillery who arrived from

Bombay by the S.S. *Dalhousie*, several of the officers of which were suffering from the disease while the troops were on board. It appeared in the town of Madras on the 8th February 1872, and subsequently invaded Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Bellary, Berhampore, and Cuttack, attacking all classes, persons of all ages, and both sexes indiscriminately. Considering the severity of an attack, and the protracted and often dangerous *sequelæ* of the disease, the small mortality that resulted can only be characterized as surprising. As a rule, however, the disease left those attacked in a state of great debility, which frequently lasted for months, so that an outbreak of dengue in the case of an army in the field would prove a very serious catastrophe. Altogether the Native Army was much less healthy in the past than during the previous year, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Years.	Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Per Cent. of Treated to Strength.	Per Cent. of Died to Strength.
1871-72 ...	25,865	16,403	217	642	63·41	0·83
1872-73 ...	29,096	29,163	241	1,019	100·23	0·82

In every one of the commands, except Nagpore, there was an increase in the ratio treated to strength. In the Presidency, Northern, Southern, Mysore, and Ceded Districts Circles, this increment was, in a great measure, due to dengue. In Hyderabad the increase was the result of fever. Notwithstanding the great increase in sickness, it is satisfactory to notice that the mortality was below the average, and below the rather low rate of 1871-72. The actual figures for the two years will be seen in the above statement. The following arrangement exhibits the several divisions according to their comparative degree of healthiness during the year:—1st (most healthy) Ceded Districts; 2nd, Nagpore Force; 3rd, Southern Division; 4th, Mysore Division; 5th, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force; 6th, Pegu Division; 7th, Northern Division; 8th, Presidency Division. The following tabular statement affords detailed information as to sickness and mortality during the year in each division:—

Divisions.	Natives.						
	Average Strength.	Treated.	Died in Hospital from all Causes.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of		
					Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency...	3,171	4,458	21	129	140·58	0·66	0·47
Northern	3,617	4,906	41	161	135·63	1·13	0·83
Southern	5,216	4,399	31	133	84·33	0·59	0·70
Mysore	3,593	3,102	19	108	86·33	0·52	0·61
Ceded Districts	1,705	945	11	38	55·42	0·64	1·16
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	3,372	3,063	42	131	90·83	1·24	1·37
Nagpore Force	5,378	4,307	35	176	80·08	0·65	0·81
Pegu	*3,044	3,983	41	143	130·84	1·34	1·02
Total ...	29,096	29,163	241	1,019	100·23	0·82	0·82

* The strength, &c., of detachments of the 27th, 37th, and 39th Regiments from 1st April to 30th September 1872 only are included in these figures.

Movements of Troops.

The following corps were moved during the year, but fortunately, except in the case of a wing of the 31st Native Infantry, which will be alluded to hereafter, without any remarkable outbreak of sickness :—

Native Cavalry.

	From	To
1st Regiment L.C. ..	Kamptee.	Secunderabad.
2nd do. do. ..	Bellary.	Kamptee.
4th do. do. ..	Secunderabad.	Bellary.

Sappers and Miners.

	From	To
D Company	Secunderabad.	Bangalore.
I do.	Bangalore.	Secunderabad.

Native Infantry.

	From	To
2nd Regiment N.I. ..	Vizagapatam.	Berhampore and Sumbulpore.
5th do. do. ..	Secunderabad.	Saugor.
6th do. do. ..	Nagode.	Secunderabad.
7th do. do. ..	Madras.	Vizagapatam.
11th do. do. ..	Raipore.	Nagode.
13th Regiment N.I. ..	Palaveram	Madras.
22nd do. do. ..	Palamcottah.	Kamptee and Hooshungabad.
23rd do. L.I. ..	Quilon.	Bangalore.
24th do. N.I. ..	Secunderabad.	Palamcottah.
26th do. do. ..	Trichinopoly.	Quilon.
31st do. L.I. ..	Berhampore & Sumbulpore.	Raipore.
32nd do. N.I. ..	Kamptee & Hooshungabad.	Trichinopoly.
39th do. Hd.-Qrs. and Wing.	Bangalore.	Palaveram.
39th Regt. Left Wing.		Moulmein.
40th Regiment N.I. ..	Saugor.	Secunderabad.

The 13th Regiment returned from Hongkong and the 19th Regiment from the Straits, and are not to be replaced by other Native Corps. Two companies of the 27th Regiment remained at Akyab during the greater portion of the year to protect the frontier against the Looshai insurgents.

Chief Diseases.

No cases of cholera occurred amongst the troops in the Presidency, Southern, Mysore, or Ceded Districts Commands. In Secunderabad there were five cases and three deaths amongst the men and followers of the 29th Regiment. In the Nagpore Circle, although there was comparatively little cholera amongst the civil population, three men of the 32nd Regiment died of it at Hooshungabad, and

there was a sharp outbreak in the head-quarters and right wing of the 31st Regiment, L.I., while on the march from Berhampore to Raipore. The disease appeared on the 7th and ceased on the 19th February, and during that period there were amongst the sepoys 13 admissions and five deaths, and amongst the families and followers 68 cases and 26 deaths. Altogether there were 81 cases and 31 deaths, the latter being in the ratio of 38·2 per cent. to admissions. The outbreak commenced at a place called Sonepore in the Sumbulpore District, and there were no less than 10 cases on the first day of its appearance. At first it was very fatal, but gradually got milder, and "did not cease suddenly, but seemed to die out." The medical officer in charge of the wing attributes the epidemic to the fact of the troops having marched for a considerable distance along roads frequented by pilgrims then on their way to Juggernath, and some of whom, it was afterwards ascertained, had died of cholera. Every available encamping ground was found to have been previously occupied by pilgrims or Brinjaries, and along the road-sides at intervals were heaps of dirty straw, cattle ordure, and human excreta. The brief history of this march shows forcibly to how much greater risks to life troops are exposed when marching on foot than when carried by rail.

Small-pox.

As already stated, small-pox was unusually prevalent amongst the civil population, and the comparative immunity enjoyed by the troops is therefore remarkable. The only station in which the disease was at all prevalent was Secunderabad, where there were four cases without any deaths amongst the men, and 214 cases and 14 deaths amongst the families and followers of the 3rd and 29th Regiments. During the prevalence of the disease and subsequently vaccination was vigorously practised, and at the close of the year all belonging to the native garrison were protected, except 15 women, belonging to the 3rd Regiment, who obstinately refused to submit to the operation, and a few infants. In the Presidency Circle there were three cases in the 17th Regiment and two in the 37th Grenadiers. In Mysore there were altogether eight cases amongst the troops and no deaths. In Nagpore there were five cases and one death in the 20th Regiment. Such favorable results, in a year so remarkable for the prevalence of small-pox amongst the civil population, may be legitimately attributed to the protective influence of vaccination and careful sanitation.

Malarious Fever.

Fever of this type was generally prevalent amongst the community at large, but less so than in 1871-72; and the troops, except in a few localities, did not suffer so much as usual from the disease. The corps in the Presidency and Southern Circles had comparatively few cases. In Mysore the total of fever cases was less than in the previous year, and the chief incidence of the disease in this circle in 1872-73 was experienced at Mercara and Bangalore. In the 30th Regiment, at French Rocks, the disease was comparatively in abeyance. At Secunderabad fever was very prevalent amongst the men of the 3rd L.I. and the detachment of Sappers and Miners, who suffered so much from the complaint during the previous year. Altogether, 1,770 admissions and 10 deaths were recorded under the head of fever in this cantonment, and of the former no less than 1,372, or more than three-fourths, occurred in the 3rd Regiment and Sappers and Miners. There is absolutely nothing to account for the 3rd having

suffered so much from fever during the past two years, except that experience goes to show that, from some unexplained cause, the lines they occupy are not healthy. It is, therefore, satisfactory to know that they are shortly to be abandoned on strategic grounds. In the Nagpore Force there were 1,432 admissions and 10 deaths from fever during the past year, as compared with 1,269 admissions and seven deaths in 1871-72, and 1,585 with 12 deaths in 1870-71. The diseases most prevalent amongst the troops were skin affections, dengue, rheumatism, fever, bowel-complaints, and diseases of the respiratory system.

Lock Hospitals.

Bangalore.	Secunderabad.
Bellary.	Seetabuldee.
Cannanore.	Thayetmyo.
Kamptee.	Trichinopoly.
Rangoon.	Wellington.
St. Thos.' Mount.	

Eleven of these military institutions were in operation during the past year at the stations marginally noted. The numbers treated during the past three years were as follows, showing an increase of 464 in favor of 1872-73 :—

1870-71	1,902
1871-72	2,228
1872-73	2,692

The increase in the past year was chiefly the result of a more vigorous exercise of the rules for inspection. The following table gives the *treated* and deaths in each Lock Hospital during the year, and it may be observed that the average period of detention in hospital during 1872-73 was seven days less than the average period during the previous year :—

Stations.	Bangalore.		Bellary.		Cannanore.		Kamptee.		Saint Thomas' Mount.		Secunderabad.		Trichinopoly.		Wellington.		Vepery.		Black Town.		Rangoon.		Thayetmyo.		Seetabuldee.		Total.		Percentage of Deaths to Treated.
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	
1872-73.	507	14	77	1	56	...	264	1	120	1	122	1	60	3	60	...	*178	1	550	10	564	...	65	...	69	...	2692	32	1·18

The type of disease presenting during the year was of a mild character, and the only bad cases were those of women coming voluntarily for relief from villages beyond cantonment limits. A considerable proportion of the admissions during the year consisted of cases of primary syphilis. Magistrates have, on the whole, devoted more attention to the working of the Contagious Diseases Rules during the past year ; but, notwithstanding this, there was, in several stations, a marked decline in the number of registered women. The decrease was most notable at Bangalore and Bellary, and in both places was the result of an attempt to carry out the provisions of the

* For seven months.

rules more efficiently. The habits of the women are such as to make them dislike the restraint put upon them by the periodical appearances, and on finding that they cannot evade these, they either depart beyond cantonment limits, or report themselves as having given up prostitution. Such results are to be regretted, but if the rules continue to be vigorously worked, all, or nearly all, of these recusants must, in due course, again be brought on the register.

Clandestine prostitution is still in full force at most stations, and is doubtless the chief source of syphilitic affections amongst British Troops.

The statistics for the official year are not available, but the following figures show to what extent venereal diseases of this class obtained amongst the soldiery during the past five calendar years:—

Years.	Admissions.	Ratio per Cent. of Admissions to Strength.
1868.. ..	1,453	21·44
1869.. ..	1,433	18·72
1870.. ..	1,268	15·81
1871.. ..	1,560	17·38
1872.. ..	1,700	16·28

The results for 1872 are so far satisfactory, as they show a decline in this class of diseases; but a much greater reduction would at once be obtained if it were but possible to solve the problem as to how clandestine prostitution could be completely suppressed in military stations. Contrasting the statistics of stations, it is found that in five places there was during 1872 an increase in the amount of venereal disease amongst British Troops. The cantonment showing the greatest rise is Bellary, the ratio per cent. of admissions to strength there having increased from 12·38 in 1871 to 30·98 in 1872. This is accounted for by the supposition that the men of the 48th Regiment, being new to the country, did not know what precautions to exercise. The station showing the most remarkable decrease in venereal cases amongst European Troops is Kamptee, the rate per cent. having declined there from 26·62 in 1871 to 14·91 in 1872. The other stations showing any notable decline are Wellington, Thayetmyo, and Rangoon. The cost of Lock Hospitals during 1872 was in round numbers Rupees 28,603, whereas in 1871 it amounted to Rupees 25,754. Notwithstanding the increase in the total charges, there was a marked decrease in the cost per patient, the average charge in 1872 being Rupees 14-4-5, while in the previous year it was Rupees 16-9-11.

Transactions of the Military Account Department.

The outstanding retrenchments in the Pay Department on the 31st March 1873 amounted to Rupees 10,954, the annual expenditure being Rupees 2,34,37,944. The unadjusted advances to the same date may be estimated at Rupees 2,65,530.

Commissariat Department.

The unadjusted retrenchments of the Commissariat Department on the 31st March 1873 amounted to Rupees 9,269, the expenditure being Rupees 45,41,980.

The following are some of the principal supplementary charges authorized and savings effected during the year:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Order of British India conferred on certain Native Commissioned Officers to have retrospective effect from 5th June 1868	69,926	0	0
2. By the transfer of charges connected with the Lawrence Asylum, Military Male and Female Orphan Asylums from the Civil to the Military Budget	94,260	0	0
3. Increase to the pay and allowances of Subaltern Officers of the British Army by the promulgation of the Royal Warrant, dated 28th December 1871.. ..	24,982	0	0
4. Difference of pay and allowances between Major and Lieutenant-Colonel to three Lieutenant-Colonels of the Artillery, the distinction between the two classes of Lieutenant-Colonels being abolished	8,750	4	0
5. Increase of 18 elephants and 16 camels to the Establishment of Public Cattle, consequent on the revised allotment of tents to be maintained under G. O. G. No. 38, dated 2nd February 1869, the initial cost of the cattle as well as their maintenance being estimated at	38,554	0	0

Savings.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. By the abolition of the Medical Store Depôt at Kamptee	3,228	0	0
2. By the breaking up of the 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery	8,197	0	0
3. Owing to the transfer of the Forge attached to the Arsenal of Fort Saint George to the Gun Carriage Manufactory, a reduction has been effected in the former establishment	3,340	14	0
4. Reduction of the Office Establishment of the Pay Office at Rangoon from Rupees 888 to Rupees 543 per month	4,140	0	0

Owing to the withdrawal of the two Regiments of Native Infantry from the Straits and Hongkong, an increase of expenditure, to the extent of Rupees 3,03,920, was incurred during the year The amount is not included in the foregoing list of increases, the two regiments not being additional to the establishment of Regiments of Native Infantry maintained in this Presidency.

Budget Estimate and Actual Expenditure.

The Budget Estimate of the year 1872-73, exclusive of the cost of stores from England, amounted to .. Rs. 2,90,00,260

The Regular Estimate of 1872-73 estimated at .. .. ,, 2,94,27,450

The actual expenditure of 1871-72 was .. .. .. ,, 2,84,92,614

Transactions of the Ordnance Department.

The outturn of the Gunpowder Factory was as follows :—

	lbs.
R. F. G. Powder	100,000
L. G. Powder	40,000
Blasting Powder	58,000
Total ..	198,000

Owing to a variety of causes the outturn was unusually small: extensive repairs, which had been necessitated by a disastrous explosion of the Press-house in November 1871, were still going on at the commencement of the year; work was again stopped in November 1872 on account of unusually heavy falls of rain having flooded the grounds of the factory to such an extent as to half fill the engine rooms with water. The severe monsoon, followed by the violent cyclone in May last, so shook the chimneys of the two groups of incorporating mills that they both had to be repaired.

Additional Works.

Complete communication has been effected between the two large factory tanks by means of cast-iron pipes and a pumping apparatus connected with the fourteen horse-power engine. The whole of the houses have been fitted with an elaborate system of new pattern lightning conductors. Also many additional tramways between the various buildings and protecting temporary earthen traverses around them have been constructed departmentally.

Manufacture of Sporting Powder.

The manufacture of sporting powder has been successfully continued from last year. The quantity sold at Madras during the year under review has been lbs. 375, and 950 lbs. have been despatched to out-stations. This powder has met with general approval, and sales are on the increase.

Savings.

The establishment of free communication between the tanks, by means of iron pipes, has effected an annual saving of Rupees 2,488-6-3, calculated on the average cost of water supply during past years. Evaporation of "Mother Liquor" by solar heat has been extensively carried on during the dry months of the year, and a considerable saving in fuel and wear and tear of expensive copper boilers has resulted therefrom. The use of the patent American packing for steam engines has been very successful, and caused a considerable saving in the expenditure of lubricating materials. Its use has also obviated, to a very great extent, the corrosion to which the metal of the engines was liable from the acids contained in the oils and fats formerly used. Since the date of the sanctioned establishment roll of the factory, considerable reductions have been made in its strength. Up to the present date these reductions have been considered as tentative only, but experience appears to have now established their practicability. The annual increments to certain of the employés and increases on re-engagement to men under covenant are the sources of the annual increasing cost of the establishment, but the amount thereby expended has been more than met by alterations and reductions made in the permanent establishment, resulting in a net saving to the State of about Rupees 3,500 on the year's cost of "Personnel."

Gun Carriage Manufactory Outturn for the Year.

Ordnance works of the value of Rupees 24,959-9-10 in labor, with sundry articles of the value of Rupees 4,793-1-6 in compliance with indents from the Arsenal, Fort Saint George, and other departments, together with miscellaneous work of the value of Rupees 2,561-4-7, have been turned out during the year, making a total of Rupees 32,313-15-11. Converting this total amount, as has hitherto been the practice, into sets of light field carriages at Rupees 152 per set, the outturn of work in the year is equal to 212½ sets.

Grand Arsenal, Fort Saint George, Outturn.

Two hundred and sixty-four articles of various descriptions were made up in the Grand Arsenal, such as accoutrements, boxes (zinc) for friction tubes, carbine buckets, rocket apparatus, serge cartridge bags, gunny bags, brass numbers for caps (native infantry), cartouches, cats-o'-nine tails, emery cloth and paper, paints, paulins, colors and flags, rope, sinnet, salleetahs, components of small arms, brass studs, tarpaulins, twine, valises, saddlery and harness, spun yarn, &c. The issue of Enfield Rifles to the Native Army necessitated the instruction of a proportion of the Sepoy Armourers in the care of such arms, and accordingly 25 Sepoy Armourers have been instructed in the Grand Arsenal during the past year in repairing, browning, and marking small arms, and other minor qualifications in connexion with the art of gun-making.

Bullet Factory.

In this section of the Ordnance Department attached to the Grand Arsenal, about 27 various descriptions of articles have been manufactured, altered, and repaired during the past year, such as bullets, powder and ammunition barrels, copper friction tubes, fuzes, wooden and copper brass studs, metal and wooden plugs, wooden buckets, &c.

Ordnance Depôt, Saint Thomas' Mount.

The following articles were made up and completed in the depôt during 1872-73 :—

	No.
Fuzes, driven, Boxers	2,772
,, time, Boxers, 9 seconds	9,659
,, ,, ,, 5 ,, ...	9,228
Tubes, copper, friction..	47,860
Primers, brass, shrapnel shell..	3,554
Caps, percussion, copper	4,422,156
Cartridges, small-arm, ball, for Enfield Rifle.. ..	4,397,460

All Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers, on first appointment to the department, join this depôt and go through a course of instruction before being posted to arsenals and magazines.

Transactions of the Commissariat Department.

Provisions for Europeans, Beef and Mutton.

The want of pasture at Madras and of a slaughter-house at Secunderabad prevented the supply being undertaken departmentally at those stations during the year as was intended. The supply of mutton by the department at Madras from sheep received on contract was successful, and has resulted in a saving of Rupees 4,850-2-11. The contracts for meat were generally satisfactorily fulfilled throughout the Presidency. In addition to the Government Bakeries at Madras and Bangalore, the Mills and Bakery at Secunderabad commenced operations from the 1st January 1873. The bread is reported to be a great improvement on that previously provided by contract, and gives general satisfaction.

The want of variety of vegetables is complained of in Burmah and at Secunderabad. The rail will shortly, when opened, keep the latter station well supplied with potatoes, the really great want. It is proposed to establish vegetable gardens at Thayetmyo and Tonghoo, to be worked by Commissariat bearers and public cattle. The supply at Rangoon is fair and varied. The tea supplied during the year has been two-thirds China and

one-third Cachar. Sugar was obtained from a European firm at Madras for the stations shown in the margin; at other stations, being procurable cheaper by local contracts, it was so supplied, and both arrangements gave satisfaction. The allowance of salt was reduced from one ounce per man to two-thirds of an ounce, from which a saving of Rupees 2,356-6-0 resulted. Provisions for Natives are only supplied in Burmah. The articles shown in the margin are contracted for, and are of good quality. Madras tobacco did not give satisfaction, and arrangements have now been made to obtain the supply required from Cocanada at a saving over the Madras price of Rupees 7 per candy delivered over the ship's side at Rangoon, thereby also saving freight at Rupees 30 per ton. The consumption of malt liquor was 14,245 hogsheads, at a cost of Rupees 31-8-0 per hogshead. The consumption of rum was 51,057 Imperial gallons.

Bellary and Madras.

Rice, ghee, dholl, turmeric, salt, tobacco.

Twenty-one elephants, 176 camels, and 11 draught bullocks, were purchased during the year. The allotment of elephants was increased from 122 to 140 in India. There are at present 109 present, leaving 31 to be purchased, which, as Ceylon cannot meet the demand, will have to be imported from Burmah next cold season. The casualties during the year equalled 4·42 per cent. The allotment for Burmah is 106, of which 9 are wanted to complete the amount, and will be purchased locally. The allotment of camels was decreased from 1,178 to 977, but 95 are still wanting, and will be purchased after the rains. The casualties during the year equal per cent. 14·67.

Commissariat Services.

The allotment of bullocks was decreased from 1,627 to 1,605. There are 66 wanting, 15 of which will be supplied from the Amrut Mahal, and the remainder by local purchase in Burmah. The casualties were 11·2 per cent. The mules still continue to give satisfaction. The allotment is 515; there are 500 actually present, leaving 15 wanting, and inquiries are now being made as to the best mode of recruiting the establishment. The casualties are equal to 1·6 per cent. The Breeding Establishment of cows now numbers 10,324. During the year 355 head of old and objectionable cattle were sold, realizing Rupees 4,537-4-0, and 149 young bulls, valued at Rs. 8,676-12-0, were made over to the Mysore Government.

Besides these, 575 were made over to the Training Depôt. With this withdrawal and the loss of 444 head by murrain, amounting to 1,523 head in all, the strength was reduced from that of last year by 566 cattle. The proceeds of the auction fell short of what was anticipated, consequent upon an outbreak of murrain among the cattle set apart for sale; but for this a larger sum would certainly have been realized; still the department, which costs annually Rupees 28,854-5-9, is doing much more than paying its expenses. The establishment was inspected this year by the Commissary-General, and a very great improvement as to size and breed was apparent in the breeding stock and in the young bullocks.

The value of stock at the beginning of the year was about Rupees 5,22,247, and of that received during the year Rs. 5,02,349. The issues were valued at Rupees 4,69,334, leaving a balance at the end of the year of stock worth Rupees 5,55,262. The indents on England amounted to Rupees 4,59,870, and the cost of establishment to Rupees 74,195.

Army Clothing Department.

Remount Depôt.

Purchase of Horses.

The number of horses on hand at the beginning of the year was 666, the number purchased during the year was 622, and a charger returned brought up the total to 1,289.

Caste and Prices.

The 622 horses, which were selected from about 1,342 brought for sale, consisted of

	Persians.	Australians.	Northerns.	Total.
	113	246	263	622
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Bought at	528 1 6	540 13 7	491 8 7	517 10 11

The average price per horse was Rupees 27 less than in the preceding year. The Annual Examining Committee were of opinion that the Remount horses of the season for Royal Artillery, Dragoons, and Light Cavalry were particularly good. They remarked on the difficulty of getting Arabs of the proper height, and recommended that there should be no restriction on the purchase of good Heeratees, as that class of horses had been proved to be well adapted for troopers.

Castration and Health of the Depôt.

Three hundred and seventeen horses out of the 622 purchased were castrated, of which only one, or one-third per cent., died; this is the lowest percentage ever experienced in this, or perhaps any other depôt. All these were full-aged horses, and many of them had probably covered; only seven of the horses remained on the sick report beyond the average time of 26 days. Four horses died from natural causes, one mare broke her neck at her picket from a sudden fright, one was shot as incurably paralyzed, and one for diseased dorsum, which, with one death from rupture during castration, makes a total of but eight deaths from all causes, or two-thirds per cent. of deaths during the year. The health of the depôt may, therefore, be regarded as having been exceedingly good.

Depôt Farm.

The farm attached to the depôt was fairly productive during the year under review. The only considerable work was the ploughing and thorough cleaning and planting of about 55 acres of almost barren land. The drains were all cleaned out and repaired. The produce was more than last year by 2,809 rupees, whilst the expenses were only increased by 457 rupees. The hay crop was 180 tons against 116 the preceding year. The value of the produce exceeded the expenditure by Rupees 5,782.

MARINE.

Marine Acts.

Two new Acts affecting this department were passed in India during the year 1872-73. Act XII. of 1872 was passed on the 26th of April to amend Act XII. of 1870, the Native Passenger Ships Act, with a view to bring steamers, as well as sailing vessels, under its provisions, and it also affords discretionary power to officers granting licenses under the Act to modify in the case of steamers the rule as to space, provided that not less than nine superficial feet be allowed for each adult passenger. Madras Act II. of 1872 was passed by the Madras Government on the 24th June, and extends the purposes for which Port Rules may be passed in this Presidency. A Bill has also been published to amend Madras Act IV. of

1842, known as the Madras Boat Act, and invest the Government with power to declare from time to time the number of passengers and the quantity of cargo to be carried by boats licensed to ply for hire at the port of Madras. The Imperial Merchant Shipping and Passengers' Acts Amendment Act of 1872 came into operation on the 1st of January 1873. The working of the more important of the Acts in force in this Presidency will now be briefly noticed.

Act X. of 1841.

The number of vessels registered in this Presidency during the past year was 102, their aggregate tonnage being 8,668, and the registration fees collected amounting to Rupees 1,236-12-7.

A successful evasion of this Act was brought to the notice of Government in February last. The tindal of a native craft charged at Calicut with fraudulently using the register of another vessel of a smaller tonnage than his own, he was convicted and fined Rupees 100 under Section 15 of the Act. The High Court reversed the decision on the ground that the information should have been laid by the Advocate-General of Madras under Section 2. As the offender thus escaped punishment altogether, it was recommended to Government that legislative action be taken, with a view to empower Magistrates in the Mofussil to take cognizance of all offences without the intervention of the Advocate-General as required by the Act. The matter is now under consideration in the Legislative Department.

Other Marine Acts.

The number of Masulah boats licensed at Madras is 157, lighters 2, jolly boats 4; and the registered number of their crews, in the aggregate, is men 1,606, boys 157. Under the Merchant Shipping Act 270 European seamen were relieved at Madras at a total cost of Rupees 8,494. The total number of native passengers arriving by vessels licensed under Act XXV. of 1869 was 65,414, against 68,435 in the previous year. The total number of departures was 93,677½, against 76,402½ in the previous year. The condition of the Port Fund is shown in detail in the Appendix. The total receipts of the year amounted to Rupees 1,68,912 and the disbursements to Rupees 1,55,602. After making allowance for deficits against five ports there remained at the close of the year a net credit of Rupees 38,166 to the General Port Fund. The Port Fund was relieved of the burden of contributing to the maintenance of Lock Hospitals under the Contagious Diseases' Act, and a sum of Rupees 15,417-14-4 was credited on account of flotsams and jetsams.

Port Fund.

Weather & Wrecks.

In the cyclone of May 1872, 11 barques, 7 ships, 5 dhoneys, 3 brigs, 1 sloop, and 1 schooner were driven on shore at Madras. The usual table of wrecks will be found in the Appendix. A court of inquiry was appointed to try the commanders of the vessels marginally noted that were lost during the May cyclone, but it is reported that the sentences passed by the court have been quashed by the Board of Trade, although no official intimation to that effect has been received.

Ship *Hotspur*.
,, *Burlington*.
,, *John Scott*.
,, *Armenian*.
,, *Sir Robert Seppings*.
,, *Inverceshie*.
,, *Kingdom of Belgium*.

Reliefs.

The 7th Madras Native Infantry from Madras to Vizagapatam, with their families, was the only corps moved by sea during the year. Their transport was effected by the Bengal Marine

Sailing Transport *Czarwitch* towed by two successive mail steamers belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company at the cost shown below :—

		RS.	A.	P.
Arcot ...	Towing	3,000	0	0
	Passages	2,437	8	0
Sattara ...	Towing	3,000	0	0
	Passages	1,709	0	0
	Total ...	10,146	8	0

Seventy-five male and thirteen female convicts were sent to Port Blair in December 1872 by the Rangoon Contract Steamer at a cost of Rupees 45 per head, exclusive of provisions.

Light-houses.

A detailed list of lights belonging to this Presidency will be found in the appendix, and they will be severally noticed in order hereafter.

Navigation.

Full particulars regarding the trade and navigation for each port in the Presidency are given in the Appendix to the chapter on trade. The marginal table shows the number of vessels, their tonnage, and the dues collected thereon in the whole Presidency. The British vessels entering were 2,107 of 1,397,357 tons burden, or an average of 663. 1,815 vessels paid port and other dues at the rate of 13 pies per ton. 292 vessels of 51,134 tons entered at ports where no dues are collected; of these 288 called at Devipatam, it is presumed, for grain and other articles of that kind for Ceylon. 644 British vessels called at ports in the Malabar District, 251 of these at Cochin. 189 entered at Mangalore, and 306 at Madras. The foreign vessels were chiefly small craft from the Gulf and Arabia, which enter at ports on the West Coast. 1,283 entered at ports in South Canara, and of these 440 paid dues at Mangalore, and 843 entered at ports where there are no dues. The average burden of the foreign vessels was 118 tons, and they paid 16 pies per ton in dues. The average burden of country craft was 40 tons, and including all country vessels the dues were 5 pies per ton, but nearly one-third of these vessels frequent ports where no dues are levied, and if these be deducted, the rate on the remainder becomes 7 pies per ton. At the ports (enumerated in the margin) where dues are imposed the rate authorized was two annas per ton at all except Madras, Cocanada, Coringa, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, and Beypore, where three annas per ton was levied. The collections per ton fell short of these rates, because coasting steamers and European vessels going up the coast to take in cargo for Europe are exempted from paying port dues on

Vessels.	No.	Tonnage.	Dues.
			RS.
British ...	1,815	1,346,223	92,436
	292	51,134	...
	2,107	1,397,357	...
Foreign ...	1,511	179,192	17,567
Native ...	21,995	788,790	30,557
	6,690	372,109	...
	28,685	1,160,899	...
Total ...	32,303	2,737,448	1,40,560

Eastern Group.

Ganjam.	Madras.
Gopaulpore.	Cuddalore.
Calingapatam.	Porto Novo.
Bimlipatam.	Tranquebar.
Vizagapatam.	Negapatam and Nagore.
Cocanada and Coringa.	Tuticorin.
Masulipatam.	

Western Group.

Cochin.	Tellicherry.
Calicut and Beypore.	Cannanore.
	Mangalore.

re-entering the ports they originally left within a limited period, and further, the bulk of the country craft pay only half the prescribed rates of port-dues. The dues collected were ·08 per cent. of the estimated value of imports and exports at all ports, and ·09 per cent. on Rupees 14,64,50,046, the value of the trade of the places at which dues are levied. The sea-borne trade of these ports is 90 per cent. of the whole.

Tonnage.

There was an increase in 1872-73 in the tonnage entering the ports of 3·3 per cent. More full particulars will be found under the head of Trade.

Madras.

The Government, in May 1872, appointed a committee to report upon the nature and extent of the damage sustained by the pier in the May cyclone and the best method of repairing as well as of protecting the structure. Rupees 5,000 were granted from Port Funds for experimental borings over the ground forming the gap. The repairs have since been completed. The protective works, as well as that of strengthening the pier head, were deferred for execution until after the restoration of the gap has been completed.

Col. Cadell.
The Master Attendant.
The Inspector-General of police.

Consequent on the Cyclone Inquiry Committee's report, the officers marginally noted were ordered to compile a code for the guidance of all departments concerned on the approach of bad weather, which subsequently received the sanction of Government. A special uniform was ordered to be worn by the officers of the Marine Department. The Madras light-house and machinery were repaired during the past year at a cost of Rupees 1,015. The Superintendent's salary was increased from Rupees 70 to Rupees 100 per mensem.

Gopaulpore.

There are 84 boats and 2 catamarans belonging to this port, manned with complete crews, registered under the Boat Rules. The light, which proves of great utility to coasting steamers, gives satisfaction to commanders of vessels calling there.

Santopillay Light-house.

A strong north-wester blew in the vicinity of the light-house in June 1872, causing some damage to the guard-room roof as well as to the roof of the Superintendent's bungalow. The light exhibited here is a small fourth order dioptric light, and it will soon become a question whether a more powerful light should not be exhibited in the locality to warn ships off the rocks, known as the Santopillay Reef, which are very dangerous from their proximity to the port of Bimlipatam.

Bimlipatam.

Shipping operations were much restricted here owing to the shallow state of the bar of the river. The bar has extended seaward, and the surf has materially increased in consequence. The backwater itself has also become very shallow, and scarcely a channel is left in which boats can move. Owing to difficulty experienced during the year in manning the boats, the Government sanctioned enhanced rates of boat-hire, which came into force on the 1st of December last.

Vizagapatam.

The bar of the river is in much the same state as reported last year. The question of improving the backwater is before the Government in the Public Works Department.

Cocanada.

The entrance to the Cocanada river is being dredged, and the work of revetting the southern bank of the river is in progress. The buoys, for guiding ships clear off the shoals of Point Gardeware, are in a seaworthy condition. The soundings, however, are reported to be gradually decreasing to the westward of the buoys. The fees collected on goods, &c., passing over the landing wharf, amounted to Rupees 691-14-8 during the year, or Rupees 579-0-5 in excess of the collections of the previous year. The question of providing a suitable light-house and apparatus for Hope Island, instead of the present structure, was discussed during the year. The native ship-owners and merchants of the port of Coringa presented a petition for a few improvements to be made in the channel leading into the river, and the Government subsequently sanctioned an estimate for marking off the fairway with stakes. During the past year five vessels were built at this port, and several others were on the stocks at the close of the year. A cursory examination of the "Sacramento" shoal, which lies about 15 miles south-west of Hope Island light-house was made in January last, and a more careful survey of the shoal has been deferred till after the south-west monsoon.

Masulipatam.

No alteration or improvements were made at this port during the year. There was a slight improvement in the trade. The subordinate ports of Epurupollem and Nizampatam are attracting additional attention. The B. I. S. N. Company have lately advertised their steamers to call at either of the places, but there are difficulties in the way of produce being conveyed to the sea-coast from want of good communication between it and the interior. The Masulipatam flagstaff and lantern are in good order.

Armeghon Light-house.

This light is well spoken of.

Pulicat Light-house.

This column and machinery are in good working order.

Negapatam and Nagore.

It is a matter of regret that nothing favorable can be said of the river and backwater at this port, after the large sums of money that have been spent upon the inner harbour and the jetty erected there. It was noticed by the Head of the Marine Department, when there, that the river had become much shallower, and that the shoal patches had become considerably increased, and it was accordingly reported to Government that no more money should be laid out upon it till a close inspection had been made of the whole river by the Inspecting Engineer of Ports and Communications. The passenger trade between this port and the Pegue coast and the Straits of Singapore still continues to be brisk. The usual statistics will be found in the Appendix relating to trade. The light-house and machinery are in good order. The river at Nagore, the Vettaur, during the past year, found a new outlet through French territory. As this accident was likely to lead to serious complications regarding the conservancy of the river, the Master Attendant chose a fitting opportunity during the freshes to cut a fresh opening at the spot where the old mouth was, and this was successfully accomplished by the aid of the boatmen of Nagore without any expense to Government.

Paumben.

The number of vessels that passed through the channel during the past year was 2,770, aggregating 247,010 tons, and realizing a sum of Rupees 22,234-11-7 as the Government share of pilotage, exhibiting an increase of Rupees 705-7-0 over the collections of the preceding year. The Master Attendant reports that a few vessels of 600 tons burthen were got through the channel, but with great difficulty. 730 vessels passed through the Keelacarry channels, the Government realizing a sum of Rupees 738-8-0 as pilotage. The tolls on warps realized a sum of Rupees 1,838, being Rupees 19 in excess of the previous year's collections. The beacon buoy and channel posts of iron are in good order and position. The light-house continues to maintain its good character. The work of cutting the inner angle of the Reef Channel has been in progress 13 years, and is now approaching completion.

Tuticorin.

The new light-house on Hare Island now under construction will, it is expected, be finished during the current year. The jetty will shortly be replaced by a new one.

Light-houses. Cape Comorin and Cadiapatam.

It has been finally decided that two first-class light-houses shall be built on Cape Comorin and Cadiapatam Point, abreast of the Crocodile Rock, exhibiting first-class revolving and fixed lights respectively.

Cochin.

The harbour protective and improvement works are being carried out by the Department of Public Works. For sometime previous to the close of the official year the execution of the several groynes and other protective works were suspended, with the exception of the closing of the Cruz Milagre Gap, which was pushed on as rapidly as possible. The groyne run out from the northern bank of the "Gap" into the backwater has done much good. The protective works, on the coast to the north and south of the entrance to the harbour, had a very beneficial result, as on both sides a good portion of the sea-beach has been reclaimed by them. The groynes erected by the Marine Department have stood the test of the last south-west monsoon admirably, and the whole of the beach in the British territory may be said to be effectually protected from the encroachments of the sea. The pilotage fees during the year paid to the Government Pilots aggregated Rupees 1,770, being $\frac{1}{16}$ths of the whole amount levied, the Government share being 1,180 rupees ; but, as the pilots have received 150 rupees less than the minimum sum guaranteed to them, that sum will have to be paid them, thus leaving a net balance of Rs. 805 to be credited to Government. A recommendation for an alteration in the existing arrangements for remunerating the pilots is now before the Government, as well as the question of extending the compulsory system to vessels of 100 tons and upwards. The Cochin light is in good order, and is favorably reported on.

Narrakal.

This port may be fitly termed the subsidiary port to Cochin, although not a British port, as it helps the latter to keep up an uninterrupted trade throughout the whole year. In March last, 1872, the flagstaff at this place was struck by lightning.

Calicut and Beypore.

Two buoys—the one to mark the anchorage, the other to mark the Coote Reef—were laid down in August and October 1872 respectively at Calicut. Two steam barges, owing to private

enterprise, ply between Calicut and Beypore, as well as at both ports when opportunity offers for towing cargo boats from the shipping to the shore and pier. The Calicut light-house and lantern are in good order; but the light, which is not a dioptric one, is not visible at a greater distance than 10 miles. The receipts from the Calicut Pier did not increase, owing to certain disadvantages which the traffic labors under. Buoys with moorings were indented for from England to enable coasting craft to lie alongside of the T-head to discharge; and until these arrive, and are placed in position, a loss will be felt in the revenue.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

The Experimental Farm and the Model Farm at Sydapet are the only Government Farms yet established in this Presidency. The Superintendent of Government Farms has inspected and reported on sites for Government Farms in the Coimbatore and Bellary Districts, and agricultural apprentices have been entertained in the hope that they will learn enough on the Sydapet Farm to enable them ultimately to take charge of such experimental farms in the provinces. The Maharajah of Vizianagrum has sent an apprentice, at his own expense, with the intention of employing him hereafter in his estate.

The year was an unfavorable one for both farms; the cyclone, which broke over the district in May, did a great amount of damage, especially on the Model Farm; and this farm was equally unfortunate during the flooding of the Adyar, caused by the heavy rains in October and November, the crops on fully one-third of its area having been rendered almost worthless.

On the *Experimental Farm* attention was chiefly directed to implements and machines, with which some useful experiments were made. Owing to the excessive rains in October and November, very few experiments were attempted with soluble manures; but a considerable area of the farm was top-dressed with castor-oil cake and ground-nut cake, and the result was all that could be desired; fodder crops, such as cholum, cumboo, and gram, were especially benefited, so that, besides feeding its own large stock of animals, the farm was able to sell upwards of 90,000 lbs. of green fodder. The benefit of top-dressing paddy with oil cake was equally apparent; indeed, with paddy the result was much more satisfactory when the manure was applied as a top-dressing than in the usual way. An important experiment in subsoil draining was commenced; a field, of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, was selected; one-half was stone-drained, and the remainder was drained with two-inch pipes. The sheep-breeding experiment continued to yield satisfactory results. A sample of the wool produced was forwarded to England for valuation, and was valued at 11*d.* per pound, whereas in Madras it is difficult to find a sale for it at $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per pound.

On the *Model Farm* the fodder crops were also top-dressed with oil cake, and the result was quite as satisfactory as on the other farm; besides feeding its own stock throughout the year it sold upwards of 100,000 lbs. of green fodder. A few acres of land were sown with indigo for the first time, and the crops produced were so satisfactory that next season a

considerable area of land will be put down under this crop. Cotton also for the first time was introduced on this farm, and the results seem promising. The paddy crops top-dressed with cake were fair, excepting on the land exposed to the floods of the Adyar.

The Implement Workshops, besides doing a large amount of work for the two farms, sold during the year two improved carts, a dozen ploughs, two iron cultivators, one chaff-cutter, one maize sheller, 76 improved reaping knives, one seed drill, a number of plough-shares, wheel barrows, &c., and several working models of ploughs.

On both farms, as well as in the Implement Workshops, a considerable amount of produce and goods remained unsold at the close of the year.

Statement showing Receipts and Charges on Account of the Government Farm in 1872-73.

Receipts.				Charges.			
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Experimental Farm ...	4,370	14	8	General Supervision and Management	11,306	14	5
Model Farm	2,885	15	3	Estate Improvements of a permanent character.	4,333	12	0
Implement Workshop ...	1,691	13	5	Experimental Farm ...	7,214	2	10
				Model Farm	4,658	1	5
				Implement Workshops...	2,769	0	7
				Educational	4,963	4	1
Total ...	8,948	11	4	Total ...	35,245	8	4

Government Cinchona Plantations.

The season was favorable for the growth of all the species of Cinchona in the plantations on the Nilgiris, the health and vigor of the plants never having been finer than at the close of the year. Propagating operations were entirely confined to the new species and varieties of Pitayo barks and *C. angustifolia*; the average monthly increase of these varieties during the year being 1,050; the total number of plants propagated being 12,602. The number of plants in permanent plantations, including the young plants in the nurseries and propagating houses on the 1st April 1873, was 2,640,081. The number of plants issued to the public during the year was 9,200; the quantity of seed issued gratuitously was 25¾ oz., making a gross total of 407½ oz., or seeds sufficient to raise 8,150,000 seedlings. The number of plants permanently planted out during the year was 13,885; there being planted on the Hooker Plantation at Pykara 4,961 plants of *C. angustifolia* and 7,394 of *C. Pitayo*, and on the Dodabet Plantation 1,000 *C. angustifolia* and 500 *C. Pitayo*; making the total number of plants in permanent plantations 1,170,029 on the 30th April 1873.

Among the oldest plants which were planted in permanent plantations in the Autumn of 1862, a small block of 58 plants selected for the coppicing experiment were cut down. Among these was a plant 36 feet in height.

The largest of the twelve measured plants of *C. succirubra* planted out at the same time measure 30½ feet in height, with a circumference of stem of 28 inches. The largest of the twelve measured plants of *C. officinalis* planted on the Dodabet Plantation in September 1863 measure 23 feet in height, with a circumference of stem of 7½ inches.

The quantity of green bark supplied during the year for the manufacture of Amorphous quinine was 83,894 lbs. in all, viz., 33,391 lbs. stem-bark and 50,503 lbs. of branch-bark. During the official year 2,072¼ lbs. of green tea-leaf were supplied from the Government Experimental Tea Plantation at Dodabetta.

In June 1871 the Malakoondah Plantation was abandoned or "converted into a wild Cinchona wood," and notwithstanding the fact that it was not cultivated for nearly two years the stronger plants maintained a fair growth. The smaller plants, however, were overgrown and smothered by the weeds and growth of jungle trees, and it seems probable that it will be necessary to incur such annual expenditure as may be necessary to clear the undergrowth from time to time.

In May 1871 a block of 200 *C. succirubra* trees of the planting of 1862-63, also a block of 40 plants of the planting of 1864-65, were selected and coppiced. These blocks were on some of the best land and in sheltered localities. The total yield of bark from these plants was 720 lbs. of green stem-bark and 324 lbs. of green branch-bark, or in all a total of 1,044 lbs. green bark, equal to about 255 lbs. dry stem-bark and 100 lbs. of dry branch-bark; in all 355 lbs. The shoots from the roots of these coppiced plants made unsatisfactory growth for the first two years, but latterly they became more healthy. In the report of the year before last it was stated that from the 1,000 experimental *C. succirubra* trees, planted in 1862-63, 2,980 lbs. of *dry bark* had been taken by the mossing process. The first strip of renewed bark was taken last year from these trees, and found to be 764 lbs. of dry bark, the original bark from the same spaces having weighed 1,030 lbs. In the Autumn and Spring of this year the entire quantity of renewed bark will be removed from these trees. When this is completed, the cost of removal per pound of dry renewed bark will be ascertainable. Originally it was believed that renewed bark could be taken at eighteen months' growth, but now it is found that twenty months to two years' growth is necessary for the easy removal of the renewed bark.

Manuring operations were pressed forward as rapidly as possible. Five thousand trees of *C. officinalis* were manured at Neddiwuttum, and 485 of the same species at Dodabetta with farm-yard manure. Artificial manure supplied for trial by a Melbourne firm was applied to 355 plants of *C. officinalis* on the Dodabetta Plantation.

Weather and Crops.

Weather. Amost unusual quantity of rain fell in 1872-73. The year began with a cyclone, which, after driving nearly all the vessels in the Madras roads on shore, swept westwards, doing great

damage in Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, and Salem, and making itself felt even in Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Vellore, in North Arcot, was inundated by the bursting of tanks above it, and many lives were lost. 50,000 cattle died in Salem. The north-east monsoon began early, and was very heavy at first. There were inundations in the Godavery and Kistna Districts. Many huts sunk into the mud in Madras, and it was possible for some days that two large tanks situated not far from the town and on a higher level would burst and do great damage. A portion of the line of railway was swept away in North Arcot. In February, which is generally free from rain, and is a harvest month, and one in which much salt is manufactured, there was a heavy downpour which did great damage to the crops, especially in North Arcot, South Arcot, and Tanjore, and dissolved large quantities of salt. Thus, though the seasons were better than those of 1871-72, and were on the whole decidedly good, the harvests suffered in most places from unseasonable or too abundant rain. Malabar on the Western Coast was unfortunate. The south-west monsoon failed in Tinnevelly. The north-east monsoon was very scanty in Coimbatore. Cattle-disease was not very prevalent, and does not seem to have been severe in any district; but large numbers died in Vizagapatam, Godavery, North Arcot, and Salem from the effects of the unusually abundant rain.

Districts.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
1. Ganjam	46·27	29·79	57·27
2. Vizagapatam ...	52·63	25·52	52·14
3. Godavery	47·24	30·45	46·04
4. Kistna	33·87	25·71	36·32
5. Nellore	35·38	35·80	47·86
6. Cuddapah	34·39	24·37	41·00
7. Bellary	24·14	20·69	27·69
8. Kurnool	29·38	23·64	28·45
9. Chingleput	36·01	47·69	78·14
10. Madras	38·90	53·23	78·74
11. North Arcot ...	37·56	39·43	52·64
12. South Arcot ...	44·93	44·11	63·78
13. Tanjore	43·58	41·38	56·41
14. Trichinopoly ...	38·43	32·98	47·66
15. Madura	30·69	25·94	28·39
16. Tinnevelly	29·88	21·02	27·82
17. Coimbatore	21·64	26·29	27·72
18. Nilgiris	57·21	55·65	58·15
19. Salem	35·16	28·46	38·43
20. South Canara ...	111·03	144·62	173·40
21. Malabar	98·51	125·12	115·64

Prices.

The decline in prices was arrested by the deficient harvests of 1871-72, but they did not rise to the level of 1870-71.

Items.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Price of Rice, 2nd sort, per garce	RS. 395	RS. 380	RS. 383	RS. 326	RS. 292	RS. 320
,, Paddy, do. do....	179	170	168	140	125	139
,, Cholum, do. do....	224	206	194	173	151	168
,, Cumboo, do. do....	207	188	181	158	141	154
,, Raggi, do. do....	219	196	182	155	131	141
,, Verapoo, do. do....	158	134	126	128	93	127
,, Wheat, do. do....	623	499	552	663	515	486
,, Salt, do. do....	299	296	316	337	389	338
,, Cotton, per candy ...	124	114	146	135	114	127

Further details will be found in Appendix.

The following tables show the extent of cultivation in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for the year 1872-73:—

Districts.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
1. Ganjam ...	98,390	1,24,502	164,834	4,77,747	263,224	6,02,249
2. Vizagapatam.	50,886	54,413	24,333	1,28,612	75,219	1,83,025
3. Godavery ...	307,566	6,12,375	264,717	14,93,167	572,283	21,05,542
4. Kistna ...	1,453,068	21,37,283	169,897	9,31,953	1,622,965	30,69,236
5. Nellore ...	587,652	7,50,251	169,073	7,61,896	756,725	15,12,147
6. Cuddapah ...	1,128,004	8,66,956	98,014	7,91,633	1,226,018	16,58,589
7. Bellary ...	2,326,205	14,86,071	117,910	6,25,845	2,444,115	21,11,916
8. Kurnool ...	1,162,745	11,17,725	24,800	1,89,734	1,187,545	13,07,459
9. Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Chingleput ...	166,962	2,92,980	244,434	10,28,317	411,396	13,21,297
11. North Arcot...	898,330	6,38,004	188,678	11,68,568	587,008	18,06,572
12. South Arcot...	908,687	15,94,989	267,067	14,83,802	1,075,754	30,78,791
13. Tanjore ...	215,788	3,02,876	748,673	37,19,660	964,461	40,22,536
14. Trichinopoly.	908,327	7,21,071	135,508	6,36,144	943,835	13,57,215
15. Madura ...	624,753	8,28,498	139,176	6,11,814	763,929	14,40,312
16. Tinnevelly ...	884,566	7,15,827	208,660	15,28,874	1,093,226	22,44,701
17 Coimbatore ...	1,986,311	17,99,655	81,295	6,12,723	2,067,606	24,12,378
18 Nilgiris ...	62,577	22,784	40	90	62,617	22,874
19 Salem ...	1,058,307	12,40,355	77,371	4,53,141	1,135,678	16,93,496
	14,129,124	1,53,06,615	3,124,480	1,66,43,720	17,253,604	3,19,50,335
20. South Canara.	...	...	...	...	...	12,76,328
21. Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	17,80,682
Total ...	14,129,124	1,53,06,615	3,124,480	1,66,43,720	17,253,604	3,50,07,345

Districts.	1871-72.		Comparison.			
			Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
1. Ganjam ...	265,700	6,03,509	...	...	2,476	1,260
2. Vizagapatam...	75,396	1,60,706	...	22,319	177	...
3. Godavery ...	557,212	2,187,428	15,071	...	...	81,886
4. Kistna ...	1,581,813	29,12,571	41,152	156,665	...	...
5. Nellore ...	751,427	14,73,551	5,298	38,596	...	...
6. Cuddapah ...	1,204,564	15,79,873	21,454	78,716	...	...
7. Bellary ...	2,306,044	20,16,368	138,071	95,548	...	...
8. Kurnool ...	1,148,329	12,80,877	39,216	26,582	...	...
9. Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Chingleput ...	404,298	13,07,578	7,098	13,719	...	...
11. North Arcot...	617,334	17,89,436	...	17,136	30,326	...
12. South Arcot...	1,076,779	30,07,282	...	71,509	1,025	...
13. Tanjore ...	954,486	39,97,454	9,975	25,082	...	...
14. Trichinopoly...	991,378	14,57,309	...	...	47,543	1,00,093
15. Madura ...	755,865	14,32,874	8,064	7,438	...	...
16. Tinnevelly ...	1,003,028	22,07,265	90,198	37,436	...	...
17. Coimbatore ...	1,945,910	22,87,682	121,696	124,696	...	...
18. Nilgiris ...	60,550	31,758	2,067	...	...	8,884
19. Salem... ...	1,086,938	17,24,868	48,740	...	...	31,372
	16,787,051	314,58,388	548,100	715,442	81,547	2,23,495
20. South Canara...	...	12,75,238	...	1,090	...	...
21. Malabar ...	...	17,71,713	...	8,969	...	...
Total ...	16,787,051	345,05,339	548,100	725,501	81,547	2,23,495

Cotton.

The area cultivated with cotton increased by acres 117,982.

Districts.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase or Decrease.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Ganjam	6,970	5,246	— 1,724
2. Vizagapatam	15,409	17,582	+ 2,173
3. Godavery	22,053	20,900	— 1,153
4. Kistna	224,290	252,745	+ 28,455
5. Nellore	21,632	29,638	+ 8,006
6. Cuddapah	76,154	86,485	+ 10,331
7. Bellary	390,269	387,277	— 2,992
8. Kurnool	234,484	232,432	— 2,052
9. Chingleput	73	20	— 53
10. North Arcot	1,030	963	— 67
11. South Arcot	45,456	45,438	— 18
12. Tanjore	3,726	3,767	+ 41
13. Trichinopoly...	7,132	13,005	+ 5,873
14. Madura	115,892	107,907	— 7,985
15. Tinnevelly	245,736	287,773	+ 42,037
16. Coimbatore	142,237	178,660	+ 36,423
17. Nilgiris	...	...	...
18. Salem	7,776	8,463	+ 687
19. South Canara	...	...	...
20. Malabar	...	...	...
Total ...	1,560,319	1,678,301	+ 117,982

Indigo.

The area under Indigo was 46,586 acres more than in 1871-72, when the season was unpropitious.

Districts.	Area under Indigo.		
	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase or Decrease.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Ganjam	7	900	+ 893
2. Vizagapatam	3,345	6,096	+ 3,601
3. Godavery	921	2,096	+ 1,175
4. Kistna	32,600	40,105	+ 7,505
5. Nellore	43,093	65,283	+ 22,190
6. Cuddapah	47,288	47,577	+ 289
7. Bellary	3,440	5,632	+ 2,192
8. Kurnool	37,805	52,336	+ 14,931
9. Chingleput	14,442	14,618	+ 176
10. North Arcot	33,561	36,974	+ 3,413
11. South Arcot	108,163	96,923	— 11,240
12. Tanjore	1,471	1,613	+ 142
13. Trichinopoly	1,620	2,085	+ 465
14. Madura	281	176	— 105
15. Tinnevelly	771	803	+ 32
16. Coimbatore	...	45	45
17. Nilgiris	...	...	...
18. Salem	1,794	2,676	+ 882
19. South Canara	...	...	...
20. Malabar	...	...	...
Total ...	330,202	376,788	+ 46,586

HORTICULTURE.

Government Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund.

During the past year various alterations and improvements were made in the Government Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund, the most important being reclaiming the piece of waste land to the left of the bridge near the entrance to the gardens, and planting it with ornamental trees and shrubs. In remodelling the lower part of the garden, new planting was, of necessity, resorted to, and in this attention was directed to the due admixture of different varieties of trees. During the year great attention was paid to the propagation of new and valuable plants. The nurseries are well stocked with young fruit trees, ornamental shrubs, and flowering plants, the demand for which has much increased. In the course of the year there were sent out from the gardens 3,940 timber trees, 148 fruit trees, 6,142 shrubs and flowering plants, and 3,706 packets of vegetable and flower seeds. This success is attributable, in a measure, to greater attention being paid to the introduction of novelties and useful plants, and also to the stock of garden plants having become more widely known in India through the medium of a catalogue lately published and circulated. Many valuable additions were made to the stock of plants in the gardens, the most important being as follows:—

Fruit trees.—Upwards of 60 varieties of fruit trees, viz., 24 of the best varieties of apples, 24 of pears, and several cherries and figs, were procured from England; these were all grafted, and are now growing freely, so that many of them will be ready for distribution shortly.

Strawberries.—The introduction of strawberries from Australia was attended with success. The 26 healthy plants which were in the gardens in March last year increased to 800, all healthy and growing vigorously. Two of the varieties fruited in January last, viz., Duc de Malakoff and Cockscomb; the fruit was much larger and greatly superior in flavor to any hitherto produced on the hills.

Potatoes.—The following kinds were introduced this season:—Early Racehorse, Early Coldstream, Prince of Wales' Kidney, and King of the Earlies.

Spanish Chesnut.—Of this valuable tree there are now several hundred healthy young plants in the garden nurseries, raised from seed brought from England in December 1868. They have thriven remarkably well in the garden soil, many of them having attained a height of eight feet.

Eucalypti.—Through interchange with other establishments, a very large number of the different Australian Eucalypti and Acacias were secured for the gardens this season, and their adaptability to different soils and situations will be carefully noted. The stringy bark (*Eucalyptus obliqua*) has shown itself to be one of the most eligible trees yet introduced for avenues on account of its umbrageous habit and rapid growth, and for several months in the year the foliage is very striking, particularly when young, resembling very much the young growth of wild Cinnamon, one of the prettiest of jungle trees.

Ficus macrophylla.—Of this magnificent Australian tree, three dozen plants were raised from seeds presented to the gardens. In Australia this tree is said to make remarkable growth, and attain enormous dimensions; some have been measured with trunks 40 feet in circumference and its roots form wall-like abutments, extending from the tree over a large area.

Bulbs.—A splendid assortment of these plants were added to the stock this year, comprising 60 new Gladiolus, fifty bulbs of Liliums, twelve Dahlias,

eight Cyclamens, six Amaryllis, three plants of the white Cape Lily (*Agapanthus umbellatus*), and several others.

Ferns.—During the year the collection of these beautiful plants was largely augmented by the introduction of many new and rare species from different parts of the world, notably a magnificent specimen tree-fern (*Dicsonia antartica*). This fern is abundant in the humid forests of Tasmania, South-East Australia, and New Zealand, and attains a height of from 30 to 50 feet.

Climbers.—Two new varieties of Passion-flower—one Tacsonia and three hybrid Clematisis—were established in the gardens during the year.

Burliar Garden.

A large number of young plants of the different varieties of tropical fruits and spices cultivated in the Burliar garden were propagated during the year and distributed to different districts in the Presidency. The coffee-bushes and undergrowth were removed, and new walks and nurseries formed to provide as much space as possible. The Ipecacuanha plants continue to make satisfactory progress; but the stock-plants are so few in number that propagation is very slow. With care and attention, there seems little doubt but they could be successfully cultivated at Burliar.

Kulhutty Garden.

The Kulhutty nursery-garden was entirely overhauled during the year. A number of jungle and exhausted fruit trees were felled, and the nurseries well stocked with young plants. These nurseries now contain several thousand young plants of the finer varieties of oranges, apples, pears, &c., which can be supplied to the public at much cheaper rates than formerly. This garden is very useful for raising vegetable and flower seeds, as the climate is drier and seeds ripen much better than at Ootacamund.

FORESTS.

On the 1st October 1872 the conservancy of the forests of the Madras Presidency was placed under the Collectors, who have under them trained Deputy Conservators and are assisted in their operations by the advice of the Inspector of Forests.

Reserves.

In some localities forests are reserved by tracts, and in others only certain descriptions of trees are reserved for felling by departmental agency. No detailed information regarding the area of all the reserved forests, nor regarding the estimated number or value of the timber or other valuable trees contained in them is at present available, but Collectors have been directed to collect as much of this important information as may be possible. The following forests are altogether reserved for departmental felling :—

I.—*Ganjam.*—Portions of the Gumsur and Suradah Forests, area not known.

II.—*Kurnool.*—A tract of the Nallamallays, containing about 300 square miles.

III.—*Madura.*—The forests at Periacolum and Pulney.

IV.—*Tinnevelly.*—Portions of the forests near the sources of the important rivers which irrigate the district.

V.—*Coimbatore.*—The Anamallay, Government and leased forests, and the Sholacurray Forests in the Bolumputty Range.

VI.—*Nilgiris.*—The Mudumallay leased forests and a portion of the Wynaad worked in connexion with it, containing about 300 square miles.

VII.—*Malabar.*—The Chenat Nair Forests, containing about 18 square miles.

The Nelambore Forest.

The Government Teak belt in Wynaad.

VIII.—*South Canara.*—The Ghaut Forests.

In Tinnevelly the forests were not reserved previous to the transfer of the department to the Collectors, but were thrown open on the license system to charcoal burners and firewood and timber cutters. Since the transfer, the Collector has reserved all those forests in which the important rivers of the district take their rise, the reservation being made not so much with the object of improving forest revenue, as of preserving the water-supply of the district upon which depends a revenue of 10 lakhs of rupees, and a profit thrice as great to the ryots whose lands are irrigated thereby. In reserving these forests, the requirements of the adjacent villages have been duly considered and spurs and slopes marked off sufficient for their wants in the way of pasture and firewood.

The accompanying statement shows the timber, &c., felled and sold by departmental agency in the reserved forests during the year under report:—

	Timber, &c., felled.		Timber, &c., sold.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Amount actually realized.
		Rs.		Rs.
Teak in cubic feet	19,466	11,842	42,421	78,788
Ebony or blackwood in cubic feet	3,745	2,819	598	607
Rosewood in cubic feet ...	6,462	3,776	Not given.	386
Sandalwood in maunds... ...	15,329	29,491	17,228	57,627
Red sander roots or posts ...	C. ft. 4,082 Maunds 82,447	13,252	C. ft. 593 24,071	23,947
Other junglewood used as timber in cubic feet	34,634	19,662	38,871	26,242
Bamboos ... ... No.	16,000	480	54,366	3,188
Railway fuel	Tons 120	360	586 Bdy. loads 126	3,765
Saplings	Logs 531	398	11,229	7,379
Forest produce	Maunds 365	794	160	690
Total ...	...	82,874	...	2,02,619

Forests.	Value of Timber felled.	Price of Timber sold.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salem	14,000	11,000
Cuddapah	12,000	22,000
Madura	7,000	...
Anamallay	6,600	...
Bhowany	10,000	23,000
Collegal	7,500	17,000
Seegur and Sattiamangalam.	5,000	15,000
South Canara	11,000	...
Mudumallay	...	52,000
Nelambore	...	17,000
Wynaad	...	21,000
Total ...	73,100	178,000

The valuation given above for timber felled is not based on the price at which it will be sold, but is calculated at the actual cost of felling and conveyance, plus the supposed seigniorage on the timber standing in the forest.

The forests in which departmental operations were carried on on a large scale during the year are shown in the margin.

B. Fuel Reserves.

Plantations for fuel do not fall under the head of fuel reserves, but only such portions of natural forest as are fenced in and reserved for railway or local requirements in the way of fuel The following table shows the number and area of the fuel reserves in each district:—

	No. of the Reserves.	Estimated Area.
Cuddapah	... 3	4,133 acres.
North Arcot	... 2	6,400 ,,
Salem	... 6	not known.
South Arcot	... 10	26,800 acres.
Madura	... 2	not known.
Trichinopoly	... 1	do.
Malabar—Chenat Nair... ...	... 3	4,900 acres.
Coimbatore—Mettapolliem ...	... 1	not known.
Total ...	28	

The Collector of Cuddapah, considering the existing reserves in that district not large enough, has marked off two more tracts of about 6,600 acres, but has not yet enclosed them, pending the settlement of certain disputes regarding the boundaries. The abandonment of one of the two reserves in the North Arcot District, covering an area of about six square miles, was lately ordered by Government, because its enclosure was considered to interfere with the rights of the people. Endeavours are now being made to select a new locality. Out of the 10 reserves in South Arcot, four, covering an area of 10,500 acres, are intended for local requirements, and the other six for railway purposes.

The quantity and value of firewood cut and sold from the fuel reserves during 1872-73 cannot be exactly ascertained, but the amount realized from the entire quantity of firewood sold, which for the most part must be from these reserves, is shown below:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Gumsur and Suradah	84	Segur and Satti-amangalam ...	1,828
Kurnool	56	Bhowany	4,381
Cuddapah	38,525	Collegal	652
North Arcot... ...	5,797	Mettapolliem ...	552
South Arcot ...	393	Mudumallay ...	100
Madura	6,121	Salem	35,364
Trichinopoly ...	573	Nelambore ...	251
Bolumputty... ...	2,186	South Canara ...	13,405
Anamallay	741		1,11,009

Plantations.

There are three descriptions of plantations, *i.e.*:—

1. Fuel plantations.
2. Timber do.
3. Experimental plantations.

The following is a list of the existing plantations :—

Name of the Forest.	Fuel Plantations.				Experimental and Timber Plantations.			
	Number of Plantations.	Description of Trees.	Number of Trees.	Area in Acres.	Number of Plantations.	Description of Trees.	Number of Trees.	Area in Acres.
Gumsur and Suradah	...	...	...	...	1	Teak and other timber trees	250	Not known.
Golcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	4	Albizzia Lebbeck, Cassia Florida, &c. ...	154,500	1,678	1	Red Sanders	16,000	50
Bellary	1	Melia Azaderachta and other Acacias ...	45,020	404	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	2	Mango and Red Sanders.	952	15
						Teak	132	
North Arcot ...	5	Chiefly Casuarina ...	456,000	980	1	Experimental with 90 different trees... ...	11,000	25
South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	3	Experimental Casuarina	...	20
Trichinopoly ...	5	Babul and Casuarina.	180,000	210	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	1	Do. ...	1,000	70	...	...	...	...
Madura	1	Babul and Eucalyptus.	7,000	...	2	Teak	5,367	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annamallay ...	...	...	...	...	1	Experimental Teak ...	...	9
Bhowany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegal	...	...	...	...	1	Sandalwood	23,000	77
Seegur and Sattiamangalum ...	...	...	...	...	2	Do.	49,400	78
Mettapolliem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolumputty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mudumallay ...	...	...	...	...	2	Teak	60,000	...
Salem	1	Babul	...	50	2	Sandalwood, experimental	...	...
South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	1	Teak	90,000	...
Wynaad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelambore	...	...	...	...	...	Teak	...	...
Chenat Nair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

License and Voucher System.

The following is an abstract of the collections in forests worked on the license and voucher system :—

Description of Timber, &c., removed under the License System.	Quantity.	Amount realized.
		Rs.
Teak in cubic feet	56,209	5,183
Ebony or Blackwood in cubic feet ..	261	85
Rosewood in cubic feet	240	60
Other junglewood used as timber ..	472,875	58,541
Firewood in tons	35,990	79,510
	C. loads 4,673	
Charcoal in cart loads	27,664	5,091
	Tons 935	
Bamboos do.	45,080	27,848
	No. 205,100	
Palmyra trees	74	147
Forest produce	Maunds 59,383	2,535
Total ..	..	1,79,000

	Rs.
1. Cuddapah ..	50,826
2. Salem	34,604
3. Kurnool ..	29,490
4. North Arcot ..	13,996
5. South Canara ..	11,521
6. Madura ..	11,412
Total ..	1,51,849

The forests in which the largest sums were collected under this head are shown in the margin.

The subjoined statement shows the total yield of each forest, that is, the quantity of timber, &c., sold or removed free of payment.

Ranges.	Timber.					Firewood for Railway and other purposes.		Bamboos.		Palmyrahs.	Charcoal.	Forest Produce.
	Departmentally.		On License.		Free.	On License and Departmentally.	Free.	On License.	Free.			
	C. FT.	MDS.	C. FT.	MDS.	C. FT.	TONS.	TONS.	CT. LDS.	CT. LDS.	NO.	TONS.	MDS.
Gumsur and Suradah ...	1,952	...	45,070	...	...	236	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golcondah ...	...	...	b. l. 3	...	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	3,305	82,447	102,380	...	6,680	17,199	625	1,810	111	38	7	5,550
Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	...	...	217,720	...	21,500	c. l. 273	...	14,715	283	...	c. l. 25,867	...
North Arcot ...	1,233	40	34,780	...	...	c. l. 4,198	...	9,748	...	...	c. l. 1,065	c. l. 23
South Arcot ...	811	...	2,288	...	7,010	164	191	1,306	133	...	44	34,347
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	7,715	...	44,361	...	...	3,235	...	2,128	...	...	c. l. 732	...
Tinnevelly ...	593	...	6,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anamallay ...	10,481	...	322	...	4,368	331	148	2,987	347	...	15	c. l. 1
Bhowany ...	...	5,933	8,964	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegal ...	1,967	4,039	2,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seegur and Sattiamangalum ...	998	2,902	1,903	...	...	c. l. 202	...	...	...	...	...	c. l. 10
Mettapolliem ...	...	...	408	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolumputty ...	...	...	1,998	...	304	969	6	1,139	28	...	21	b. l. 50 113
Mudumally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	7,825	2,415	50,896	...	53,584	12,122	...	11,078	1,400	...	868	19,738
South Canara ...	20,935	...	2,712	...	...	1,734	...	221,100	...	36	10	...
Wynaad ...	6,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelambore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chenat Nair ...	4,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	68,588	97,776	529,586 b. l. 3	...	93,446	36,110 c. l. 4,673	970	45,080 No. 221,100	2,302	74	935 c. l. 27,664	59,748 c. l. 84

N.B.—The quantity entered under firewood is exclusive of that sold under the contract system, the value of which is about Rupees 28,000.

The following is an abstract of the receipts and charges of the year :—

Item.	Receipts.	Amount.	Item.	Charges.	Amount.
		RS.			RS.
I.	Sale of timber, &c., removed by Government Agency	2,02,619	I.	Expenses for felling timber, &c.	97,115
II.	Sale of timber removed on license	1,79,002	II.	Purchase of tools, &c. ..	2,803
III.	Duty on foreign timber.	150	III.	Feed and keep of cattle, &c.	[redacted]
IV.	Permit fees, &c. ..	27,735	IV.	Rent of leased forests ..	
V.	Grazing dues	..	V.	Charges connected with the collection of forest produce	2,395
VI.	Sale of fruits, babul pod, &c.	3,502	VI.	Plantations	1,57,248
VII.	Sale of confiscated timber	3,155	VI(A).	Reserved forests ..	3,722
VIII.	Fines and forfeitures ..	6	VII.	Forest work, viz., cutting of creepers, &c. ..	2,226
IX.	Miscellaneous receipts..	2,598	VIII.	Forest survey	106
			IX.	Experiments to test the value of timber ..	52
			X.	Communications, &c. ..	11,276
				Amount refunded into the Treasury	62
				Miscellaneous charges ..	3,915
					3,03,735
				2. Establishment and Office Contingencies ..	1,74,412
	Total ..	4,18,767		Total ..	4,78,147

The charges above shown include, under Plantations, Rupees 1,00,000 paid for the purchase of two tracts of land in Malabar—one for extending the Nelambore teak plantation, and the other for a fuel reserve. Excluding this extraordinary charge, the usual charges are less than the receipts by Rupees 40,620. The receipts obtained by departmental operations, however, fall short of the working charges. The former amount to Rupees 2,02,000, while the latter, including the share of the supervision charges, but excluding the extraordinary charge incurred on account of the purchase of the forest lands at Malabar, amount to Rupees 2,87,735.* But most of the plantations for which a large expenditure is incurred have not yet commenced to pay, and the working charges are partly incurred for the benefit of the other items of receipts.

	RS.
* Working charges..	2,03,735
Share of establishment, &c., charges ..	84,000
	2,87,735

The following table shows the total income and expenditure in each Forest Range :—

Ranges.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Difference between Columns 2 and 3.	Value of Timber in Depôt.	Increase of Stock during the year.	Decrease of Stock during the year.	True Results of the year calculated on Columns 4, 6, and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Central Office ..	29,359	..	— 29,359	..	..	..	— 29,359
Gumsur and Suradah	3,135	3,677	+ 542	811	..	20	+ 522
Golcondah.. ..	776	50	— 726	..	..	..	— 726
Cuddapah	25,851	73,261	+ 47,410	4,265	..	4,645	+ 42,765
Bellary	1,523	..	— 1,523	..	..	..	— 1,523
Kurnool	8,405	31,011	+ 22,606	486	..	497	+ 22,109
[illegible] Arcot ..	17,548	19,564	+ 2,016	1,385	..	3,003	— 987
[illegible] Arcot ..	9,473	4,099	— 5,374	1,228	..	136	— 5,510
[illegible]nopoly ..	16,284	673	— 15,611	..	..	..	— 15,611
[illegible]ura	21,483	16,004	— 5,479	15,859	5,126	..	— 353
[illegible]nevelly ..	13,533	16,819	+ 3,286	12,676	..	3,279	+ 7
[illegible]anjore	1,007	..	— 1,007	..	..	..	— 1,007
Anamallay ..	42,648	11,649	— 30,999	1,62,261	24,689	..	— 6,310
Bhowany	20,424	26,686	+ 6,262	6,405	..	3,827	+ 2,435
Collegal	13,120	18,361	+ 5,241	3,081	..	4,870	+ 371
Seegur and Sattiamangalum ..	9,694	17,253	+ 7,559	4,018	..	4,469	+ 3,090
Mettapolliem ..	3,863	807	— 3,056	300	300	..	— 2,756
Bolumputty ..	1,417	3,559	+ 2,142	379	286	..	+ 2,428
Mudumallay ..	46,039	46,043	+ 4	1,05,694	..	29,629	— 29,625
Salem	23,398	64,234	+ 40,836	7,277	4,470	..	+ 45,306
South Canara ..	20,487	23,596	+ 3,109	32,131	6,425	..	+ 9,534
Wynaad	14,798	23,469	+ 8,671	19,514	..	9,510	— 889
Nelambore ..	1,07,322	17,111	— 19,211	15,027	..	15,239	—1,06,450
Chenat Nair ..	26,560	841	— 25,719	5,571	538	..	— 25,181
Total ..	4,78,147	4,18,767	— 59,380	3,98,368	41,834	79,124	— 96,670

TRADE.

The value of imported merchandise increased by 4·9 per cent., and that of exported merchandise decreased by 9·8 per cent. Thus exports of merchandise exceeded imports by Rupees 2,63,90,686. Imports of treasure exceeded exports by Rupees 49,49,870.

Years.	Value of Imports.			Value of Exports.			Value of Re-exports.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1861-62.	3,44,94,138	2,22,85,900	5,67,80,038	5,42,92,250	39,58,486	5,82,50,736	11,60,099
1862-63.	3,03,30,148	3,03,86,890	6,07,17,038	6,35,58,990	61,90,551	6,97,49,541	11,96,496
1863-64.	4,02,65,473	3,60,75,985	7,63,41,458	8,77,78,126	2,23,39,284	11,01,17,410	17,35,648
1864-65.	4,18,02,487	3,03,13,958	7,21,16,445	8,36,71,790	1,81,50,942	10,18,22,732	10,04,383
1865-66.	4,79,87,412	3,66,42,492	8,46,29,904	9,00,15,155	1,26,10,223	10,26,25,378	14,61,719
1866-67.	4,16,74,201	1,36,86,606	5,53,60,807	4,45,86,571	1,75,29,881	6,21,16,452	4,86,237
1867-68.	5,08,27,573	1,12,93,529	6,21,21,102	5,80,09,230	1,01,55,634	6,81,64,864	4,39,318
1868-69.	5,14,00,610	2,25,60,091	7,39,60,701	7,67,50,999	36,81,960	8,04,32,959	14,45,965
1869-70.	5,11,84,481	1,76,42,023	6,88,26,504	7,32,45,315	62,22,657	7,94,67,972	18,65,985
1870-71.	5,49,93,170	82,68,321	6,32,61,491	6,24,26,649	1,72,12,961	7,96,39,610	26,75,979
1871-72.	5,04,11,411	1,04,92,486	6,09,03,897	8,79,57,788	68,99,824	9,48,57,612	21,72,662
1872-73.	5,29,04,662	1,19,42,830	6,48,47,492	7,92,95,348	69,92,958	8,62,88,306	20,81,746

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports of the chief articles of trade. The effect of the large imports of railway stores in 1870-71 was still felt. The market for twist recovered, but that for piece goods continued dull. The scanty harvests of 1871-72 were followed by increased importation of paddy, rice, and grains. There was an increased importation of malt liquors to make up for the smaller importations of 1871-72. There was a large and unexplained falling off in the imports of dyes and metals, and an increase in those of raw silk and timber. The exports of coffee, cotton, wool, indigo, and oils, which were high in 1871-72, decreased. There was also a large falling off in cotton goods, paddy, rice, seeds, and spices. There was a large increase in hides and skins and in sugar :—

Imports.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Exports.	1871-72.	1872-73
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Milinery and Wearing Apparel ...	15,37,796	16,23,705	Cocoanuts	38,03,084	29,86,234
Books	1,77,114	1,20,080	Coffee	1,38,34,164	1,12,76,512
Twist	94,78,868	1,07,30,337	Cotton Wool ...	1,72,05,095	1,58,76,737
Cotton Piece Goods, Grey	1,01,04,939	93,74,924	Cotton Goods ...	25,29,861	25,88,325
Cotton not otherwise described... ...	52,03,525	46,83,926	Coir, Yarn, and Rope.	14,36,184	18,08,643
Coral, unwrought...	2,42,147	1,55,513	Drugs	2,60,397	2,22,744
Drugs and Medicines	5,48,098	6,29,294	Indigo	1,20,82,388	69,78,726
Dyeing and Coloring Materials... ...	3,39,526	1,35,495	Dyes of Sorts ...	6,86,532	8,60,027
Earthen an Porcelain Ware ...	1,32,383	1,27,038	Feathers	20,961	47,145
			Fruits and Vegetables	2,45,952	2,30,936
			Paddy	6,02,366	5,93,634
			Rice	85,16,649	80,59,319
			Wheat	18,753	31,092
			Grain, of Sorts ...	3,46,788	3,95,463

Imports.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Exports.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Glass, and manufactures of ...	1,12,725	1,43,609	Hemp, and manufactures of ...	55,010	53,341
Paddy	5,99,080	7,41,961	Hides and Skins ...	47,25,679	66,67,323
Rice...	25,21,165	31,11,409	Horns	1,87,146	3,10,302
Wheat	2,40,021	2,33,206	Ivory and Ivory-ware	9,669	18,133
Grain, of sorts ...	2,90,400	4,88,330	Jewellery	38,783	24,160
Jewellery	81,994	1,04,093	Mats	22,997	28,866
Machine and Machinery	1,85,605	2,44,196	Oils	55,84,816	54,75,569
Malt Liquor ...	4,53,284	7,77,813	Precious Stones ...	39,476	43,106
Metals	32,24,870	27,16,845	Provisions and Oilman's Stores ...	5,82,052	7,57,346
Paper	3,03,297	2,85,475	Salt	38,412	43,676
Provisions and Oilman's Stores ...	4,68,426	4,67,093	Saltpetre	5,122	90,408
Railway Stores ...	6,02,319	3,60,267	Seeds	57,88,709	39,98,400
Seeds	1,87,995	2,14,785	Silk, and manufactures of	1,39,679	91,475
Silk, Raw	9,39,360	12,13,711	Spices	35,12,369	29,64,159
Silk, manufactures of.	2,64,143	2,51,549	Spirits	5,594	3,835
Spices, including Betel-nut... ...	7,51,063	7,55,498	Sugar and other Saccharine matter	20,10,428	30,24,485
Spirits	7,68,163	8,07,853	Timber and Wood...	10,22,367	10,14,176
Stationery, except Paper	88,392	97,807	Tobacco	5,48,914	6,35,252
Tea	2,56,383	2,20,738	Wax...	1,87,716	1,06,720
Timber and Wood...	10,47,165	11,93,965	Other articles* ...	18,33,676	19,89,079
Wines	9,54,964	10,52,353			
Wool, manufactures of...	4,43,606	3,72,450			
Other articles* ...	78,62,698	94,69,640			
Total...	5,04,11,411	5,29,04,662			
£...	5,041,141	5,290,466	Total .	879,57,788	7,92,95,348
* Govt. Stores Rs...	23,55,519	36,42,135	£...	8,795,778	7,929,534
* Govt. Salt on the West Coast.	3,96,813	4,72,353	* Government Stores Rs.	52,562	7,105

The following table shows the progress of trade in staple articles during the last five years :—

Articles.	1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Coffee ... ... lbs.	47,217,496	1,06,65,221	37,353,359	88,21,118	35,464,229	82,84,862
Cotton Wool ... ,,	89,181,858	2,13,99,827	68,474,448	1,91,25,050	42,347,132	1,06,04,132
Cotton Piece Goods.	...	22,95,031	...	22,18,150	...	21,62,096
Indigo ... ... lbs.	2,663,808	61,03,555	3,075,856	75,47,745	3,883,600	85,39,756
Rice ... ... Cwt.	1,825,195	69,10,930	1,475,529	59,20,387	2,072,584	74,70,920
Hides and Skins. No.	5,937,469	31,72,631	6,476,633	36,49,250	7,120,053	40,93,200
Oils... ... { Gals.	2,659,958	39,04,317	2,813,856	40,20,483	1,931,127	27,58,226
Oils... ... { lbs.	...	...	...	...	24,123	
Coir, Yarn, and Rope... ... Cwt.	317,293	17,30,181	255,929	17,90,919	188,106	13,36,161
Oil, &c., Seeds. ,,	617,539	50,66,597	865,261	50,38,978	934,977	49,39,300
Spices... ... { ,,	217,914	27,70,993	{ 201,106	25,03,111	{ 218,744	26,08,492
Spices... ... { No.	10,153,300		{7,756,250		{ 10,081,100	
Sugar and other Saccharine matter. Cwt.	229,373	14,41,054	241,224	16,73,319	199,943	13,74,525

Articles.	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.
Coffee ... ... lbs.	56,889,888	1,38,34,164	41,548,950	1,12,76,512
Cotton Wool ... ... ,,	75,329,127	1,72,05,095	67,903,380	1,58,76,737
Cotton Piece Goods	...	25,18,978	...	25,69,696
Indigo ... ... lbs.	4,702,764	1,20,82,388	3,868,648	69,78,726
Rice ... ...Cwt.	2,387,097	85,46,649	2,110,384	80,59,319
Hides and Skins... ... No.	8,360,550	47,25,679	10,841,124	66,67,323
Oils ... ... Gals.	4,193,712	55,84,816	4,016,896	54,75,569
Oils ... ... lbs.	23,497		28,657¼	
Coir, Yarn, and Rope... Cwt.	196,991	14,36,784	244,698	18,08,643
Oil, &c., Seeds... ... ,,	630,580	57,88,709	448,608	39,98,400
Spices ... ... ,,	303,950	35,12,369	291,426¼	29,64,159
Spices ... ... No.	11,546,550		20,956,450	
Sugar and other Saccharine matter ... ... Cwt.	333,977	20,10,428	472,512	30,24,485

Cotton.

The proportion of the trade in cotton with the United Kingdom remained almost the same as last year, that with Bengal and Indian French Ports increased, and that with France diminished after the reaction in 1871-72 caused by the cessation of the war with Prussia.

Exports of Cotton.	1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.
United Kingdom..	33,866,958	84,81,989	68,117,883	1,54,67,357	62,671,490	1,46,81,595
Laccadive Islands.	...	...	28	8	...	...
Ceylon	1,459,996	3,69,900	737,479	1,69,338	243,688	56,436
France	433,500	94,050	4,594,297	11,48,268	2,823,733	6,27,450
Hongkong ...	4,865,700	12,16,612	218,700	43,740	42,600	13,312
Italy	...	...	13,200	2,693	...	...
Maldive Islands...	616	99	56	15	56	6
Mediterranean Ports	...	...	90,000	18,000	...	...
Bombay Presidency	661,640	1,98,526	682,779	1,64,921	619,523	1,66,552
Bengal do. ...	1,043,722	2,39,206	662,105	1,40,755	957,166	1,99,852
Indian French Ports	15,000	3,750	212,600	50,000	549,836	1,32,578
Total ...	42,347,132	1,06,04,132	75,329,127	1,72,05,095	67,903,380	1,58,76,737

The quantity and value of cotton exports for the last 13 years have been as follows :—

Cotton Exports	Quantity.	Value.	Cotton Exports.	Quantity.	Value.
	LBS.	RS.		LBS.	RS.
1860-61 ...	78,822,027	1,12,91,211	1867-68 ...	47,026,932	1,23,86,380
1861-62 ...	86,544,471	1,70,40,215	1868-69 ...	89,181,858	2,13,99,827
1862-63 ...	62,374,133	2,38,12,882	1869-70 ...	68,474,448	1,91,25,050
1863-64 ...	72,490,886	4,47,18,112	1870-71 ...	42,347,132	1,06,04,132
1864-65 ...	73,101,578	4,04,18,937	1871-72 ...	75,329,127	1,72,05,095
1865-66 ...	120,034,216	4,84,16,348	1872-73 ...	67,903,380	1,58,76,737
1866-67 ...	24,367,318	94,37,789			

Food grains.

The imports of food grains increased and the exports diminished in consequence of the scanty harvests in 1871-72.

Years.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
1863-64	1,452,705	48,87,275	1,834,446	65,58,917
1864-65	1,409,862	50,29,776	1,772,402	70,67,811
1865-66	1,100,554	41,77,128	1,736,223	73,38,883
1866-67	815,593	33,59,002	1,791,352	92,11,329
1867-68	966,179	51,38,534	1,987,273	77,67,790
1868-69	1,143,219	38,44,421	2,157,345	77,73,009
1869-70	1,637,485	55,91,345	1,734,207	65,86,690
1870-71	1,132,097	40,73,072	2,333,657	80,08,830
1871-72	1,045,463	33,60,866	2,704,660	91,67,768
1872-73	1,237,445	40,87,231	2,411,501	86,87,137

As usual most of the exports (77 per cent.) went to Ceylon.

	Detail of Exports of Food Grains.			
	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom	215,793	5,91,407	159,976	4,28,431
Arabia	62,343	2,43,862	13,888	56,505
Bourbon	21,851	63,327	4,048	13,275
Bombay	139,897	5,29,924	143,097	5,49,124
Ceylon	1,942,140	66,73,394	1,858,177	68,08,378
Cutch	25,632	1,10,824	18,861	85,770
France	49,023	1,17,581	8,346	21,375
Laccadive Islands...	8,514	32,982	10,029	37,346
Maldive Islands	479	1,882	3,254	8,945
Mauritius	11,353	32,986	12,119	49,468
Penang	1,161	3,668	1,145	4,565
Persian Gulf	50,615	2,07,599	16,403	72,153
British Burmah	...	...	2,125	6,455
Goa	105,478	3,32,269	108,535	3,63,256
Turkey	11,555	48,461	5,621	24,447
Travancore...	14,154	37,794	25,778	85,524
Indian French Ports	38,019	1,15,936	16,199	55,150
Other Ports...	6,653	23,872	3,900	16,970
Total ...	2,704,660	91,67,768	2,411,501	86,87,137

Bullion.

Both the imports and the exports of Bullion increased. The former exceeded the latter by £494,987. Government imported £36,000 and exported £353,000.

Years.	Imports.			Exports.		
	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1857-58	...	1,86,23,162	1,86,23,162	25,70,930	91,29,936	1,17,00,866
1858-59	3,03,310	1,39,92,297	1,42,96,207	66,8 5	56,61,731	57,28,536
1859-60	51,624	1,73,88,060	1,74,39,684	4,50,000	40,97,547	45,47,547
1860-61	...	2,07,25,887	2,07,25,887	3,00,000	59,88,632	62,88,632
1861-62	...	2,22,85,900	2,22,85,900	3,00,000	36,58,486	39,58,486
1862-63	51,02,833	2,52,84,057	3,03,86,890	35,40,000	26,50,551	61,90,551
1863-64	44,30,000	3,16,45,985	3,60,75,985	1,60,03,000	63,36,284	2,23,39,284
1864-65	...	3,03,13,958	3,03,13,958	89,52,000	91,98,942	1,81,50,942
1865-66	...	3,66,42,492	3,66,42,492	62,00,600	64,09,623	1,26,10,223
1866-67 (11 mths.)	...	1,36,86,606	1,36,86,606	67,28,685	1,08,01,196	1,75,29,881
1867-68	...	1,12,93,529	1,12,93,529	79,00,000	22,55,631	1,01,55,634
1868-69	...	2,25,60,091	2,25,60,091	5,23,000	31,58,960	36,81,960
1869-70	...	1,76,42,023	1,76,42,023	6,60,243	55,62,414	62,22,657
1870-71	3,00,000	79,68,321	82,68,321	62,91,917	1,09,21,044	1,72,12,961
1871-72	3,09,718	1,01,82,768	1,04,92,486	6,37,525	62,62,299	68,99,824
1872-73	3,59,500	1,15,83,330	1,19,42,830	35,26,093	34,66,865	69,92,958

The marginal table shows the tonnage in all ports, and in the thirteen principal ports of the Presidency during the year under review. Detailed particulars of the tonnage and trade at each port will be found in the Appendix. There was an increase of 3·3 per cent. over the preceding year in the tonnage entering the ports. The seaborne trade of Madras was more than a third of the whole, Cochin and Tuticorin standing next on the list. The trade at the principal out-ports may be classified as follows :—

Tonnage.

Tonnage.	
All Ports	2,757,350
Madras	546,513
Cochin	162,901
Tuticorin	106,479
Calicut	167,340
Tellicherry	95,029
Cocanada...	135,472
Mangalore	216,950
Negapatam	105,133
Cannanore	100,747
Bimlipatam	102,338
Gopaulpore	74,789
Masulipatam	51,002
Vizagapatam	109,582

1st Class.	*2nd Class.*	*3rd Class.*
Cochin.	Tellicherry.	Negapatam.
Tuticorin.	Cocanada.	Cannanore.
Calicut.	Mangalore.	Bimlipatam.
		Gopaulpore.
		Masulipatam.
		Vizagapatam.

Of the minor ports of the Presidency the following are worthy of notice :—

The trade at the port of Ganjam, which showed a decrease in the preceding year, exhibited a considerable increase, entirely in exports, and at Bavanapadu the increase was almost as considerable. At Calingapatam, instead of a decrease as in the previous year, there was an increase of 160 per cent., and at Pentacottah of 110 per cent., the trade at which last port is yearly

increasing. At Muttupettai, Paumben, Narsapore, Motupally, Porto Novo, Nagore (this last port having the previous year shown a decrease), Velangany, Adrampatam, Devipatam, and Tondy, the trade of the year under review compares favorably with that of the previous year. On the other hand, the following ports, which in the preceding year claimed an increase, closed the year under review with a decrease, viz., Quilandy with a decrease of 26 per cent., Coolasagarapatam of 66 per cent., Badagara of 34 per cent., Ponany of 14 per cent., as also Cuddalore, Tirumullavasel, and Tanur. There was also a falling off at the ports of Tellicherry, Kottapatam, Itamukula, Tranquebar, Keelacarry, Mulki, Kumbla, and Barcur.

PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year under review the re-organization of the Public Works Establishments in this Presidency was carried into effect from the 1st December. Under the system which obtained prior to that date the nineteen Collectorates of this Presidency were divided into eight divisions, each under the charge of a Superintending Engineer. Each division comprised from two to three Collectorates or Districts, and each district was sub-divided into from three to seven Executive Ranges, the charge of which devolved on Executive and Assistant Engineers and Upper Subordinates above the grade of Overseer, the more responsible charges being held by members of the Engineer Establishment. The working of these arrangements during the nine years that they were in operation showed that the area comprised in each division presided over by Superintending Engineers was too extensive to admit of all parts of their charges being visited as frequently as was necessary to ensure an efficient supervision of the works in progress. To meet this difficulty it was decided on reverting to the system which obtained prior to 1863, under which each district was presided over by a District Engineer. This system was not allowed a fair trial, and every hope is entertained that its re-adoption will lead to the working of the department being more efficiently controlled. The appointment of Chief Engineer for Irrigation is continued, and for the working up and scrutiny of large projects, as well as for inspection, two Inspecting Engineers have been provided, who respectively control the two branches of Buildings, and Ports and Communications. The head of the department continues to be Secretary to Government, who is also Chief Engineer, and in that capacity expresses his own views and opinions on the merits or demerits of the projects which he lays before Government. The scale of establishment under the new organization is estimated to cost 21½ lakhs of rupees.

The Imperial and Provincial Assignments for Public Works were Rupees 59,000 and Rupees 11,34,200, respectively, distributed as follows :—

Imperial.

		RS.
Military		5,00,000
Civil Buildings		70,000
Agricultural	Ordinary	17,75,200
	Extraordinary	8,77,000

		Rs.
Establishment	Ordinary	6,78,800
	Extraordinary	2,01,800
Tools and Plant	Ordinary	35,000
	Extraordinary	21,200
	Total ..	41,59,000

Provincial.

Civil Buildings	8,59,905
Communications	35,800
Miscellaneous Public Improvement	24,295
Establishment	1,99,200
Tools and Plant	15,000
Contribution to Local Funds	11,26000
Total ..	22,60,200

The following table exhibits a comparison between the grant and outlay from Imperial Funds in 1871-72 and 1872-73. The allotments in each case are as they stood at the close of the years referred to :—

Head of Service.	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New Works.				
Military	2,12,229	2,10,667	2,53,564	2,84,121
Civil Buildings	1,04,264	32,310	1,02,394	47,760
Agricultural { Ordinary	2,85,896	2,38,317	3,68,267	2,91,296
Agricultural { Extraordinary	15,12,000	5,63,857	8,17,000	5,96,853
Repairs.				
Military	2,27,771	2,23,485	2,42,436	2,43,069
Civil Buildings	5,676	2,855	5,606	3,396
Agricultural	12,17,264	11,22,500	13,88,595	12,61,303
Establishments { Ordinary	8,53,000	5,89,994	6,78,800	6,09,441
Establishments { Extraordinary	2,63,000	1,97,131	2,01,800	1,79,877
Tools and Plant { Ordinary	88,760	61,759	73,338	2,20,440
Tools and Plant { Extraordinary	20,000	6,532	51,209	6,099
Total ..	47,89,860	32,49,407	41,83,000	37,43,655
PROVINCIAL.				
New Works.				
Civil Buildings	5,65,710	4,72,236	7,16,722	5,47,483
Communications	13,131	13,023	1,44,139	1,09,82[illegible]
Miscellaneous Public Improvement ..	33,451	32,853	67,573	63,4[illegible]
Repairs.				
Civil Buildings	1,22,723	1,12,483	1,40,397	1,14,183
Communications	25,650	24,604	31,061	45,994
Miscellaneous Public Improvement ..	6,318	5,020	11,785	6,821
Establishments	1,63,660	1,81,191	2,12,200	2,26,696
Tools and Plant	80,298	47,147	40,743	70,637
Total ..	10,10,941	8,88,557	13,64,620	11,85,121

The following table exhibits the allotments and expenditure from Local Funds :—

	1872-73.	
	Grant.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.
New Works	22,08,963	13,11,052
Repairs	22,40,560	19,74,507
Establishments	9,24,620	9,87,477
Tools and Plant	39,499	37,923
Total ..	54,13,642	43,10,959

MILITARY.

VIZAGAPATAM—Native Infantry Hospital.

	RS.
Estimate	24,410
Expenditure in 1872-73	15,284

The Native Infantry Hospital at Vizagapatam was commenced on an estimate of Rupees 24,410, and an expenditure of Rupees 15,284 incurred.

VIZIANAGARAM AND VIZAGAPATAM—New Rifle Ranges.

	RS.
Estimate	6,110
Expenditure in 1872-73	4,317

New Rifle Ranges at Vizianagram and Vizagapatam were almost completed with an expenditure of Rupees 4,317, against an estimate of Rupees 6,110.

A sum of Rupees 5,316 was expended on the project for the improvement of the water-supply to the cantonment of Bellary. The New European Main Guard was completed during the year with an outlay of Rupees 2,159. It has been occupied since January 1873. Block No. 4 of family quarters was completed this year at an outlay of Rupees 3,325. A guard-room for Royal Horse Artillery was also completed and handed over, and a portion of the building converted into a harness-room. The expenditure was Rupees 1,732. The removal of prickly-pear near the lines of Native Infantry and Cavalry, which was undertaken in 1871-72 as a sanitary measure, was completed. A soldier's rest-house was built at Ghooty and handed over to the Military Department.

BELLARY—Improving the water-supply to the Cantonment.

	RS.
Estimate	69,300
Expenditure to 1871-72	79,708
Do. in 1872-73	5,316

New European Main Guard.

	RS.
Estimate	25,260
Expenditure to 1871-72	21,717
Do. in 1872-73	2,159

Family Quarters with out-houses for the Garrison Battery.

	RS.
Estimate	43,500
Expenditure to 1871-72	29,998
Do. in 1872-73	3,325

Guard-room for Royal Horse Artillery.

	RS.
Estimate	16,560
Expenditure to 1871-72	14,175
Do. in 1872-73	1,732

GHOOTY—Soldier's Rest-house.

	RS.
Estimate	6,660
Expenditure to 1871-72	5,412
Do. in 1872-73	910

A sum of Rupees 289 was spent in connexion with the additions and improvements to the Government Gas Works in Fort Saint George. The construction of earthen mounds or traverses between the buildings of the Gun

PRESIDENCY.—Additions and Improvements to Government Gas Works.

	RS.
Estimate	22,181
Expenditure to 1871-72	12,892
Do. in 1872-73	289

Earthen Mounds between the buildings of Gun Powder Factory.

	Rs.
Estimate	2,500
Expenditure to 1871-72	1,779
Do. in 1872-73	799

PERAMBORE—Supply of water to the Regiment.

	Rs.
Estimate	3,810
Expenditure in 1872-73	3,810

ROYAPOORAM, PERAMBORE, AND POODOOPET—Magazines for the Native Infantry Regiments.

	Rs.
Estimate	12,450
Expenditure in 1872-73.. ..	3,000

Sick Cart Sheds at the Camp Equipage Depôt.

	Rs.
Estimate	2,760
Expenditure in 1872-73	1,500

Drinking Water Scheme from the Ulsoor Tank, Dhobie's wells.

	Rs.
Estimate	2,97,378
Expenditure to 1871-72 ..	2,22,902
Do. in 1872-73 ..	28,324

Converting Old Foot Artillery Barracks into Medical Quarters.

	Rs.
Estimate	4,600
Expenditure in 1872-73	3,642

Construction of Privies.

	Rs.
Estimate	18,330
Expenditure in 1872-73	15,421

Renewal of the Government Bakery.

	Rs.
Estimate	24,150
Expenditure in 1872-73	6,058

School-room for European Infantry Barracks.

	Rs.
Estimate	22,000
Expenditure to 1871-72	14,170
Do. in 1872-73	7,942

New Expense Magazines for the use of the 26th and 38th Regiments Native Infantry.

	Rs.
Estimate	2,750
Expenditure in 1872-73	2,365

Powder Factory to prevent the risk of explosions was completed with an aggregate outlay of Rupees 2,578. The work of laying down water-pipes for the supply of water to both wings of the Regiment at Perambore was undertaken by the Municipality at the joint cost of the Government and Municipality, on the understanding that the fountains are to be open to the general public. A large fountain with taps in front of the barracks is approaching completion. Another small fountain in the enclosure of the hospital was completed within the year at a cost of Rupees 3,810. The expenditure in 1872-73 on the construction of three Magazines for the Native Infantry Regiments stationed at Royapooram, Perambore, and Poodoopet amounted to Rupees 3,000. A sum of Rupees 1,500, on an estimate of Rupees 2,760, was expended in constructing sick cart sheds at the Camp Equipage Depôt.

Rupees 28,324 were expended on the drinking water scheme from the dhobie's wells and Ulsoor tank. The conversion of the old Foot Artillery Barracks into quarters for Medical Subordinates was completed with an outlay of Rupees 3,642, and expenditure to the extent of Rupees 15,421 was incurred in the construction of privies. In connexion with the renewal of the Bakery, Rupees 6,058 were spent in dismantling the lower story and foundations. Concrete foundations were laid. A school in connexion with European Infantry Barracks was completed and handed over to the Military Authorities in October 1872.

The following works were in progress in the Trichinopoly District:—The construction of a privy for the detachment of the British Infantry on an estimate of Rupees 3,000. The expenditure was Rupees 2,93[illegible] The construction of new Expense Magazines for the use of the 26th (now 32nd) Regiment Native Infantry and 38th Regiment Native Infantry, respectively, was proceeded with on an estimate of Rupees 2,750, of which Rupees 2,365 were expended in 1872-73.

Two blocks of the Artillery Barracks at the Mount are approaching completion. The third block has yet to be roofed, but good progress was made with the minor buildings attached.

SAINT THOMAS' MOUNT.—Artillery Barracks.

	RS.
Estimate	..2,37,885
Expenditure to 1871-72 ..	..1,60,177
Do. in 1872-73 ..	.. 24,387

At Wellington the lower stories of the married quarters being floored with asphalte, which in the climate of the Hills is found too cold to form a suitable floor for rooms occupied by European women and children, an estimate of Rupees 25,400 was sanctioned for taking up the asphalte and replacing it with teak laid over dwarf sub-walls. Two blocks out of four were thus treated, comprising 60 rooms 16 feet by 14 feet.

WELLINGTON.—Married Quarters floor.

	RS.
Estimate	.. 25,400
Expenditure in 1872-73 ..	.. 15,910

The replacing of the granite stone floor of the rooms of the European Infantry Barracks at Cannanore by timber flooring was in progress. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 811.

CANNANORE.—Renewing the floors of the European Infantry Barracks.

	RS.
Estimate	.. 31,180
Expenditure to 1871-72 ..	.. 23,673
Do. in 1872-73 ..	.. 811

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Imperial.

The construction of a Post Office at Gopaulpore in the Ganjam District was commenced and completed during the year with an outlay of Rupees 1,196. In the Kistna District quarters for the Deputy Postmaster at Juggiapett were commenced on an estimate of Rupees 870. The erection of a Post Office at Sattur was delayed, owing to the ground not being made over till the end of January. It was not possible, therefore, to spend more than Rupees 680 against a grant of Rupees 1,500.

GOPAULPORE.—Post Office.

	RS.
Estimate	.. 1,200
Expenditure in 1872-73 ..	.. 1,196

JUGGIAPETT.—Quarters for a Deputy Postmaster.

	RS.
Estimate	.. 870
Expenditure in 1872-73 ..	.. 626

SATTUR.—Post Office.

	RS.
Estimate	.. 1,500
Expenditure in 1872-73 ..	.. 680

The new Telegraph Office at Bellary was in progress. In the Coimbatore District the Post Office at Caroor was completed, but the out-houses have yet to be built. The construction of Telegraph Offices at Cocanada and Rajahmundry in the Godavery District was proceeded with, and the outlay was Rupees 3,229 and Rs. 2,598 on each building during the year.

BELLARY.—New Telegraph Office.

	RS.
Estimate	.. 17,890
Expenditure in 1871-72 ..	.. 3,000
Do. in 1872-73 ..	.. 8,087

CAROOR.—Post Office.

	RS.
Estimate	.. 5,075
Expenditure to 1871-72 ..	.. 3,903
Do. in 1872-73 ..	.. 432

COCANADA.—Telegraph Office.

	RS.
Estimate	.. 20,450
Expenditure to 1871-72 ..	.. 9,144
Do. in 1872-73 ..	.. 3,229

RAJAHMUNDRY.—Telegraph Office.

	RS.
Estimate	.. 7,900
Expenditure to 1871-72 ..	.. 4,593
Do. in 1872-73 ..	.. 2,598

The construction of a new Telegraph Office at Madras on the beach was commenced, the site cleared, foundations sunk to their full depth, and concrete laid, but work was subsequently suspended, pending orders on a revised plan.

MADRAS.—Telegraph Office.

	RS.
Expenditure in 1872-73	18,000

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Provincial.

In connexion with the Salem Jail the works marginally noted were under prosecution. The outlay in the year was Rupees 5,446. The construction of a new Central Jail at Trichinopoly, which was commenced on an estimate of Rupees 3,79,297 in December 1866, was completed. A Central Jail at Cannanore intended to afford prison accommodation for 862 males and 32 females, with the necessary out-offices and lines for 50 policemen, was also completed. The work was commenced in 1867 on an estimate of Rs. 3,27,000, and the outlay in 1872-73 was Rupees 3,776.

Converting present guard-room into debtors' ward.
Constructing three small latrines.
Converting the central tower into an office and store-rooms.
Constructing wards for females under trial and female debtors.
Constructing matron's quarters.
Ditto quarantine wards.
Ditto guard-rooms, a gateway, and ventilating eleven cells.

SALEM.—Additions and alterations in the Central Jail.

	RS.
Estimate	20,945
Expenditure in 1872-73	5,446

TRICHINOPOLY.—Central Jail.

	RS.
Estimate	3,79,297
Expenditure to 1871-72	3,78,892
Do. in 1872-73	405

CANNANORE.—Central Jail.

	RS.
Estimate	3,27,000
Expenditure to 1871-72	3,10,488
Do. in 1872-73	3,776

The Chicacole Taluq Cutcherry in the Ganjam District was completed. In the Vizagapatam District the Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry and Subsidiary Jail at Bimlipatam was almost finished. The construction of the Taluq Cutcherry at Yellamunchilly was advanced. In the Cuddapah District a sum of Rupees 2,309 was expended in completing the roofing of the Taluq Cutcherry and Sub-Jail at Sidhout and in the commencement of the out-houses. The Taluq Cutcherry at Raidroog made satisfactory progress during the year. In the Salem District the Taluq Cutcherries and Subsidiary Jails at Athoor and Namkul were completed. The Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry and Subsidiary Jail at Vanoor in the Villapuram Taluq of the South Arcot District was completed with the exception of the well. In the Coimbatore District the three first-class Taluq Cutcherries at Oodamulpettah, Erode, and Dharapuram were nearly completed. A new Tahsildar's Cutcherry and Sub-Jail with out-houses commenced at Tanjore in February 1869, but stopped under the restrictive orders of 1869, was resumed in 1872-73, and almost completed. The construction of a Tahsildar's Cutcherry and Sub-Jail with out-houses at Sheally also commenced in 1869, was resumed in 1872-73, and the main building completed. The Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry and Sub-Jail with out-houses at Teroovadamurdoor, which was also commenced in 1869, was resumed in 1872 and completed. Accommodation for a Sub-Registrar has still to be provided. The construction of a Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry

SHEALLY—New Tahsildar's Cutcherry and Sub-Jail.

	RS.
Estimate	23,960
Expenditure to 1871-72	10,679
Do. in 1872-73	8,823

and Sub-Jail with out-houses at Perryaur, also stopped in 1869 under the restrictive orders, was resumed in 1872-73, and by the 31st March 1873, the main building was completed.

In the Trichinopoly District Rupees 2,495 were expended on the construction of the Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry at Laulgoody and Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry and Jail with out-houses at Kulithaly. In the North Arcot District the principal expenditure under the head "Provincial" was in the construction of the Subsidiary Jails and Taluq Cutcherries at Arcot, Chittoor, and Goodiattum. The construction of a Taluq Cutcherry and Subsidiary Jail at Peddapur in the Godavery District was in progress. Rupees 6,893 were expended on the construction of a Taluq Cutcherry at Rajahmundry. In the Kurnool District the Taluq Cutcherries at Koilguntla and Cumbum were in progress. The masonry of the new Taluq Cutcherry at Ambasamudrum was completed, and that portion of the building to be used as a Subsidiary Jail was roofed in. The Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry and Sub-Jail at Vellaticolum was also finished. In the Madura District the construction of a Subsidiary Jail at Paumben on an estimate of Rupees 2,570, and improvements to the Subsidiary Jail and Taluq Cutcherry at Dindigul on an estimate of Rupees 7,200, were completed. The main walls of the office, hospital, cook-room, latrine, and treasury-room of the new Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry and Subsidiary Jail at Tiroochooly were raised to the required height. The additions which were in progress to the Subsidiary Jail at Ramnad were completed. In the South Canara District the Subsidiary Jails at Upinangady and Beltangady with out-buildings were completed, with the exception of latrines. Alterations and additions were also in progress to the Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherries at Bantwall, Karikal, Hossdroog, and Cassergode. In the Wynaad the Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry and Subsidiary Jail at Goodaloor was completed and handed over. A house for the Sub-Magistrate at Vythery was also built. The construction of a Civil Dispensary was in progress. In the Malabar District a new Taluq Cutcherry at Tellicherry, which was commenced in 1868, was completed during the year. The Nursanapetta Subsidiary Jail was commenced on an estimate of Rupees 3,200 in 1869-70, when Rupees 2,917 were laid out. It was completed in 1872-73 with a further outlay of Rupees 278. The Sub-Jail and out-houses at Trikalore progressed with an outlay of Rupees 926. The construction of a Subsidiary Jail and out-houses at Trivady was commenced in 1869-70. Sanction to complete these buildings was accorded only in March, and an expenditure of Rupees 712 was incurred. The improvements to the Subsidiary Jail were completed, and the out-offices are all in hand and making fair progress.

In the Ganjam District the Russelcondah Jail ward with subsidiary buildings, commenced on an estimate of Rupees 6,900, was completed at a cost of Rupees 6,900. Improvements to the Jail at Bellary were advanced during the year. It was originally intended to provide quarters for the Jailer of the Native Prison at Ootacamund in a detached building. It was subsequently resolved to convert the Debtors' Jail, which was seldom required for use, into these quarters, at two-thirds the cost of a new building. This was carried out at an outlay of Rupees 4,200.

BELLARY—Improvements to the Jail.

	RS.
Estimate	95,000
Expenditure to 1871-72	72,383
Do. in 1872-73	1,037

The Collector's Cutcherry at Vizagapatam progressed during the year with an expenditure of Rupees 18,125. A sum of Rupees 4,863 was expended in raising to the full height the walls of the Sub-Collector's Cutcherry at Ongole in the Nellore District. A sum of Rupees 6,384 was expended on the Sub-Collector's Cutcherry at Ghooty in the Bellary District. On the Taluq Cutcherry at Pennacondah, Rupees 6,012 were laid out on the foundations and basement. In the Salem District improvements to the Collector's Cutcherry were under execution with an outlay of Rupees 2,628. Improvements to the Collector's Cutcherry were sanctioned at Coimbatore on an estimate of Rupees 15,010, and Rupees 5,003 were expended on the new Cutcherry and Examination Hall and in finishing the Record-room.

VIZAGAPATAM—Collector's Cutcherry.

	RS.
Estimate	24,350
Expenditure in 1872-73	18,125

ONGOLE—Sub-Collector's Cutcherry.

	RS.
Estimate	10,700
Expenditure in 1872-73	4,863

GHOOTY—Sub-Collector's Cutcherry.

	RS.
Estimate	12,000
Expenditure in 1872-73	6,384

Materials were collected for the District Munsif's Court at Raganadapoor, and the expenditure was Rupees 300 on an estimate of Rupees 1,030. Some progress was made with the construction of a Munsif's Court at Bezwarah. A Court-house for the District Munsif at Trivellore was completed with an outlay of Rupees 6,220.

BELLARY.—Civil Court-house.

	RS.
Estimate	48,357
Expenditure to 1871-72 ..	45,963
Do. in 1872-73 ..	2,499

The construction of the out-houses to the Civil Court-house at Bellary was in progress with an expenditure of Rupees 2,499.

PRESIDENCY.—Revenue Board Office and other Buildings.

The improvements in progress to the Revenue Board Office buildings at Chepauk, on an estimate of Rupees 1,80,040, were (with the exception of the Record Tower, which is approaching completion,) finished with an outlay during the year of Rupees 7,540. An additional Court and Retiring-room for the Registrar of the Madras Court of Small Causes was completed with an outlay of Rupees 9,180. The following are some of the other works which were carried out at the Presidency :—

	RS.
A general latrine in the immediate neighbourhood of the various offices in Chepauk—completed ..	2,675
Coach-house and stables for the offices located in Chepauk. This work is in progress..	5,119
Latrine for the students of the Presidency College—completed	2,249
Alterations to the Civil Engineering College	3,450
Range of out-houses and inspection quarters in connexion with the Presidency College—completed ..	2,739
Collecting materials for the conversion of the Royapettah Police Court into a residence for Prince Azim Jah	1,027
Alterations and improvements to the new Police Court-house at Egmore—completed	13,278

	RS.
Cook-room in the compound of the General Hospital—completed	1,600
Erection of 28 additional cells in the Lunatic Asylum at Madras—completed	18,065
Reservoir for the supply of water to the Military and Civil portions of the Hospital—almost completed ..	8,100
Alterations and improvements to building lately occupied by the Inspector-General of Registration to adapt it for the Town Police Court—completed ..	21,875
Additional accommodation in the Lunatic Asylum at Locock's Gardens for the occupation of the Apothecary in charge	2,775
Restoring the several faces of the Civil Engineering College	2,000
Restoration of the Madras Pier—in progress	12,451
Improvements to the Observatory Buildings—completed	3,520

The construction of the Senate-house progressed slowly during the past year, owing to the rate of progress being in a great measure dependent on the brickfield operations which were only lately placed on a proper footing. The whole of the work was brought up to the level of the top of the lower story about 35 feet over the foundations, and the centre piers were raised to springing. Rapid progress may now be anticipated. A very superior kind of face brick is now moulded; and with the kiln in good working order, the difficulties experienced hitherto in the way of good materials will be permanently removed.

CALICUT—Lunatic Asylum.

	RS.
Estimate..	39,250
Expenditure to 1871-72 ..	34,972
Do. in 1872-73 ..	4,276

All the original buildings of the Calicut Lunatic Asylum as per sanctioned plan and estimate, also additions and alterations, were completed.

MADURA—Restoration of Teroomala Naick's Palace.

	RS.
Expenditure to 1871-72 ..	20,000
Do. in 1872-73 ..	13,262

Out of an allotment of Rupees 17,580 for the restoration of a portion of Tiroomala Naick's Palace at Madura a sum of Rupees 13,262 was expended in 1872-73. The improvements made during the year were as follow :—

(*a.*) The front wagon vault was fully completed and decorated with ornamental mouldings in chunam. The double row of columns in front were provided with new stone pedestals.

(*b.*) The south-west octagon dome was completed with the exception of tying the dome with iron tie-rods, and providing glazed shutters to the windows over the galleries.

(*c.*) The room to the north of the octagon dome was plastered and ventilated. It will be completed after the flooring is done, and the doors and iron shutters to the triplet windows are provided.

(*d.*) The foundation to the verandah in front of the octagon dome was completed.

(*e.*) The foundations for the Range Office and Deputy Collector's Cutcherry were completed, and the walls raised to a height of 4¾ feet above the old concrete floor of the Palace. The rest of the work was in abeyance, pending the receipt of door-frames and iron railings from Madras.

(*f.*) A new doorway was opened in the north exterior wall of the Palace for the officials to have access to the Palace latrine recently constructed by the Madura Municipality.

(*g.*) The following temporary accommodation was provided :—

1 Range Office.
1 Mahomedan School.
1 Record-room for the Civil and Sessions Court of Madura (not fully completed.)
1 Munsif's Court.

GUNTOOR.—Government School.

	RS.
Estimate	8,370
Expenditure in 1872-73	6,135

The construction of a Government School at Guntoor was in progress.

OOTACAMUND—Two Blocks of Police Lines.

	RS.
Estimate	8,540
Expenditure in 1872-73	6,518

The Police at Ootacamund being temporarily accommodated in some unhealthy houses, the erection of two lines, consisting of sixteen houses in all, was sanctioned, each quarter consisting of a main room 12 feet × 10 feet, and one side room 12 feet × 3 feet, and Rupees 6,518 were spent on an estimate of Rupees 7,320.

CALICUT—Sea Custom House.

	RS.
Estimate	35,136
Expenditure to 1871-72	18,228
Do. in 1872-73	15,327

A new pier having been built at Calicut, the construction of a new Sea Custom House adjacent to it was necessary. The work was completed on contract, and the building handed over to the Revenue Department.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

TRANQUEBAR—Additions in front of the King's Bastion.

	RS.
Estimate	15,000
Expenditure in 1872-73	9,149

The construction of additional groynes and lengthening the existing groyne in front of the King's Bastion at Tranquebar for the protection of the fort from the encroachment of the sea was advanced with an outlay of Rupees 9,149.

PAUMBEN—Cutting the Inner Angle of the Reef Channel.

	RS.
Estimate	43,340
Expenditure to 1871-72	41,869
Do. in 1872-73	1,472

On the cutting of the inner angle of the Reef Channel at Paumben, a sum of Rupees 41,868-8-4 was expended up to the end of 1871-72, and Rupees 1,471-7-8 were expended during 1872-73. Dredging was carried on for 110 days during the year, resulting in 27,808¾ cubic feet of *débris* being raised; and blasting operations were carried on for 44 days throughout the year, resulting in 6,743¼ cubic feet of stone being raised by the stone boat. The total amount of the sanctioned estimate was expended, but the work was not fully completed, as one or two shallow places at the inner sides of the work still remained to be done. It is understood that one year's more blasting and dredging will fully

complete the work. Deepening the Paumben Channel from 12 to 14 feet at low water. The amount expended on this work up to end of 1871-72 was Rupees 5,885-7-8; and the allotment of Rupees 3,000 for the year 1872-73 was fully expended. The work done during the year was as follows:—Dredging was carried on for 18 days throughout the year, resulting in 8,362½ cubic feet of *débris* being raised, and blasting operations were carried on for 39 days throughout the year, resulting in 8,505 cubic feet of stone being raised by the stone boat.

PAUMBEN—Deepening the Channel from 12 to 14 feet at low water.

	RS.
Estimate	22,810
Expenditure to 1871-72	5,885
Do. in 1872-73	3,000

The north branch of the Ootacamund water-supply scheme was brought to a conclusion, thus completing the whole work. It consists of a reservoir containing 47,000,000 gallons of water, formed by a large earthen dam 400 feet long and 25 feet wide at the top, and 60 feet high at the highest part. The length of the whole channel from the Marlimund dam, until it reaches the first cistern in the bazaar, is 4½ miles. It crosses roads and paths 25 times, and has 28 cross drains for drainage; three masonry escape-channels have also been provided. The gradients of the channel vary from 1 inch in 100 feet to 6 inches in 100 feet, some few parts being as much as 5 feet in 100 feet.

OOTACAMUND.—Water-supply to the northern part of the town.

	RS.
Estimate..	20,982
Expenditure to 1871-72	17,707
Do. in 1872-73.. ..	3,133

In May and July 1873 the following works were sanctioned for the protection of the beach at Cochin on the south-side of the harbour mouth, viz.:—

(1.) A new groyne to the southward of all previous groynes.
(2.) Lengthening two groynes, one immediately north of the light-house, and the other about 300 yards further north.
(3.) A new groyne close to the harbour mouth.

The work forming item No. (1) was not required; but all the others were carried out, and hold the coast well. The closing of the Cruz Milagre Gap was effected by a sand-bag dam run directly across the gap, secured on the flanks and gradually raised from the bottom. Against Rupees 26,000 and Rupees 11,000 allotted during the year for the Cochin Harbour protective works, and the closure of the Cruz Milagre Gap, Rupees 29,760 and Rupees 12,793 were expended.

COCHIN.—Harbour Protective Works.

	RS.
Estimate	30,360
Expenditure in 1872-73	29,760

Closing the Cruz Milagre Gap at Cochin.

	RS.
Estimate	20,547
Expenditure in 1872-73	12,793

ROADS.

With a few trifling exceptions, the funds devoted to the construction and maintenance of roads are now entirely under the management of Local Fund Boards, the work being carried out, as a rule, under the supervision of the officers of the Public Works Department. The number of miles of road kept in repair during the year in the various districts is noted overleaf, the expenditure for the purpose being Rupees 17,07,874.

	Number of Miles.		Number of Miles.
Ganjam	616	South Arcot	1,270
Vizagapatam	529	Tanjore	1,137
Godavery	336	Trichinopoly	494
Kistna	478	Madura	554
Nellore	624	Tinnevelly	826
Cuddapah	1,097	Coimbatore	1,000
Bellary	1,323	Nilgiris	238
Kurnool	407	Salem	1,188
Chingleput	530	South Canara	790
North Arcot	1,108	Malabar	1,214

No new roads of importance were commenced during the year under review, but a number of roads and bridges were in progress, and in this way a sum of Rupees 10,51,777 were spent on new works under the head of Communications.

RAILWAYS.

Madras Railway.

Miles open.

The number of miles open for traffic on the 31st March 1873 was 836, the increase of four miles being due to the opening of the portion of the Neilgherry branch between Pothanore and Coimbatore on the 1st February 1873. The maintenance of the whole of the North-West Line came on the revenue account on the 15th March, two years having then elapsed since the last portion of the line was opened to traffic.

Condition of Line.

The line has been maintained in good order throughout with a few exceptions. Interruptions aggregating 132 days occurred on the Bellary branch owing to the washing away of the temporary roadway over the Huggry river, between the 4th May and the 25th December 1872. On the South-West Line a portion of the embankment at the 61st mile was carried away by the bursting of a tank on the night of the 22nd November, and a goods train ran into the gap. No loss of life occurred. Through-communication was restored on the 24th, but owing to the heavy floods it was deemed prudent to suspend night traffic until the 6th December. Through a mistake in signalling, a portion of a train which had ascended the Balapully ghaut was put upon the main line instead of upon a siding; and being driven by the force of the wind down the incline, it came into collision with the other part of the train. Nine passengers were injured, one of whom afterwards died. Through-communication with Bombay was maintained in the same way as last year. Difficulty having been experienced in sinking the cylinders for the Kistna bridge it is not expected that the work can be completed before the 31st March 1874.

Train Service.

The week-day train service was equivalent to the following trains daily in each direction on the South-West Line :—

One train	between Madras and	Vellore.
One do.	do.	Jollarpett.
One do.	do.	Coimbatore.
Two trains	do.	Beypore.

On the Bangalore Branch.

Three trains between Jollarpett and Bangalore.

On the North-West Line.

One train between Madras and Raichore (Bombay Mail).
One do. do. Arconum and Tiruputty.
One do. do. do. Bellary.

On the South-West Line the service was considerably reduced on Sundays.

Rates and Fares.

The ordinary rates in force throughout the year for the conveyance of passengers were as follow :—

Passengers.	Pies per Mile. Day.	Night.
* First Class *	18	22
Second Class	5	12
Do. between Coimbatore and Beypore	4	...
Third do.	3	4
Cooly do. between Madras and Jollarpett*	2	...

The rates for the different classes of goods varied from 8 to 36 pies per ton per mile.

Passenger traffic and earnings.

The following table shows the passenger traffic and earnings compared with the previous year :—

—	1872-73. Number.	Number per Mile.	Percentage of Total Number.	Receipts. Receipts.	Receipts per Mile.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	1871-72. Number.	Receipts.
Coaching.								
Passengers—				Rs.				Rs.
First Class ...	9,649	11·60	0·37	1,34,103	161·18	6·19	10,519	1,39,698
Second do. ...	108,212	130·06	4·17	1,52,350	183·11	7·03	119,995	1,80,931
Third do. ...	2,087,475	2508·98	80·34	17,22,898	2070·80	79·54	1,954,642	15,89,470
Fourth or Cooly Class... ...	392,923	472·27	15·12	1,56,725	188·37	7·24	269,540	1,06,337
Total ...	2,598,259	3122·91	100·00	21,66,076	2603·46	100·00	2,354,696	20,16,436
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	3,09,798	372·35	...	...	2,55,421
Total ...	...	...	...	24,75,874	2975·81	...	...	22,71,857

It will be seen that there was a slight decrease in first and second class passengers, but a considerable increase in the third and cooly classes. The total receipts from passengers per mile were greater by Rupees 182 than in the preceding year. Third-class carriages were added to all night trains from July.

* Extended to Coimbatore, 1st August 1872.

Goods Traffic.

The goods traffic compared with the year 1871-72 is shown below :—

	1872-73.						1871-72.	
	Tons.			Receipts.				
	Tons.	Tons per Mile.	Percentage of Total Tons.	Receipts.	Receipts per Mile.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Tons.	Receipts.
Goods.				Rs.				Rs.
Merchandize ...	381,730	458·81	99·89	38,02,286	4570·06	99·06	335,036	35,89,996
Live Stock ...	...	...	...	17,949	21·57	0·47	...	17,404
Railway Materials	4,274	5·14	1·11	18,240	21·92	0·47	3,884	52,640
Total ...	386,004	463·95	100·00	38,38,475	4613·55	100·00	338,920	36,60,040
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	8,153	9·80	...	...	11,057
Total ...	...	...	...	38,46,628	4623·35	...	...	36,71,097
Electric Telegraph	...	...	...	21,347	25·66	...	...	19,059
Sundry sources...	...	...	...	1,98,950	239·12	...	...	2,07,605
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	65,42,799	7863·94	...	...	61,69,618

The receipts show an increase of Rupees 201 per mile. A comparative statement of the receipts from the various commodities carried is given in the annexed table :—

Staples.	Receipts in 1871-72.	Receipts in 1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Betel	66,346	73,223	6,877	...
Cloth and Piece Goods	1,09,994	1,13,472	3,478	...
Coffee	1,00,019	69,041	...	30,978
Commissariat	13,200	58,592	45,392	...
Cotton	5,77,066	3,51,903	...	2,25,163
Firewood	39,942	47,300	7,358	...
Grain	68,349	72,734	4,385	...
Gram	1,34,015	1,42,718	8,703	...
Gunnies	45,479	45,755	276	...
Iron, of all kinds...	89,190	70,331	...	18,859
Jaggery	77,836	77,949	113	...
Oil, of all kinds	67,602	65,540	...	2,062
Potatoes	44,051	47,075	3,024	...
Raggy	42,522	60,989	18,467	...
Rice	5,88,834	6,54,505	65,671	...
Salt	3,11,477	3,09,063	...	2,414
Seeds, of all kinds	1,02,744	1,49,344	46,600	...
Skins	78,192	1,22,666	44,473	...
Sundries	4,61,015	6,83,597	2,22,582	...
Tamarind...	32,899	41,271	8,372	...
Timber	57,101	77,894	20,793	...
Tobacco	28,536	30,352	1,816	...
Twist	74,850	80,803	5,953	...
Wines and Spirituous Liquors...	48,452	24,778	...	23,674
Total ...	32,59,711	34,70,894	5,14,333	3,03,150

The chief increases were in Commissariat stores, rice, seeds, skins, and sundries; while there was a large falling off in cotton. The increase

in sundries was due to the carriage of permanent-way materials, which were purchased from the Great Southern of India Railway Company by the Government of India for use on the Nizam's State Railway, the receipts under this head being Rupees 2,28,307.

The receipts from all sources exceed those of 1871-72 by Rupees 448 per mile, and those of 1870-71 by Rupees 721 per mile.

Cotton traffic.

The cotton traffic did not fulfil the previous year's anticipations, there being a decrease both in tonnage and receipts. The following figures show the number of tons carried and the total receipts during the last five years :—

Official Years.	Loose Cotton.	Pressed Cotton.	Total.	Proportion of Pressed Cotton to Total.	Receipts.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.		RS.
1868-69	21,970	1,142	23,112	4·9	7,83,758
1869-70	16,287	1,712	17,999	9·5	6,57,783
1870-71	3,632	4,510	8,142	55·4	2,18,073
1871-72	5,665	12,682	18,347	69·1	5,77,066
1872-73	4,710	12,232	16,942	72·2	3,51,903

The decrease in the tonnage of cotton was perhaps partly due to the comparative smallness of the crops; but the quantity carried by rail was also without doubt materially affected by the successful competition, which, from some cause or other, the bullock carts on the road have of late been able to maintain. The decrease in tonnage affected the receipts to a certain extent, but the greater part of the falling off in the latter was due to the fact that the bulk of the cotton is now more densely pressed than formerly in order that advantage may be taken of the differential rates in force, and to a larger proportion of the cotton being consigned to Bombay instead of to Madras.

Working Expenses and Profits.

The following figures show the working expenses in the several departments, and the profits for the year under review compared with those for the previous year :—

Department.	1872-73.			1871-72.		
	Amount.	Amount per Mile open to Traffic.	Percentage of Gross Earnings.	Total Expenses.	Expenses per Mile open to Traffic.	Percentage of Gross Earnings.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Maintenance of Way, &c.	10,45,899	1,423	15·985	9,76,039	1,400	15·82
Locomotive Expenses	11,11,384	1,336	16·986	11,67,233	1,391	18·76
Carriage and Wagon Expenses ...	2,16,614	260	3·311	1,75,176	210	2·84
Traffic Expenses	5,29,152	635	8·073	4,91,889	591	7·97
General Charges Expenses ...	3,31,620	399	5·068	1,97,644	238	3·20
Special and Miscellaneous Expenses.	85,170	102	1·302	88,454	107	1·44
Total ...	*33,18,869	†3,989	50·725	‡30,86,435	§3,709	50·03
Profits ...	32,23,930	3,875	49,275	30,83,183	3,706	49·97
Gross Earnings ...	65,42,799	7,864	100·00	61,69,618	7,415	100·00

* Including Rupees 1,27,924, expenditure in connexion with Cheyaur bridge.

† Per mile maintained out of Revenue, 735 miles.

‡ Including Rupees 1,15,368, expenditure in connexion with Cheyaur bridge.

§ Per mile maintained out of Revenue, 697 miles.

There was thus a considable increase in the working expenses of all departments except the Locomotive. The increased expenditure under the head "Maintenance of Way, &c.," was owing to 38 miles more of the line having been maintained out of revenue funds, and to the inclusion of Rupees 1,27,924 on account of the new Cheyaur bridge, the allocation of which has not yet been determined. The excess in the Traffic Department was due to a larger establishment being required for the increased traffic, and to the appointment in May and June last of three Assistant Traffic Managers. In "General Charges" the great increase was due to a much larger proportion of these charges falling on revenue, owing to the decrease in capital expenditure. Between 80 and 90 per cent. of these charges are now debited to the revenue account. There were also some additions to the establishments and increases to salaries, aggregating about Rupees 10,000 annually.

Dividend.

The total expenditure on capital account up to 31st March 1873 was Rupees 10,91,09,477. The profits for the year, Rupees 32,23,930, were, therefore, equivalent to a dividend at the rate of £2-19-1 per cent. per annum.

Progress of Works.

The temporary restoration of the Cheyaur bridge stood well, and there was no interruption to traffic over it during the year. The new bridge is making good progress. No work was done on the Huggry bridge during the past year, owing to the non-receipt of the cylinders from England. The line between the Salt Cotaurs and the new Central Station having been doubled, the latter was opened for traffic on the 7th April 1873. On the same date the Royapooram and Perambore Stations were closed, but the latter station has since been re-opened. In February 1871, consequent on the failure of the Cheyaur bridge, a committee was appointed by Government to examine the foundations of all the large bridges on the line, and improvements have been recommended to the bridges over the Palar, Poiney, Gooriattum, and Naggery rivers, and to some other smaller works. The whole of the works on the Neilgherry branch were completed on 31st March 1873, with the exception of three large bridges, aggregating 10 spans of 64 feet, and some minor bridges, the girders for all of which were over-carried to Calcutta in November 1872. The whole line was opened for traffic on 1st September 1873.

Neilgherry Branch.

Great Southern of India Railway.

Open Mileage.

The number (168) of miles open for traffic upon this line was the same as at the close of the previous official year. The train service was equivalent on week days to two trains daily in each direction between Negapatam and Erode, and to one train in each direction on Sundays. The line was maintained in good working order

Rates and Fares. The fares charged for passengers were as follows :—

Passengers.	Pies per Mile. Up to 30th June.	From 1st July.
First Class	18	12
Second do.	5	5
Third do.	3	2

The rates for goods of the different classes varied from 8 to 36 pies per ton per mile. In November the rates were considerably simplified by the adoption of a uniform rate of one anna per ton per mile for the majority of the goods previously distributed over five classes.

Passenger traffic and earnings. The amount of the passenger traffic and the receipts realized therefrom are shown in the following table for the years 1872-73 and 1871-72 in comparison :—

	1872-73.						1871-72.	
	Number.			Receipts.				
	Number.	Number per Mile.	Percentage of Total Number.	Receipts.	Receipts per Mile.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.
Coaching.				RS.				RS.
Passengers—								
First Class. ...	1,999	11·89	0·17	7,508	44·69	1·59	1,965	9,320
Second do. ...	9,516	56·64	0·81	10,732	63·88	2·26	12,260	12,417
Third do. ...	1,164,235	6929·96	99·02	4,55.463	2711·08	96·15	815,197	4,12,154
Total ...	1,175,750	6998·49	100·00	4,73,703	2819·63	100·00	829,422	4,33,891
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	29,145	173·48	...	....	19,016
Total ...	...	...	...	5,02,848	2993·11	...	...	4,52,907

The number of passengers carried was thus greater by more than 40 per cent., and the receipts by more than 10 per cent., the whole of which is accounted for by the occurrence of the Combaconum festival which is held only once in twelve years. The result of the reduced fares introduced on the 1st July seems to be an increase in the number of passengers with a slight decrease in the receipts.

The following table is a comparative statement of the goods traffic for the years 1872-73 and 1871-72 :—

	1872-73.						1871-72.	
	Tons.			Receipts.				
	Tons.	Tons per Mile.	Percentage of Total Number of Tons.	Receipts.	Receipts per Mile.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Tons.	Receipts.
Goods.				RS.				RS.
Merchandize ...	87,790	522·55	90·44	3,33,765	1986·70	80·98	74,659	3,23,829
Live Stock ...	...	...	...	372	2·22	·09	...	354
Railway Materials	9,278	55·22	9·56	78,072	464·72	18·93	448	2,285
Total ...	97,068	577·77	100·00	4,12,209	2453·64	100·00	75,107	3,26,468
Miscellaneous...	...	...	...	605	3·60	...	...	850
Total ...	...	...	...	4,12,814	2457·24	...	...	3,27,318
Electric Telegraph... ...	...	...	...	5,585	33·25	...	...	4,805
Sundries ...	...	...	...	12,246	72·89	...	...	10,915
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	9,33,493	5556·49	...	...	7,95,945

An increase appears both in tonnage and receipts, the latter having been much increased by the carriage of permanent-way materials sold on account for the Nizam's State Railway.

The total receipts from all sources show an increase of Rupees 819 per mile.

Working Expenses and Profits.

The working expenses in the several departments and the nett profits for the two years 1872-73 and 1871-72 are shown in comparison in the following table:—

Department.	1872-73.				1871-72.
	Amount.	Amount per Mile.	Percentage of Total Expenses.	Percentage of Gross Earnings.	Amount.
	RS.	RS.			RS.
Maintenance of Way, &c. ...	1,12,790	670·84	24·42	12·07	1,07,787
Locomotive Expenses ...	1,76,370	1049·82	38·21	18·94	1,70,045
Carriage and Wagon Expenses	40,978	243·92	8·88	4·38	37,112
Traffic Expenses	65,128	387·66	14·11	6·96	64,322
General Charges Expenses...	50,376	299·85	10·92	538	60,280
Special and Miscellaneous ...	15,980	95·12	3·46	1·71	15,270
Total ...	4,61,532	2747 21	100·00	49·44	4,54,766
Profits ...	4,71,961	2809·28	...	50·56	3,41,179
Gross Earnings ...	9,33,493	5556·49	...	100·00	7,95,945

The increases are chiefly due to certain items previously debitable to capital having been charged to revenue.

Dividend.

The total capital expenditure up to 31st March 1873 was Rupees 1,66,62,310, and the nett profits Rupees 4,71,961, being at the rate of £2-16-8 per cent. per annum. If the value (Rupees 23,61,591) of permanent-way materials sold to the Nizam's Government, and which amount was only credited to capital on the 23rd March, be taken into account, the dividend will be at the rate of £2-9-7½ per cent.

Southern Extension.

In April 1872 sanction was accorded to an estimate, amounting to Rupees 96,12,000, for constructing a line 215¾ miles in length on the metre gauge from Trichinopoly, *viâ* Dindigul and Madura, to Tinnevelly and Tuticorin. Work was at once commenced and pushed on with vigor. A revision of the estimate shows that the cost of the line will be Rupees 1,06,64,022, or at the rate of Rupees 49,600 per mile.

Carnatic Railway.

Open Mileage.

The number (nineteen) of miles open for traffic upon this line remained the same as at the close of the previous official year. The train service was performed throughout the year by one mixed train daily in each direction. The line sustained serious damages by floods on the 23rd November 1872 and the 3rd February 1873, by which traffic was suspended for a total period of twenty-seven days. With these exceptions it was maintained in good working order throughout.

Rates and Fares.

The ordinary fares in force throughout the year were as follows:—

Passengers.

	Pies per Mile.
First Class	12
Second do.	6
Third do.	4

Goods were carried at rates varying from 10 to 36 pies per ton per mile.

Passenger traffic and earnings.

The amount of passenger traffic and the receipts realized therefrom are shown in the following table for the years 1872-73 and 1871-72 in comparison :—

Description.	1872-73. Number.	Number per Mile.	Percentage of Total Number.	Receipts.	Receipts per Mile.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	1871-72. Number.	Receipts.
Coaching.								
Passengers—				RS.				RS.
First Class	415	22·13	0·46	389	20·70	1·30	428	391
Second do. ...	6,206	331·02	6·79	3,235	172·50	10·82	6,197	3,269
Third do. ...	84,740	4519·54	92 75	26,294	1402·30	87·88	85,546	28,479
Total ...	91,361	4872·69	100·00	29,918	1595·60	100·00	92,171	32,139
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	435	23·20	...	...	464
Total ...	...	...	...	30·353	1618·80	...	...	32,603

The decrease was entirely owing to the suspension of traffic for twenty-seven days.

Goods Traffic.

The goods traffic and receipts for 1872-73 are compared in the annexed table with those for 1871-72 :—

Description.	1872-73. Tons.	Tons per Mile.	Percentage of Total Number of Tons.	Receipts.	Receipts per Mile.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	1871-72. Tons.	Receipts.
Goods.				RS.				RS.
Merchandize ...	4,482	239·00	100·00	4,422	235·81	99·84	1,988	2,843
Live Stock	...	...	...	5	·30	·16	...	...
Railway Materials ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total ...	...	...	...	4,427	236·11	100·00	...	2,849
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	7	·37	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	4,434	236·48	...	...	...
Electric Telegraph ...	...	...	...	120	6·40	...	...	80
Sundry Sources ...	...	...	...	741	39·52	...	...	94
Grand Total ..	...	...	...	35,648	1901·20	...	...	35,626

The increase was attributable to the reduced rates which have been introduced, enabling the Railway to compete successfully with the cart traffic.

Working Expenes. The working expenses during the year under review compare as follows with the expenses in 1871-72 :—

Department.	1872-73.			1871-72.		
	Expenses.	Per-centage of Total Expens-es.	Per-centage of Gross Earn-ings.	Expenses.	Per-centage of Total Expens-es.	Per-centage of Gross Earn-ings.
	RS.			RS.		
Maintenance of Way &c. ...	9,127	23·75	16·00	4,736	21·39	13·29
Locomotive	5,707	38·00	23·62	6,036	27·26	16·94
Carriage and Wagon	1,069	4·45	3·99	622	2·81	1·75
Traffic	2,660	11·09	7·47	2,937	13·26	8·34
General	5,402	22·48	16·15	7,781	35·14	21·84
Special and Miscellaneous ...	57	0·23	·15	31	0·14	0·09
Total ...	24,023	100·00	67·39	22,143	100·00	62·15
Nett Profit ...	11,625	...	32·61	13,483	...	37·85
Gross Earnings ...	35,648	...	100·00	35,626	...	100·00

It will be seen that the working expenses for the year under review exceeded those for 1871-72 by Rupees 1,880, which is more than accounted for by the repairs to the line rendered necessary by the floods of November and February. There was a saving in the Locomotive Department of Rupees 1,000 consequent on the reduction in the train service, which otherwise proved a financially successful measure. The large decrease under "General Charges" is due to the division of the Home and Indian agency charges in a proportion more favorable to revenue.

Dividend. The total capital expenditure up to March 1873 was Rupees 9,77,676, the nett earnings of the year, Rupees 11,625, being equivalent to a dividend of £1-3-9½ per cent. per annum.

Extension of line. On the 26th March 1873 the sanction of Government was accorded to the construction of a line on the metre gauge from Madras to Cuddalore, a distance of 128 miles. The line is now being lockspitted.

The surveys for an extension of the sanctioned line southwards from Cuddalore have been made by the Carnatic Railway Company as far as the Coleroon river, a distance of 28 miles, the remaining 61 miles to join the Negapatam-Erode line at Tanjore having been carried out by the Great Southern of India Railway Company. The general direction is *vid* Chellumbrum, Sheally, Mayaveram, and Combaconum.

A survey has been made for continuing the Arconum-Conjeveram line, which will be reduced to the metre gauge, to join the Madras-Cuddalore line at Chingleput, so that traffic going west and north by the Madras Railway will go direct to Arconum instead of being carried round by Madras.

TELEGRAPH.

Extent of line.

A new double line from Ramnad to Tonitory, 26 miles (Siemen's posts), was constructed in October 1872. This section will be the last link in the proposed line through Trichinopoly and Madura. A temporary line from Davipatam (on the coast) to Ramnad, 9 miles, was constructed in August 1872. On the completion of the two sections—Tonitory to Ramnad, and Ramnad to Davipatam—the worst section of the coast line, from Davipatam to Tonitory, 25 miles, was abandoned. A line to connect the Madras Telegraph Office with the Central Railway Station was erected in March 1873.

Sub-divisions.

There has been no change in the number of sub-divisions. The lengths of the *Bezwarrah, Nellore,* and *Pondicherry* Sub-divisions have not been altered. The new sections of line mentioned above were added to the length of the *Paumben* Sub-division. Two additional cables were laid in the Paumben Channel, and the length of the Ceylon cable (Rameswaram to Talla Manaar) as entered in former statements has been corrected. The two Madras-Arconum sections of the Bangalore Lines were transferred to the Gooty Sub-division in May 1872.

The following are the lengths of the present sub-divisions:—

	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.
Bezwarrah Sub-division.—From Masulipatam through Bezwarrah to Umbarrepett, and from Bezwarrah to the right bank of the Kistna	193	193
Nellore Sub-division.—From the right bank of the Kistna river to Madras	264	528
Pondicherry Sub-division.—From Madras to Negapatam	192½	203
Paumben Sub-division.—From Negapatam to Talla Manaar	201	229½
Gooty Sub-division.—Madras to Raichore, with a loop through Bellary	384	908¾
Total in Division ...	1,234½	2,062¼

Condition of lines.

The regular annual repairs to the line from Bezwarrah to Hyderabad were not carried out, as the line will be abandoned on the completion of that along the Nizam's State Railway, but it was considered necessary to alter and improve the Keesara river-crossing to avoid danger of interruption. The re-construction of the Pennar-crossing in the Nellore Sub-division was completed during the year. The cyclone of May 1872 completely carried away the Palar-crossing, and communication has been kept open by temporary measures. The section from Paumben to Rameswaram, which is much exposed to the action of salt water spray, is in such a bad state that partial repairs will not suffice to keep it in working order for more than two years. About half of the old Ceylon cable has been lifted and found too far gone for repairs. Portions, however, have been utilized for the Paumben Channel. The whole of the line in the Gooty Sub-division was thoroughly examined and repaired.

Offices.

The work of the Madras Office was considerably increased by the extension of the cable system in the Far East. The Australian Cable was opened on the 21st October 1872. Communication with *Bentie* in Cochin-China was established by means of a land line on the 13th December 1872, and a cable office was opened at *Amoy* on the 22nd February 1873. During the year 37,809 messages passed through the office to and from the Far East, representing Rupees 15,45,813-7-0 against Rupees 9,54,800 last year. The share of the Government of India is Rupees 1,98,278. The Gooty Office having been closed just after the commencement of the year, the number of offices was reduced to eight, of which four were unremunerative, the loss at Paumben being very considerable, while the profit at all but the Madras Office was very trifling.

Interruptions and imperfect communications.

There were 38 interruptions lasting 1,500 hours, 11 imperfect communications lasting 257 hours, and 21 contacts lasting 390 hours, making in all 70 stoppages lasting 2,148 hours, against 55 in the previous year lasting 1,334 hours. The increase is fairly accounted for by the cyclone of the 2nd May and the exceptional severity of the north-east monsoon.

Financial results.

Including the Far East traffic the net receipts, after deducting the shares due to other administrations and companies, amounted to Rupees 2,04,465. The cost of establishments and working amounted to Rupees 1,05,536 against Rupees 1,09,805 last year, the saving resulting chiefly from the closing of the Gooty Office, and a decrease in the number of signallers and line-riders.

Complaints and errors.

An increase in the number of fines is attributed to more accurate examination in the check office. No message was reported as lost during the year.

IRRIGATION.

No important irrigation works were undertaken in Ganjam or Vizagapatam.

The most important works in progress in the Godavery were for the extension of irrigation and the improvement of navigation in the Eastern and Western Sections of the Godavery Delta, as shown in the margin. In the Eastern Section the principal work was the improvement of the Cocanada canal, the direct line of navigation from the head of the delta at Dowlaishweram to Cocanada. Considerable progress was also made with the drainage works. In the Western Section, on the Nursapur canal, a new lock at Peravelly was completed and opened for traffic on the 18th April. Another important work, the new junction canal from the Ellore Canal to the Weyairu, which is to restore a line of communication which has long been interrupted by the failure of the old Nundamur lock, was expected to be completed shortly after the close of the year. The Ellore canal suffered much from upland drainage crossing its

Godavery.		Rs.
Eastern Section..	Estimate	10,80,800
	Expenditure in 1872-73	1,21,025
	Total expenditure to end of 1872-73	3,77,236
Western Section..	Estimate	13,04,640
	Expenditure in 1872-73	1,22,106
	Do. up to end of 1872-73 ..	3,47,735

line, the waterway hitherto provided being inadequate to pass the unusual floods of the north-east monsoon. The necessary investigations for rendering the canal secure are being made. Subjoined is the usual return of traffic on the Godavery canals, compared with that of 1871-72.

	1872-73.					1871-72.				
	Laden Boats.	Unladen Boats.	Transit Boats.	Rafts.	Total.	Laden Boats.	Unladen Boats.	Transit Boats.	Rafts	Total.
Dowlaishweram Lock	4,303	3,322	299	1,137	9,111	5,637	2,820	696	939	10,029
Bobberlanka Lock	1,326	987	2,732	763	5,808	1,906	1,338	3,094	994	7,332
Vejishweram Lock	5,675	3,715	5,334	1,490	16,714	6,048	3,213	5,701	1,265	16,227
Ellore Lock ..	407	168	3,834	16	4,425	491	148	2,462	14	3,115
Nundamur Aqueduct ...	3,410	2,106	4,725	616	10,857	4,569	2,034	4,726	481	11,810
Ellore Aqueduct	2,954	1,678	5	405	5,042	1,634	500	4,784	167	7,085
Total ...	18,075	11,976	17,429	4,477	51,957	20,285	10,053	21,463	3,860	55,661

No explanations were received from the district regarding the apparent falling off in the traffic on the canals and the tonnage of the boats. Probably the necessity for closing canals to carry out the improvements and the damage sustained by the Ellore canal, caused a diminution of traffic. The expenditure on Repairs, Agricultural, in the Godavery district, was Rupees 1,77,583, for which repairs were executed to 120 irrigation channels, 146 tanks, 3 dykes, 32 drains, and 428 miles of canals. The value of work turned out during the year at the Dowlaishweram Workshops was Rupees 1,30,965.

In the Kistna district the widening of the main canal between Bezwarrah and Kunkipad was in progress, as well as the widening of the head of the main or Masulipatam canal for 1,000 yards. The new cut or head for this section of the delta irrigation was completed almost throughout to a depth of two yards and a width of 100 feet. An accommodation bridge on the canal and two weirs on the Gudivada branch were completed during the year. The Seetanagram or main canal of the Western Delta was widened from the 1st to the 5th and in the 7th mile to an average depth of four feet below ordinary water level.

	Rs.
Estimate	4,14,193
Expenditure in 1872-73 ..	54,641
Total expenditure up to end of 1872-73	2,16,048

	Rs.
Estimate	2,76,400
Expenditure in 1872-73 ..	4,906
Total expenditure to end of 1872-73	2,22,581

Estimates have for some considerable time been under preparation not only for completing the canals, but for providing for the proper drainage of the delta which, partly from the low level of certain tracts, and partly from the fact that the natural drainage has been artificially obstructed to raise water for irrigation, or is naturally inadequate to carry off flood-waters fast enough, has hitherto been in a very unsatisfactory state. All who know

the delta consider that its drainage is a matter of the first importance, and that it should take precedence of works for the extension of irrigation.

Of works which were being carried out during the year from the ordinary grant, the only two requiring special notice are—(1) the Budam project, which is intended to improve the drainage by the Toongabudra by supplying certain lands from the Aramanda weir, and thus enabling the Dumpacodu calingulah across the stream to be removed; and (2) the restoration of the Peddacuncherla tank. The expenditure on repairs to irrigation works in the district amounted to Rupees 1,00,461, against an allotment of Rs. 1,13,000, and with this outlay 179 miles of navigable canal were maintained. The expenditure on repairs on the anicut and in the delta amounted to Rupees 82,733, of which Rupees 27,918, or more than one-third, was for clearing silt from the canals, and Rupees 11,611 were laid out upon the anicut. The marginal table affords a rough index to the traffic on the canals of the delta. The falling off in the latter year is attributed partly to the closing of the Ellore canal for the repair of damage sustained from the September and October floods, and partly to much less cotton being carried than in previous years.

	Rs.
Estimate	46,420
Expenditure up to end of 1871-72.	22,096
Do. in 1872-73 ..	8,412

	Rs.
Estimate	23,730
Expenditure up to end of 1871-72.	4,788
Do. in 1872-73	7,263

	Value of Cargoes.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nizampatam Canal ..	3,41,212	5,53,698
Masulipatam do. ..	12,64,881	8,19,501
Ellore do. ..	40,88,815	28,19,637
Commamoor do. ..	73,813	3,40,019
Total ..	57,68,721	45,32,855

The only work of importance in progress in the Nellore District was the extension of irrigation in the Southern Delta of the Pennair. The improvements to the Survapully channel made but very little progress, owing to inefficient superintendence, the failure of a contractor, and, lastly, the unusually wet season, the rainfall having been 52·7 inches, or 19·51 inches above the average of the five years preceding. The outlay on Agricultural Repairs is given in the margin. The season is reported to have been a favorable one for wet cultivation.

Nellore.

	Rs.
Estimate	4,20,060
Expenditure in 1872-73	18,384
Total expenditure to end of 1872-73	3,53,716

	Rs.
The Penniar Anicut	7,108
The Delta Works	14,266
The Other Irrigation Works in the District	37,711
Total ..	59,085

The Chingleput District was visited by a cyclone in May 1872 and by heavy floods in the November following, and many irrigation works suffered considerable damage. The Cortiliar is the river which is most extensively used in this district for irrigation, and across it several anicuts have been erected. That at Kesavaram, with its head works, supplies the old Bunjairoo, and through it the Cooum; the floods submerged the wings and left bank of the channel and swept away more than one-third of a mile of the latter, besides doing much damage to the head. Similarly, the river went over a

	Grants.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
New Works	1,47,469	1,24,664
Minor do.	5,000	1,353
Repairs	93,000	66,975

great extent of country in the neighbourhood of the anicut at Thamarabaukum, which supplies the Madras Water Works, and it cut a channel, or made a breach 150 feet wide behind the north wing wall of the weir; the river water also went over the ground to the south of the supply channel, got into a drainage crossing its line, and then breached the channel extensively, and so returned to the river some miles lower down. The anicut across the Cooum at Coratoor was also turned on the north side, and the head sluice on the south side of the new Bunjairoo, which supplies the Chembrumbaukum tank, was turned, and a vast quantity of water thus found its way into the tank, fortunately without doing any damage of importance. The new embankments of the Red Hills and Cholaveram tanks slipped in a few places, where the soil was indifferent, from the unusually heavy rains, but on the whole these bunds stood very well. The slips occasioned much alarm, but subsequent investigations showed that these reservoirs were not really at any time in danger of breaching, and that at the latter there was no leakage, while at the former it was of very small amount. Measures have been taken to render the various river works secure from the effects of similar or even considerably higher floods.

North Arcot like Chingleput suffered much from the cyclone and from the floods of the north-east monsoon. Many tanks were breached, occasioning loss of property, and in the case of two tanks above the station of Vellore upwards of 100 lives were sacrificed. The water in the large tank of Cauveripauk rose higher than it had been for very many years, and several considerable slips in the bund took place, some of which were certainly due to saturation of the embankment by infiltration of tank-water. Remedial measures have been devised and preparations made for carrying them out. The grants for, and outlay on, irrigation works were as in the margin.

	Grants.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
New Works ..	15,767	10,130
Repairs ..	1,48,000	1,26,289

One work, the Pelandorai Anicut Project, with an estimate of Rupees 1,98,235, was under execution in South Arcot from Loan Funds, and out of an allotment of Rupees 60,000, Rupees 59,169 were spent; the total outlay up to the end of the year being Rupees 1,31,163. Rain at unusual seasons and frequent freshes in the river caused some delay, but on the whole fair progress was made. From the ordinary grant the following were the principal works in progress:—(1) anicut across the Manimuthanuddy near Mehmatur; (2) anicut across the Myoornuddy near Katoomyloor; (3) extending the Vyloor tanks; and (4) improvements to the Allangal channel. Rupees 6,000 were allotted for Minor New Works, and of this Rupees 5,773 were expended.

The most important works under execution in Tanjore were those for the regulation of the principal branches of the Vennaur. The Coleroon Survey, a work of considerable importance, was sanctioned, in order to furnish information required by the Government of India in connexion with the project for regulating the Cauvery at the Grand Anicut. From the ordinary grant only one work, a new channel for the irrigation of Ponavassea and other villages, was undertaken. The rivers of this important irrigation district, in which about one million acres are so cultivated, were all

Tanjore.	Rs.
Estimate	1,97,240
Expenditure to 1871-72	1,29,961
Do. in 1872-73	44,771

more or less in fresh from May 1872 to February 1873. The highest fresh of the season was on the 26th July 1872, when the gauge at the dam at the head of the Cauvery marked 9′ 8″. This is below the average; so the freshes, though prolonged, were moderate. The season was a very favorable one up to February 1873, when heavy rains did some damage to the crops which were ready for harvest. An abstract of the expenditure is shown in the margin.

		Grants.	Outlay.
		RS.	RS.
Extraordinary ..	New Works ..	1,01,000	44,771
Ordinary ..	Do. ..	4,000	1,333
	Minor Works ..	10,000	10,842
	Repairs ..	1,55,000	1,50,037

No very important new work was in progress in Trichinopoly. The improvement of the Nunja Voical channel, on an estimate of Rupees 12,500, was carried on to the extent of the allotment of Rupees 2,400; the expenditure up to the close of the year amounted to Rupees 10,101, and all works, except the superstructure of a new weir and a surplus channel from it, were completed.

Under Extraordinary, one project, the Striviguntum anicut and its subsidiary works, made fair progress in Tinnevelly. Under Ordinary, the only important work was the re-construction of the Tamariar anicut at an estimated cost of Rupees 8,804, and this work was completed with the exception of a part of the superstructure of the head sluice.

Tinnevelly.	RS.
Estimate	8,31,600
Expenditure to 1871-72 ..	6,18,204
Do. in 1872-73 ..	1,50,575

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

Estimate sanctioned.

The total of the estimates sanctioned at the beginning of the year amounted to Rupees 1,18,20,633-5-9, of which the sum of Rupees 34,410-14-5 was for revenue account, the remainder being for construction. These estimates provided for the construction of the main canal up to the end of the 10th section in the 186th mile, and for the head-works and anicuts across the Toombuddra at Soonkasala; one at Jootoor, the head of the 7th section; one at Rajoly, the head of the 9th section; one across the Pennair at the head of the 10th section near Adimapully; and also one across the same river at Somaishweram at its entry into the Nellore District, as well as for station buildings and a considerable portion of the distribution works. There were sanctioned in 1872-73 estimates for—

	RS.	A.	P.
Main supply	2,66,902	2	0
Distribution	39	14	0
Buildings	109	0	0
Line of Telegraph	33	13	0
Revenue Account	60	0	0
Total ..	2,67,144	13	0

During the year 1872-73 fifteen estimates of works were revised, the result being an increase of Rupees 65,86,365-2-2, by which the aggregate amount

of all the sanctioned estimates for works was raised to Rs. 1,20,87,778-2-9, or rather more than 128 per cent. above the original calculations.

Expenditure.

The total cash expenditure in India on all accounts during the year was Rupees 2,60,531-5-4 as shown below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
General Management	34,224	6	6
Executive Establishment	544	11	11
Stores	1,669	1	3
Store Charges	7,322	1	8
Miscellaneous Advances	513	2	9
Suspense Account	44,050	4	0
Works	63,164	3	0
Proportion of General Management.. ..	29,427	14	2
Revenue Account	15,715	6	4
Revenue Liabilities	48,439	11	8
Maintenance and Repairs	1,397	1	1
Government of Fort St. George—Revenue Account	14,063	5	0
Total ..	2,60,531	5	4

The cash balance at the year's end was Rupees 55,784-10-6 ; the total expenditure in India from the commencement amounts to Rupees 1,53,26,158-12-2.

State of the main works, canal.

The canal generally is in very fair order, with reference to the duty it has at present to perform. The area of irrigation is small, and so but little water needs to be conveyed on this account. Navigation has not been started, and this, therefore, has not to be taken into consideration. The canal then is efficient under existing circumstances ; but were a large extension of irrigation to take place, and were navigation to be commenced, a considerable expenditure would be necessary. Defects in the banks, walls in lieu of banks, &c., have been attended to, but the outlay on maintenance has been kept as low as possible. It is to be regretted that no advantage has been taken of this long line of canal for navigation. At present there is not even a boat for inspection purposes.

Distribution works.

The distribution works have occupied much of the attention of the Company's officers, and they are now considerably in advance of the demand for water. The Chief Engineer has further been considering and arranging for the supply of water on an extended scale should a demand for flooding dry crops at any time arise, and these measures, without occasioning any large present expenditure, will enable the necessary channels to be promptly constructed when required.

Causes of small extent of irrigation.

The causes which have operated against the spread of irrigation have been under discussion; and, so far as this is due to the ignorance of the ryots or villagers as to the terms and conditions on which water will be supplied, or to the absence of facilities for enabling ryots to make known their wishes and get them promptly attended to, the necessary improvements have been considered, and will probably soon be carried out. The anticipation, that water would be eagerly utilized as soon as available, has certainly not been fulfilled, and

such difficulties as those alluded to would not have had much effect had any such desire been widely diffused, but the conservative tendencies of an agricultural population were perhaps not sufficiently taken into account; and where people are doubtful of the advantage of changing their mode of cultivation, comparatively small matters become of importance. This fact has now been recognized.

Collections on account of irrigation and town water-supply.

The returns received from the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah show the following results :—

	Kurnool.			Cuddapah.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Total collections on account of irrigation and Kurnool Town Water-supply up to 31st March 1872 ..	60,838	6	9	..	..	..
Collections for the year 1872-73 ..	25,851	2	6	10,824	6	2
Total ..	86,689	9	3	10,824	6	2

The miscellaneous collections up to the 31st March 1872 amounted to Rupees 1,017-2-10, and those of the year to Rupees 747-2-1.

Areas irrigated and adjusted demand.

The areas supplied with water and the adjusted demand on this account in the Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts for 1872-73 are shown below :—

Kurnool.

	Acres.	RS.	A.	P.
For rice lands, 1st crop	4551·07	23,097	5	4
For do. 2nd do.	399·69	2,296	0	7
For sugar-cane	8·07	48	6	9
For occasional supply (floodings) ..	674·14	848	13	4
For lands cultivated out of those made over to the Company	1576·65	1,499	3	1
For town supply	..	4,000	0	0
For irrigation by leakage from canal ..	300·71	913	6	1
Total ..	7510·33	32,703	3	2

Cuddapah.

For rice lands, 1st crop	2140·34	*13,317	4	2
For occasional supply (floodings) ..	1316·50	3,897	2	3
For rice lands irrigated by both Government and canal water	15·77	36	15	7
For land cultivated out of those made over to the Company	45·72	62	0	2
Total ..	3518·33	17,313	6	2

The irrigation in Kurnool, therefore, was acres 7,510½ and the water rates Rupees 28,703,† being, on the average, Rupees 3·82 per acre. Similarly in Cuddapah the area irrigated was acres 3,518½ and the canal revenue Rupees

* Includes double charge on lands irrigated without application for water.

† Exclusive of receipts from town water-supply.

17,313, giving an average of Rupees 4·92 per acre. The normal rate for ordinary irrigation, or in other words for a single crop of rice, is Rupees 6 an acre. The difference between the average rate in the two districts appears to be due to the same lands being flooded several times in Cuddapah, and for this description of irrigation a charge of one rupee per acre for each effective flooding is made.

Expenditure on maintenance, compared with area of irrigation and revenue.

The total expenditure on maintenance, or that debited to revenue, was Rupees 2,11,969, and was made up of the following items :—

	RS.
Share of General Management..	31,372
Conservancy Establishment	1,55,015
Outlay on Work..	15,503
Compensation and Remission	10,079

and the total area of cultivation connected with the canal being 11,029 acres, the cost per acre was Rupees 19. Also the total revenue being Rupees 50,017, the revenue charges were on this 423·8 per cent.

Comparison of cultivation and revenue.

The area of cultivation, which includes a small extent of land in the possession of the Company and cultivated without irrigation, and the total revenue of 1871-72 and 1872-73 respectively are shown below :—

	Areas.	Revenue.		
	Acres.	RS.	A.	P.
1871-72	8,489	33,510	0	0
1872-73	11,029	50,017	0	0

Drafts by the Agent.

Up to the close of 1871-72 the sums drawn from the Government Treasury in India by the Company amounted to Rupees 92,29,849-12-4, and, as there were no drawings during 1872-73, this sum represents the amount drawn up to the end of this year also. Of the £600,000 raised on loan in England, Rupees 53,38,498-5-1 have been remitted to the Agent in India.

Extent of land made over to the Company.

The extent of land made over to the Company's Chief Engineer by the Revenue authorities during the year, and the total extent transferred up to date, together with the amount of compensation paid, are shown below :—

Land transferred during the year.		Total transferred up to date.		Total Compensation paid.			
	Acres.		Acres.		RS.	A.	P.
Under Class A...	368·37	Under Class A...	14270·96	Compensation.	93,660	7	7
Do. B ..	10·61	Do. B...	3548·50	Deduct amount realized by sale of trees, &c.	2,956	11	5
Do. C...	...	Do. C...	165·49				
Do. D...	5·58	Do. D...	71·65				
		Total ...	*18056·60	Net amount paid	90,703	12	2

Compensation, it must be observed, was only granted for 7348·45 acres, while, for the rest of the land taken up, other lands were granted in exchange.

* Out of this area 297·36 acres were re-transferred to Government.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(*a.*)—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The annexed table shows the estimated and actual Imperial revenue and expenditure during the year under review, the figures being subject to a slight modification when the Accountant-General's books are finally closed.

Receipts.

Heads of Receipts.	Estimated Income.	Approximate Actual Income.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I.—Land Revenue	4,53,20,000	4,69,34,764	16,14,764	...
II.—Tributes and Contributions ...	34,66,000	34,66,430	430	...
III.—Forest	4,50,000	4,19,782	...	30,218
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	57,00,000	61,68,439	4,68,439	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	6,80,000	6,47,593	...	32,407
VI.—Customs	31,00,000	29,79,060	...	1,20,940
VII.—Salt	1,30,00,000	1,28,08,454	...	1,91,546
IX.—Stamps	40,00,000	42,65,906	2,65,906	...
X.—Mint	...	165	165	...
XIII.—Law and Justice	9,54,000	5,56,158	...	3,97,842
XIV.—Marine	63,000	49,495	...	13,505
XV.—Interest	2,30,000	2,09,080	...	20,920
XVI.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	21,61,500	13,14,299	...	8,47,201
XVII.—Miscellaneous	2,15,300	2,01,152	...	14,148
Public Works—Gain by Exchange...	...	384	384	...
Total ...	7,93,39,800	8,00,21,161	23,50,088	16,68,727
Military Department	16,25,000	17,33,759	1,08,759	....
Public Works do.	50,000	81,172	31,172	...
Postal do.	6,22,690	8,95,689	2,72,999	...
Telegraph do.	3,58,260	3,44,565	...	13,695
Total ...	26,55,950	30,55,185	4,12,930	13,695
Grand Total ...	8,19,95,750	8,30,76,346	27,63,018	16,82,422

Expenditure.

—	Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure.	Approximate Actual Expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
2	Interest on Service Funds, &c. ...	7,83,000	7,76,241	...	6,759
3	Refunds	2,70,000	2,51,985	...	18,015
4	Land Revenue...	42,68,933	42,36,267	...	32,666
5	Forest	3,81,000	4,31,890	50,890	...
6	Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,60,000	2,67,340	7,340	...
7	Assessed Taxes	35,000	22,055	...	12,945
8	Customs	1,64,667	1,44,931	...	19,736
9	Salt	15,00,000	14,29,306	...	70,694
11	Stamps	1,20,100	2,06,442	86,342	...
12	Mint	64,000	78,864	14,864	...
15	Administration	13,89,350	12,27,050	...	1,62,300
16	Minor Departments	1,55,900	2,64,279	1,08,379	...
17	Law and Justice	36,41,842	32,55,290	...	3,86,552
18	Marine	62,050	61,401	...	649
19	Ecclesiastical	3,98,800	4,01,550	2,750	...
20	Medical	3,08,000	2,86,412	...	21,588
21	Political	1,03,000	1,05,704	2,704	...
22	Allowances and Assignments ...	27,80,000	28,30,987	50,987	...
23	Superannuation, &c....	19,00,000	18,00,208	...	99,792
24	Miscellaneous	3,09,800	2,29,356	...	80,444
25	Allotment for Provincial Services...	79,74,658	79,74,658	...	...
26	Public Works—Loss by Exchange...	...	384	384	...
	Total ...	2,68,70,100	2,62,82,600	3,24,640	9,12,140
	Military Department	2,90,00,260	2,90,02,947	2,687	...
	Public Works do.	40,90,100	35,57,670	...	5,32,430
	Postal do.	7,27,040	7,46,364	19,324	...
	Telegraph do.	5,10,610	6,29,767	1,19,157	...
	Total ...	3,43,28,010	3,39,36,748	1,41,168	5,32,430
	Grand Total ...	6,11,98,110	6,02,19,348	4,65,808	4,44,570

The total Imperial revenue realized during the year 1872-73 was thus Rs. 8,30,76,346, while the total expenditure during the same period was Rupees 6,02,19,348. Compared with the actuals of 1871-72 the financial results of the year 1872-73 in the case of "Imperial Services" show a decrease of Rupees 4,36,535 in the receipts and of Rupees 19,68,805 in the charges.

—	1871-72.	1872-73.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts ...	8,04,57,696	8,00,21,161	4,36,535
Expenditure ...	2,02,76,747	1,83,07,942	19,68,805

The items of receipt under which the actuals of 1872-73 show improvement over the Budget Estimate of that year are Land Revenue, Excise on Spirits and Drugs, and Stamps. The increase under Land Revenue was due to the exceptionally favorable character of the season, while under Excise on Spirits and Drugs it was partly due to the vigorous collection of outstanding balances from the renters on the expiry of their leases in June 1872, and partly to the fact of some of the farms having realized higher prices on their re-sale in July. The estimate for 1872-73 under Stamps was based on the actuals of 1871-72.

Increase of Receipts over Budget Estimates.

	RS.
I.—Land Revenue ...	16,14,764
IV.—Excise on Spirits, &c.	4,68,439
IX.—Stamps	2,65,906

The items of receipt under which the actuals fall below the estimate are noted in the margin. Under Customs the decrease was attributable to a falling off both in the export and the import trade, and under Salt to the heavy rains in the Northern Districts and South Canara in June and July 1872. Under Law and Justice, Court Fees are shown as having returned less than the estimate, but this and the corresponding short charges resulted, as in the preceding year, from delay in introducing the new system of serving processes by a fixed establishment. The estimate under receipts in aid of superannuation was rather high.

Decrease of Receipts below Budget Estimate.

	RS.
III.—Forest	30,218
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	32,407
VI.—Customs	1,20,940
VII.—Salt...	1,91,546
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	3,97,842
XIV.—Marine	13,505
XV.—Interest	20,926
XVI.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	8,47,201
XVII.—Miscellaneous ...	14,148

The charges generally show a saving in the several budget grants, the chief heads of expenditure under which the original allotments were exceeded being those noted in the margin. The increase under Forest was in the item of "Conservancy and Working." The expenditure under Stamps varied with the receipts under the same head in the year under review; the charges were greater in consequence of a small increase having been made in the rate of discount allowed to stamp vendors. The charge under Mint was chiefly the deficiency in the value of copper straps which was found when the large stock which had for many years remained in the Mint vaults was recently cleared, and the value written off. Under Minor Departments

Increase of Actual Charges over the Budget Grants.

	RS.
5. Forest	50,890
11. Stamps	86,342
12. Mint	14,864
16. Minor Departments ...	1,08,379
22. Allowances, &c.	50,987

the charges on account of the census and public exhibitions and fairs turned out more than was originally anticipated, while no provision was made for the charges on account of emigration to the French and British colonies subsequently transferred to this head. The increase under Allowances and Assignments was caused by the accumulated arrears of pension due to the senior widow of the late Rajah of Tanjore having been paid in February 1873.

The principal items of charge under which the actuals fell below the estimate are noted in the margin. Under "Land Revenue," "Administration," and "Medical" the reduced expenditure was the result of savings from absence, &c., in the pay of the different establishments; under Assessed Taxes it was due to the general reduction of establishment in all the districts; and under Customs it was owing to the absence of the permanent (Sea Customs) Collector of Madras on leave to England. Under Salt the savings arose chiefly in the items of "storing salt" and "petty construction and repairs," and under Law and Justice the short charge was on account of Process Service Establishments already explained on the receipt side. The decrease under "Superannuations, &c.," was owing to only Rupees 1,68,479 having been brought to account against a provision of Rupees 2,77,200 for pensions of the Military Fund.

Decrease of Actual Charges below the Budget Grants.

	Rs.
4. Land Revenue	32,666
7. Assessed Taxes	12,945
8. Customs	19,736
9. Salt	70,694
15. Administration, &c. ...	1,62,300
17. Law and Justice ...	3,86,552
20. Medical	21,588
23. Superannuation, &c.... ...	99,792

LAND REVENUE.

Excluding Malabar and South Canara, the area of Ryotwari land cultivated was—

Unirrigated, Acres	14,129,124,	assessed at...		Rs.	1,53,06,610
Irrigated, do.	3,124,480	do.	...	„	1,66,43,720
Total, Acres...	17,253,604	do.	...	„	3,19,50,330

The area was thus acres 466,553, and the assessment Rupees 4,91,950 more than in 1871-72. The assessment in Malabar and South Canara was Rupees 30,57,010. The increase in the cultivated area was a natural result of the early and abundant rains. The only districts where there was any noticeable decrease were North Arcot (30,326 acres) and Trichinopoly (47,543 acres). In North Arcot the ground was cut up by floods. In Trichinopoly about two-thirds of the decrease was merely nominal. In Salem where the new settlement was introduced there was an increase in area of Acres 48,740, with a decrease in assessment of Rupees 31,372. The special causes at work were the increased areas shown by the survey, and exceptional relinquishments and acquisitions determined by changes in assessment. The decrease in assessment will be only temporary, for the new settlement must ultimately result in an increase.

The collections of Land Revenue increased by Rupees 25,31,638. The arrangement ordered by the Accountant-General for closing District Treasuries at the end of 1871-72 and at the end of 1872-73 virtually gave the year a fifty-third week just at the time when most payments are made. The estates of Ramnad (under attachment,) and Shevagunga paid up a large amount of arrears. In South Arcot, where ryotwary arrears had been allowed to accumulate to an unusual extent, vigorous measures for realizing the revenue promptly met with complete success. The seasons being more favorable, the demand was of course heavier than in 1871-72. The charges for collecting land revenue remained nearly the same.

	Rs.
1871-72 ...	4,44,03,120
1872-73 ...	4,69,34,764

Coercive Processes.

There were 88,180 defaulters, and Rupees 4,44,460 were realized by the sale of property attached. In 1871-72 there were only 77,575 defaulters, and there has been a steady increase during the last four years. The cause of this in a time of prosperity is difficult to understand, and the subject is receiving the careful attention of the Board of Revenue.

Sources of Imperial Revenue other than the Land.

Customs.

The revenue from sea customs decreased by Rupees 1,45,110. At Madras the market for cotton piece-goods and metals was depressed, and less indigo and rice were exported because the Home market was over-stocked. In Malabar the harvests were so unpropitious that grain had to be retained instead of exported, and the unfavorable season of 1871-72 had furnished less pepper than usual for the trade. In Godavery less rice was exported for France and England. In Vizagapatam the exports fell off. There was a large increase in South Canara, where more Goa salt and English spirits were imported.

Districts.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Total.	Miscellaneous Items.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	245	50,778	51,023	50	51,073
Vizagapatam	6,840	41,580	48,420	90	48,510
Godavery	9,797	44,593	54,390	454	54,841
Kistna	246	2,496	2,742	44	2,786
Nellore	...	...	...	17	17
Madras Sea Customs ...	13,05,370	3,10,211	16,15,581	9,127	16,24,708
South Arcot	4,581	71,303	75,884	75	75,959
Tanjore	97,174	4,09,764	5,06,938	538	5,07,476
Madura	10,092	13,310	23,402	378	23,780
Tinnevelly	1,04,726	23,845	1,28,571	462	1,29,033
South Canara	69,206	43,817	1,13,023	1,394	1,14,417
Malabar	67,966	78,494	1,46,460	3,876	1,50,336
Total ...	16,76,243	10,90,191	27,66,434	16,505	27,82,939

The value of imported merchandise increased by 4·9 per cent., and that of exported merchandise decreased by 9·8 per cent. Thus exports of merchandise exceeded imports by Rupees 26,392,550. Imports of treasure.

exceeded exports by Rupees 49,49,870. The annexed table shows the duty collected for a period of eleven years :—

Years.	Duty on Imports.	Duty on Exports.	Duty on Re-exports.	Gross Duty.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1861-62	13,58,719	7,12,211	260	20,71,190
1862-63	10,91,820	6,79,052	206	17,71,078
1863-64	12,75,208	7,19,579	126	19,94,913
1864-65	11,17,875	6,67,464	88	17,85,427
1865-66	12,19,300	7,00,548	660	19,20,508
1866-67	12,77,505	5,23,008	79	18,00,592
1867-68	14,78,349	8,59,953	26	23,38,323
1868-69	15,87,846	9,97,564	1,010	25,86,424
1869-70	16,60,771	9,03,985	322	25,65,073
1870-71	17,92,481	10,24,902	11,985	28,29,363
1871-72	16,28,068	12,83,329	3,294	29,14,691
1872-73	16,76,243	10,90,191	...	27,66,434

Land Customs.

The receipts from land customs amounted to Rupees 1,96,117, showing a decrease of Rupees 8,116, and the charges to Rupees 14,267, being an increase of Rupees 2,281.

The detailed figures under customs, and in the Appendices generally, having been taken from returns submitted by the Board of Revenue, it will be observed that there is a slight difference between the totals and the amounts shown in the general statement. This will be adjusted as explained in the opening paragraph of this section.

Bullion.

Both the imports and the exports of bullion increased. The former exceeded the latter by Rupees 49,49,870. Government imported Rupees 3,60,000 and exported Rupees 35,30,000. Particulars for sixteen years will be found in Appendix.

Salt.

The sales for home consumption increased by 1,902 tons, and those for inland consumption decreased by 7,050 tons. In South Canara trade was dull, and it is feared that Government salt was displaced by earth salt illicitly manufactured. In Ganjam the stock was low, and cholera kept traders away. The largest falling off occurred in these districts. The total quantity of salt sold for home and inland consumption and for exportation was 249,993 tons, or 8,876 tons less than in 1871-72.

Quantity of Salt sold for	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.
Home consumption	3,422,570	3,381,936	3,347,045	3,361,508	3,413,289
Inland do.	3,283,290	3,003,992	3,102,693	3,277,447	3,085,524
Total ...	6,705,860	6,385,928	6,449,738	6,638,955	6,498,813
Exportation ...	219,972	472,180	355,520	408,052	306,558
Grand Total ...	6,925,832	6,858,108	6,805,258	7,047,007	6,805,371
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Government price for salt per Indian Maund	1 11 0	1 11 0 / 2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0

The revenue amounted to Rupees 128,08,454, or Rupees 2,69,954 less than in 1871-72.

—	Manufactured.	Imported.	Total
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
1867-68 ...	222,419	24,940	247,359
1868-69 ...	189,488	32,389	221,877
1869-70 ...	268,737	31,238	299,975
1870-71 ...	171,778	28,907	200,685
1871-72 ...	251,788	30,058	281,846
1872-73 ...	188,111	36,530	224,641

The manufacture was impeded by the rains. The average outturn of the last five years (which included one very unfavorable year) was 220,842 tons, but in 1872-73 it was only 188,111 tons.

Statement showing Salt Balance on 1st April 1873.

	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.
Quantity in store on 1st April 1872 ...	6,961,261	
Manufactured and imported in 1872-73 ...	6,125,054	
		13,086,315
Sold in 1872-73	6,868,596	
Wastage written off in 1872-73	228,306	
		7,096,902
Balance on hand on 1st April 1873 ...	... ...	5,989,413
	or Tons ...	220,019

A scientific officer, who has been appointed to examine the methods of manufacture, has inspected the factories in eight districts, and submitted a report pointing out many improvements, some of which have been already adopted. No final conclusion has been formed as to the introduction of the Excise Act into Malabar and South Canara.

Abkari Revenue, or Revenue realized from Spirits, Toddy, and Beer.

The abkari revenue increased by Rupees 4,59,515. The new three years' leases of the Abkari monopoly were sold by public auction during 1872-73, and there was a general increase of rents. The experiment of leasing the monopoly to a competent distiller on his agreeing to pay a certain excise duty per gallon issued from his distillery instead of a lump sum per annum, which had been tried during the previous three years in Ganjam, was repeated in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Chingleput, North Arcot, and South Arcot. It is too early yet to estimate the financial result, but the spirit supplied from these distilleries is no doubt better than what was sold to the people before. The manufacture of beer seemed to be on the increase and to need regulation, and Government decided to charge an excise duty on it of one anna a gallon, and to prohibit its being manufactured so as to contain more than eight per cent. of alcohol and so interfere with the abkari. Breweries have been established at Ootacamund and Bellary. The excise at Ootacamund amounted to Rupees 3,183, and in Bellary to Rupees 2,099. More money was paid for Columbo arrack consumed in the town of Madras, where the monopoly is managed directly by Government, and the charges increased by Rupees 96,331.

Stamps.

The revenue from stamps increased by Rupees 2,75,658 without any special cause being at work.

The charges also increased by Rupees 48,488. A portion of the increase (about Rupees 8,770) is due to the increased sales of General and Court Fee Stamps during 1872-73, but the greater part of it (Rupees 39,718) is the result of the enhancement of the rates of discount by rules prescribed by the Government of India.

General Stamp Office.

The receipts in the Private Goods Department of the General Stamp Office amounted in 1872-73 to Rupees 2,38,898 against Rupees 2,21,843 in the previous year, and comprise the following items :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Amount realized for impressing Non-Judicial Stamps on documents presented by private parties	81,416	12	0
Amount realized for affixing Special Adhesive Stamps to documents presented by private parties	26,205	10	0
Amount realized for impressing Court Fees Stamps on documents presented by private parties	1,26,535	15	0
Amount realized by sale of Court Fees Adhesive Stamps	4,740	0	0
Total ...	2,38,898	5	0

The increase over the preceding year occurred in the stamps impressed for Court Fees purposes. On three letters of administration, granted by the High Court during the year, the sum of Rupees 36,575 was realized. The sale of the higher denominations of the Court Fees Adhesive Stamps by an ex-officio vendor in the Stamp Office was another cause of the increase.

The receipts and issues of the several descriptions of stamps during the year are shown below :—

—	Receipts.			Issues.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Court Fees Stamps (impressed)	10,26,217	10	0	10,23,610	2	0
Do. (adhesive)	70,62,454	15	0	15,25,938	15	0
Non-Judicial Stamps (impressed)	11,44,141	6	0	11,12,269	13	0
Do. (adhesive)	23,191	5	0	77,103	6	0
Postage, Service Postage, and Telegraph Stamps...	26,44,457	2	5	12,90,441	8	10
Total ...	119,00,462	6	5	50,29,363	12	10

In consequence of the receipt of the new adhesive labels for Court Fee purposes, a large quantity of the make-shift stamps previously issued for use was withdrawn from the districts, and all Court Fees are now paid either by the usual red and black impressed, or by the new adhesive stamps.

As there is a large quantity of the former still in hand, it will be some time before the latter come into exclusive use, but no new Judicial impressed stamps are manufactured. The department is thus in a transitional state so far as the stamps used are concerned. The Non-Judicial or blue and black stamps, which are now in use for the purposes of the General Stamp Act, are also to give place before long to impressed stamps of English manufacture, which, according to the latest advices, may be expected to arrive about the end of the present calendar year.

Income Tax.

The revenue for the year was Rupees 6,47,593, and the expenditure Rupees 22,055. The exemption of incomes between Rupees 750 and Rupees 1,000 reduced the receipts by Rupees 3,77,953 and enabled the charges to be reduced by Rupees 9,755.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cash Balances.

The actual cash balance on the 31st March 1873 was Rupees 3,25,77,426, the total amount remitted to other Presidencies during the year being Rupees 2,33,63,564, exclusive of copper and uncurrent silver coins to the value of Rupees 1,06,210 remitted to Calcutta, Bombay, and Coorg.

	Uncurrent Silver.	Copper.
Calcutta...	26,094	...
Bombay ...	38,116	...
Coorg		42,000

Comparison of the Cash Balances for the last five years.

The opening and closing balances of the last five official years in the several treasuries were as follow :—

Years.	Cash Balance at the beginning of the year.	Cash Balance at the close of the year.
	RS.	RS.
1868-69	2,53,21,400	2,22,31,500
1869-70	2,22,31,500	2,45,75,300
1870-71	2,45,75,300	2,90,96,000
1871-72	2,90,96,000	2,94,40,000
1872-73	2,94,40,000	3,25,77,400

Demand for small silver coins in the Mofussil.

The demand in the provinces for small silver coins was, during the year under review, larger than in the previous one, the value of small silver issued in 1872-73 being Rupees 5,74,000, or Rupees 72,000 in excess of the issues in 1871-72. A supply of small silver coins to the value of rupees three lakhs was received from Calcutta. Small purchases of silver bullion were effected from time to time by the Chemical Examiner, in charge of the Assay Department, and the amount, viz., Rupees 1,14,017-9-8, was shipped to the Mint Master, Calcutta, for the purpose of re-assay. As usual there was little or no demand for copper with the exception of $\frac{1}{8}$th and $\frac{1}{16}$th anna pieces, the treasuries being still greatly over-stocked. The total copper balance in the Presidency on the 31st March last was Rupees 13,93,017 against Rupees 13,21,706, the balance

of the previous year. The total sum drawn away from treasuries in the mofussil during the year by supply-bills was Rupees 67,23,012, upon which a premium of Rupees 4,479-3-2 was realized. During the year under report the branches of the Bank of Madras at Madura, Trichinopoly, and Masulipatam having been abolished, the treasury work conducted by them was re-transferred to the respective Collectors at those stations. The total Government cash balance in the hands of the Madras Bank and its branches on the 1st April 1873 amounted to the sum noted in the margin.

	Rs.
Madras Bank ...	73,29,551
Calicut	6,39,158
Bellary	12,09,955
Cocanada	5,22,035
Ootacamund ...	2,13,550
Tuticorin	3,20,403
Cochin	1,69,202
Negapatam	11,91,152
Berhampore... ...	8,37,789
Guntoor	5,75,071
Mangalore	9,78,181
Total ...	1,39,86,047

Paper Currency.

Notes in Circulation.

The circulation of Notes during the past year, as compared with the one previous, is shown in the following statement:—

Last Day of the Month of	Notes in Circulation.			
	Madras.		Calicut.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April	97,11,020	89,22,280	11,94,250	19,63,450
May	1,29,11,590	93,74,810	13,85,910	22,90,090
June	1,22,08,270	1,03,10,450	15,22,100	21,49,280
July	1,17,34,160	1,04,09,035	14,72,060	21,01,490
August	1,21,29,760	1,05,18,485	14,47,930	20,20,995
September	1,17,00,470	1,07,44,705	11,96,280	19,98,985
October	1,14,32,490	1,08,16,510	13,73,930	21,57,090
November	1,13,31,830	1,07,37,580	15,35,410	21,99,305
December	1,07,02,220	1,12,44,730	13,77,180	20,06,465
January	1,04,97,530	1,07,52,980	13,03,540	18,82,620
February	1,05,19,820	1,09,69,410	14,76,060	18,29,410
March	87,11,180	1,10,62,440	16,55,640	18,89,025

Last day of the Month of	Notes in Circulation.—(*Continued*).					
	Trichinopoly.		Cocanada.		Total.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April	12,83,310	5,34,190	4,16,190	3,89,620	1,26,04,770	1,18,09,540
May...	13,03,070	6,26,130	3,82,340	5,34,400	1,59,82,910	1,28,25,430
June	13,29,280	7,17,740	2,95,530	5,76,850	1,53,55,180	1,37,48,300
July	8,85,530	7,89,505	3,44,990	5,96,940	1,44,36,740	1,38,96,970
August	6,75,380	8,60,545	3,92,900	6,86,070	1,46,45,970	1,40,86,095
September	6,16,530	7,67,760	3,57,680	6,83,335	1,38,70,960	1,41,94,785
October	6,02,540	8,23,535	3,94,370	5,62,690	1,38,03,330	1,43,59,825
November	5,78,850	...	4,10,660	4,35,105	1,38,56,750	1,33,71,990
December	6,69,150	...	3,25,370	5,20,800	1,30,73,920	1,37,71,995
January	8,05,830	...	3,79,010	5,24,780	1,29,85,910	1,31,60,380
February	8,80,160	...	3,67,110	5,37,565	1,32,43,150	1,33,36,385
March	7,21,130	...	3,76,720	6,17,575	1,14,64,670	1,35,69,040

It will be seen that in the Madras Circle there was but a slight increase, and that only towards the close of the year, whilst in Calicut and Cocanada the increase was considerable and extended throughout the year. Under Notification of the Government of India, dated 10th October 1872, the Currency Office at Trichinopoly was closed on the 31st idem, because the circulation of Notes in that circle showed no signs of advance, and the circle did not work satisfactorily. The head-quarters of the Northern Circle were transferred from Vizagapatam to Cocanada on the 18th September 1872 under Notification of the 23rd August last, as the latter station, being the chief centre of trade in the Northern Circars, was considered better adapted to develop the working of the department.

Operations of the Exchange Department.

The operations of the Exchange Department during the year were greater than in the previous year, as appears from the following statement, which shows the receipt and issue of Notes and Cash :—

—	1871-72.	1872-73.
	RS.	RS.
Notes issued in exchange for Cash or other Notes	4,10,61,010	4,48,41,500
Cash issued in exchange for Notes	26,13,320	39,79,830
Notes received for Cash or other Notes	4,33,41,990	4,42,71,920
Cash received for Notes issued	3,32,340	45,49,410

Receipt and Issue of Notes by each Circle Office.

The number of Notes of each circle received and issued in exchange for Cash or other Notes during the past year, as compared with 1871-72, is shown in the following statement :—

—	NOTES RECEIVED.				NOTES ISSUED.			
	1871-72.		1872-73.		1871-72.		1872-73.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Madras	288,958	4,89,49,250	325,870	4,28,59,390	301,473	4,88,46,640	370,277	4,43,87,115
Calicut	40,241	31,73,460	56,105	42,26,925	45,734	37,44,090	67,451	44,60,310
Trichinopoly ...	18,742	16,51,880	3,630	7,64,110	11,932	11,72,810	*8,301	*8,66,515
Cocanada ...	11,108	8,68,910	13,150	10,07,160	11,150	8,41,900	17,697	12,48,015
Total ...	359,049	5,46,43,500	398,755	4,88,57,585	370,289	5,46,05,440	463,726	5,09,61,955

Receipt of Circle Notes at the Head Office, Madras.

The following statement exhibits the value of Notes of other circles received at the Madras Office during the year. Instructions towards the end of the year not to cash Notes of the Bombay Circle limited the receipt of Foreign Circle Notes :—

* Seven months only.

—	1871-72.	1872-73.
	RS.	RS.
Calicut	24,38,480	28,19,705
Trichinopoly	7,92,220	4,62,035
Vizagapatam	2,24,130	3,05,130
Cocanada...	...	67,080
Calcutta	68,230	28,275
Allahabad	5,710	3,375
Lahore	5,390	9,090
Bombay	69,64,080	1,33,965
Nagpore	20,240	2,095
Kurrachee	14,270	1,170
Akola	4,630	800
Total ...	1,05,37,380	38,32,220

Currency Notes stopped.

At the beginning of the year there were 520 stopped Notes of a value of Rupees 28,110. During the year 244 whole Notes for Rupees 36,810 and 170 half Notes for Rupees 10,125 were stopped, and twenty-three mismatched Notes for Rupees 965 were received in the course of business. Of the mismatched Notes thirteen for Rupees 585 were paid by adjustment of the other halves and eight for Rupees 220 on indemnity bond. Four lost Notes for Rupees 140 and 123 lost half Notes for Rupees 5,380 were also cashed on indemnity bond. The value of whole Notes lost during the year was twice as large as in the previous year.

Currency Notes cancelled.

The number and value of Notes withdrawn from circulation and cancelled, as compared with those in the preceding year, is shown in the following statement:—

—	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		RS.		RS.
Madras...	181,757	2,17,69,470	178,037	1,64,37,935
Calicut	34,807	26,73,050	41,224	27,05,090
Trichinopoly	13,879	12,48,490	4,752	4,67,455
Cocanada	5,859	3,81,810	11,752	7,78,360
Total ...	236,302	2,60,72,820	235,765	2,03,88,840

From the above it will be seen that the cancellation of Madras Notes during the year was less by 3,720 pieces, value Rupees 53,31,535, than that of the previous year, but in Calicut and Cocanada it was greater.

Government Securities.

The investments in Government securities at the end of the year stood at Rupees 20,28,580-10-6 as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Madras Circle	18,28,462	14	0
Calicut do.	1,00,058	14	3
Cocanada do.	1,00,058	14	3
Total ...	20,28,580	10	6

The Trichinopoly Circle having been abolished, the securities held on its account, amounting to Rupees 1,00,058-14-3, were, under orders from the Head Commissioner, added to those held on account of the Madras Circle, thus raising it from Rupees 17,28,403-15-9 to Rupees 18,28,462-14-0. The outstanding Notes of the Trichinopoly Circle and its coin reserve were also added to those of the Madras Circle.

Currency Agencies.

The establishment, experimentally, of currency agencies at the following stations was sanctioned by the Government of India in January 1872:—

Cuddapah	...	In Madras Circle.
Bellary	...	
Bangalore	...	
Negapatam	...	In Trichinopoly Circle.
Tuticorin	...	
Ootacamund	...	In Calicut Circle.
Manantoddy	...	
Cocanada	...	In Vizagapatam Circle.

Agencies were opened at only one station in each circle, viz., Bangalore, Ootacamund, and Negapatam, and were closed under orders from the Head Commissioner, after an experience of some months, for the following reasons.

The agency at Bangalore was opened on the 24th April 1872 with a stock of Notes to the value of Rupees one lakh. By the following month all these Notes were converted into silver, and there was not the smallest demand for cash in exchange for Notes. It was kept open, however, for about one year, and closed on the 1st April 1873.

The agency at Ootacamund was opened in May 1872 with a stock of Notes to the value of Rupees one lakh. There was no demand at that station for agency Notes, but only for cash in exchange for Foreign Circle Notes. It was closed in November 1872.

The agency at Negapatam was opened on the 1st May 1872 with a stock of Notes to the value of Rupees one lakh, and it was closed on the abolition of the Sub-circle Office at Trichinopoly on the 31st October 1872.

On the abolition of the Currency Office at Trichinopoly an agency was established at that place on the 1st November 1872 with a stock of Notes to the value of Rupees one lakh, and silver for one and a half lakhs. For the first month it worked pretty well, but subsequently only one transaction on the 24th February 1872 constituted the whole business done there. The demand at this station was exclusively for Notes in exchange for silver. The agency was closed on the 1st April 1873.

The only agency now in existence is that at Vizagapatam, opened in September 1872 on the removal of the Sub-circle Office to Cocanada. It commenced business with Notes for rupees two and a half lakhs and silver for one lakh; but even at this place there appears to have been no transactions since 20th March last, so that this agency will probably have to be closed shortly.

Issuing and cashing of Currency Notes by Government Treasuries in the interior.

There has been a most marked progress in the issuing and cashing of Notes at treasuries in the provinces during the year. The statement below shows that the total receipt of Notes was Rupees 51,95,110, and the issue Rupees 42,64,595 in excess of the preceding year:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.
Notes received by all Government Treasuries in exchange for silver	77,81,250	84,54,020
Notes received in payment of claims	97,55,070	1,42,77,410
Total ...	1,75,36,320	2,27,31,430
Notes issued in exchange for silver	1,01,52,850	1,06,49,605
Notes issued in payment of claims	68,37,840	1,06,55,680
Total ...	1,70,40,690	2,13,05,285

Forged Notes.

In June 1872, 18 forged Notes (of the Madras Circle) for Rupees 1,000 each were presented at this office for encashment by servants of certain sowcars in this city. The non-genuineness of these Notes was immediately detected, and the presenters were handed over to the Police. The Notes were lithographed in bi-color on paper of a flimsy nature; the impression from the stone of the black ink portion was blurred, the figures of the numbering were unevenly stamped, but the substitute for watermark showed clear lines.

The Mint Master at Calcutta, to whom three of the forged Notes were sent for examination, gave his opinion in the following words:—

"1*st*.—That the watermark has been made by an impression from a metal plate; all the Notes sent to me are from one plate.

"2*nd*.—That the Note has been forged by tracing from an original Note and thereby transferring the tracing to stone, and from the stone lithographing the forged Notes.

"3*rd*.—That the Notes are all off one stone, and are evidently the work of a very ordinary native lithographer."

This is the first occasion that has come to light on which an imitation of the new form of Notes has been attempted.

The Notes were traced to Benares, in which place alone they were uttered by a native of this Presidency who called himself Vencatachellum Iyah, but who was in reality Jugganatha Puntooloo, a member of the Anna Puntooloo family in the Chicacole Taluq of the Ganjam District. He and his accomplice, who passed as Streenevassa Iyah, but who was his brother Duchnamoorty, were eventually apprehended at Negapatam; but, while being taken to the sacred hill of Triputty in the district of North Arcot, where the former had promised to disclose particulars connected with the forgery, they put an end to their lives by throwing themselves into the tank on the Triputty Hill.

The investigation into this forgery was entrusted to Captain Weldon, whose successful conduct of the case, detailed in his report to the Madras Government, dated 10th December 1872, led to two of the men connected

with the forgery being convicted and sentenced to transportation for life by the High Court, Madras.

The total number of the forged Notes that have been accounted for is reported by Captain Weldon to be 253, and he considers that this may fairly be taken as the number that was available for use.

Profit derived by Government from Madras Currency Notes.

The following statement of receipts and disbursements shows that, after meeting all expenses, the profit to Government from Madras Currency Notes was Rupees 1,99,627-7-7 :—

Receipts.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Profit by interest on Government securities of the Madras and its Branch Circles ...	2,32,375	13	4			
Sale proceeds of old gunny bags, &c. ...	20	9	0			
				2,32,396	6	4

Disbursements.

Deputy Collectors in charge of Circle Offices.	3,200	0	0			
Establishment, including circles, but not including any part of the Assistant Accountant-General's pay	23,204	5	8			
Temporary establishment	949	5	7			
Contingencies, including circles	4,540	7	11			
Total Cash Payments ...	31,894	3	2			
Cost of three hand-stamps...	10	2	0			
Cost of one brass tola-weight and repairing a Chubb's padlock	7	10	9			
Cost of Note forms received from England, including freight	...	...	...			
Stationery	550	10	10			
Printing charges	306	4	0			
				32,768	14	9
Profit ...				1,99,627	7	7

Statement of Composition of Currency.

The following statement shows the composition per 100 of currency employed in business transactions in the Madras Presidency. For this statement returns were called for from the several banks and leading merchants, but the only returns furnished were those of the Bank of Madras and its branches, another bank, and one European firm in Madras, and a few in the Cocanada Circle.

No. of the Returns.	Receipts.			Payments.			Total Transactions.		
	Specie.	Currency Notes.	Bills, &c.	Specie.	Currency Notes.	Bills, &c.	Specie.	Currency Notes.	Bills, &c.
				Madras Banks.					
1 ...	18·99	37·68	43·38	15·26	29·26	55·48	17·13	33·44	49·43
2 ...	7·82	11·34	80·84	7·08	11·48	81·44	7·45	11·41	81·14
3 ...	43·47	2·98	53·55	34·20	3·43	62·37	38·84	3·20	57·96
4 ...	86·00	1·00	13·00	58·00	2·00	40·00	72·00	1·50	26·50
5 ...	48·73	1·76	49·51	42·75	1·04	56·21	45·74	1·40	52·86
6 ...	59·11	13·23	27·66	60·61	12·27	27·12	59·86	12·75	27·39
7 ...	39·83	13·39	46·78	44·54	2·53	52·93	42·19	7·96	49·85
Average..	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·46	10·24	49·30
				Madras Merchants.					
1 ...	5·08	24·82	70·10	4·15	18·84	77·01	4·62	21·83	73·55
				Calicut Banks.					
1 ...	41·56	5·93	52·51	37·06	6·41	56·53	39·31	6·17	54·52
2 ...	4·51	3·74	91·75	4·27	5·52	90·21	4·39	4·63	90·98
3 ...	78·00	10·00	12·00	80·00	10·00	10·00	79·00	10·00	11·00
4 ...	94·00	1·00	5·00	99·00	1·00	...	96·50	1·00	2·50
5 ...	32·27	4·67	63·06	29·60	4·67	65·73	30·94	4·67	64·39
Average..	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·03	5·29	44·68
				Cocanada Banks.					
1 ...	32·12	·25	67·63	39·00	·30	60·70	35·56	·28	64·16
2 ...	64·00	1·57	34·43	91·75	·24	8·01	77·87	·91	21·22
3 ...	84·51	13·41	2·08	66·07	·26	33·67	75·29	6·84	17·87
4 ...	34·20	·41	65·39	10·01	·30	89·69	22·11	·35	77·54
Average..	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·71	2·09	45·20
				Cocanada Merchants.					
1 ...	19·94	·81	79·25	1·00	...	...	59·97	·40	39·63
2 ...	68·50	...	31·50	41·25	...	58·75	54·88	...	45·12
3 ...	6·00	1·00	93·00	6·00	1·00	93·00	6·00	1·00	93·00
4 ...	40·84	5·62	53·54	58·95	...	41·05	49·89	2·81	47·30
Average..	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·69	1·05	56·26

Money Order Offices.

The number of offices in working order at the commencement of the year were 71; of these 10 were closed, viz., Juggiapettah, Devipatam, Adoni, Chetterpore, Caroor, Tirooppattur, Sirwell, Darapuram, Kundapurnda, and Oodamalpettah—the first owing to the difficulty in procuring funds to carry on the work, the second owing to the Treasury Officer, who is also Assistant Superintendent of Sea Customs, being ignorant of English; the others under instructions from the Comptroller-General.

Four new offices were opened—Devipatam, Villapuram, Conjeveram, and Ootacamund. The last of these was closed in November 1870, there being no one willing to undertake the duties for the sake of the commission. On the introduction, however, of the revised system in February last, the office was re-opened by the Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherries, but is

not working so well as formerly. The total number of agencies working on the 31st March 1873 was 65.

The following is a summary of the transactions of this Presidency for 1872-73, as compared with 1871-72 :—

Number of offices open				65	against	71	in 1871-72.			
Do. of orders issued				30,086	,,	27,621	in 1871-72.			
Amount of orders issued	Rs.	13,31,162	14	2	,,	13,65,671	6	0		
Average amount of orders issued	Rs.	44	3	11	,,	49	7	1		
Number of orders paid				38,940	,,	32,885				
Amount do. do.	Rs.	16,35,994	10	2	,,	14,01,178	12	0		
Average amount of orders paid	,,	42	0	2	,,	42	9	8		
Commission realized ..	,,	15,024	12	0	,,	15,133	14	0		
Second commission ..	,,	227	4	0	,,	203	3	0		
Commission paid to Agents	,,	2,143	14	6	,,	2,357	2	5		
Lapsed orders ..	,,	277	12	0	,,	507	9	0		
Charges	,,	8,481	8	7	,,	6,710	3	10		
Profit	,,	7,048	3	5	,,	8,121	2	4		

From this it appears that, while the number of orders issued during the year under report was in excess by 2,465 of those issued in the preceding year, the total amount was less by Rupees 34,508-7-10, and it may therefore be gathered that the object for which the Money Order System was primarily introduced, viz., the transmission of small sums, is becoming appreciated by the public. The number of orders paid was in excess of the numbers paid in the preceding year by 6,055, and the amount by Rupees 2,34,815-14-2. This is a large sum, nearly the whole of which, viz., Rupees 2,16,923-6-0, may be set down against payments on account of Berar. Of this upwards of Rupees 92,000 were paid by the Chief Office principally to Soukars, whose gumastahs and agents appear to carry on business in the Berars, and forward their receipts here. Upwards of Rupees 64,000 were paid at Masulipatam, it is believed, on account of rice exported to the Berars; nearly Rupees 16,000 at Tinnevelly; the balances by small increases at a number of smaller treasuries. The cause of this large increase can hardly be accounted for; but, from the transmission by Money Orders being preferred to that of the transmission by hoondies, it may be assumed that the exchange on the latter was heavier than the commission on Money Orders. The commission realized showed a decrease of Rupees 109-2-0, the amount of orders issued being less than the amount of those issued last year. The profit and loss account showed Rupees 7,048-3-5 as net profit, against Rupees 8,121-2-4 for last year.

The Overland Money Order System was only introduced in October. It appears to be working satisfactorily, and no complaints have been made regarding it.

ASSAY.

Silver Bullion.

The standard weight of silver bullion actually received, melted, and assayed by the department during the year was tolas 100,695. The seigniorage recovered on the above and credited to Government amounted to Rupees 2,541-9-0.

Establishment.

The cost of the establishment was Rupees 275. The contingent expenses, excluding all which were not debitable to assay proper, amounted to Rupees 34-1-0.

Copper Straps.

About 525,297½ lbs. of copper were delivered to merchants on the written orders of the Accountant-General, in whose department the value of the copper was paid, and copper straps stated to weigh 1,416,841 lbs. were shipped to Calcutta.

(*b*).—Revenue and Finance, other than Imperial.

Provincial Services.

The following table shows the income and expenditure under Provincial Services as shown in the Administration Report submitted by the Accountant-General. Detailed information will be found in the Chapters relating specially to Prisons, Registration, Police, &c. :—

Heads of Receipts.	Estimated Income.	Approximate Actual Income.	Increase.	Decrease.
Provincial Services.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II.—Jails	2,37,500	1,65,249	..	72,251
III.—Registration	3,20,000	3,26,724	6,724	..
IV.—Police	21,520	28,708	7,188	..
V.—Education	1,36,500	1,76,705	40,205	..
VI.—Medical	9,000	1,86,470	1,77,470	..
VII.—Printing	34,600	31,933	..	2,667
VIII.—Ecclesiastical.	1,300	1,495	195	..
IX.—Miscellaneous	72,200	89,196	16,996	..
X.—Public Works	74,550	60,801	..	13,749
Total ..	9,07,170	10,67,281	2,48,778	88,667

	Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure.	Approximate Actual Expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Provincial Services.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Refunds	1,200	19,686	18,486	..
2	Jails	9,30,000	8,49,806	..	80,194
3	Registration	2,36,180	2,32,890	..	3,290
4	Police	36,01,500	33,83,293	..	2,18,207
5	Education	9,27,360	8,89,258	..	38,102
6	Medical	5,21,870	6,55,221	1,33,351	..
7	Printing	2,59,780	2,39,952	..	19,828
8	Ecclesiastical	10,806	11,567	761	..
9	Marine	9,970	10,964	994	..
10	Office Rent, Municipal Rates and Taxes	68,910	65,972	..	2,938
11	Miscellaneous	4,01,925	5,49,951	1,48,026	..
12	Public Works	26,51,535	10,41,762	..	16,09,773
	Total ..	96,21,036	79,50,322	3,01,618	19,72,332

The apparent large decrease in the expenditure on Public Works is owing to the omission on the expenditure side only of a lump grant of Rupees 11,26,000 to Local Funds on account of Public Works.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS.

The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the Local Funds, raised under Act IV. of 1871 (Madras):—

			RS.
Balance on 31st March 1872			8,18,183
Receipts.			
I.—Allotments from General Revenue		15,05,768	
II.—Rates and Taxes		38,74,846	
III.—Fees in Schools and Training Institutions		9,519	
IV.—Contributions from the Funds of other Circles and Municipalities		17,303	
V.—Receipts of Unions and Endowed Foundations		1,03,193	
VI.—Miscellaneous Items		1,52,267	
			56,62,896
Total, including Balance			64,81,079
Charges.			
I.—Public Works—			
New Works. Communications	10,51,777		
New Works. Educational	9,505		
New Works. Sanitary and Miscellaneous	42,612		
		11,03,894	
Repairs. Communications	17,07,874		
Repairs. Educational	1,049		
Repairs. Sanitary and Miscellaneous	70,055		
		17,78,978	
Establishment & Miscellaneous	7,45,367		
Tools and Plant	25,829		
Contingencies	8,012		
		7,79,208	
Total			36,62,080
II.—Education			3,15,674
III.—Sanitation, Medical Services, and Public and Charitable Institutions			2,72,515
IV.—Miscellaneous			1,55,591
			44,05,860
Balance			20,75,219
Total			64,81,079

The balance rose from Rupees 8,18,180 to Rupees 20,75,220. This was partly because the machinery being new did not work smoothly, and partly because the fund being divided between thirty-five Circles and the fund belonging to each Circle into sub-funds (Road Fund, Union Fund, &c.,) and each Circle and sub-fund being strictly required to keep within its means, the surpluses must be large in the aggregate.

Special Funds.

The following table shows the Special Funds controlled by the Board of Revenue. All the public bungalows but one, which is exceptionally situated, were handed over to the Local Fund Boards:—

Special Funds.	Balance at beginning of the year.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Jungle Conservancy Fund ..	2,92,743	1,79,109	4,71,852	1,95,739	2,76,113
Nanul Grass Fund	11,268	12,634	23,902	7,320	16,582
Pound Fund	1,60,891	2,38,520	3,99,411	3,00,538	98,873
Surplus Pound Fund.. ..	24,873	1,49,019	1,73,892	1,60,520	13,372
Public Bungalow Fund ..	5,184	4,479	9,663	9,256	407
Endowment Fund	85,858	1,69,088	2,54,946	2,01,158	53,788
Village Service Fund ..	9,39,823	19,67,501	29,07,324	19,71,462	9,35,862
Cochrane and Sadras Canal Fund..	9,728	36,898	46,626	33,988	12,638
Canal and Ferry Fund ..	21,846	27,033	48,879	2,524	46,355
Irrigation Cess Fund.. ..	28,994	25,598	54,592	20,649	33,943
Total ..	15,81,208	28,09,879	43,91,087	29,03,154	14,87,933

MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

Madras Municipality.

The following table gives the revenue and expenditure of the Municipality of Madras for the year 1872-73 :—

Receipts.			Disbursements.		
Tax, Rates, and Cesses.					
		RS.			RS.
On lands and houses		2,42,120	Collection of taxes and cesses ..		35,048
Assessed taxes		1,08,281	Education		4,687
Licenses		16,945	Medical		64,216
Government contribution towards maintenance of roads ..		35,000	Minor establishments		13,393
			General management		17,019
		4,02,346	Conservancy		1,42,158
			Lighting		24,685
Miscellaneous Receipts.			Refunds of revenue		458
	RS.		Census		2,109
Tolls	49,021		People's Park		15,258
Rents	12,342		Miscellaneous		14,313
Sale of lands, houses, &c.	2,059				3,33,776
Fees and fines	12,299		Public Works		1,58,437
People's Park	9,785		Total of Ordinary Expenditure		4,92,213
Grazing and avenues ..	5,050		Water-supply Project		2,22,705
Sewage Farms	3,394				
Napier Park	624		*Debt Account.*		
Miscellaneous	20,821			RS.	
		1,15,395	Interest and Sinking Fund on Water Works Loan.	30,876	
Total of Ordinary Receipts ..		5,17,741	Deposits	64,491	
Debt Account.			Advances recoverable ..	43,593	
	RS.				1,38,960
Loans	2,25,000		Total of all Expenditure ..		8,53,878
Deposits	53,384		Closing Balance ..		9,547
Advances recoverable ..	45,192				
Miscellaneous	9,034				
		3,32,610			
Total of all Receipts ..		8,50,351			
Opening Balance ..		13,074			
Grand Total, including Balance		8,63,425	Grand Total, including Balance..		8,63,452

The gross receipts for 1872-73 fell below those for 1871-72 by Rupees 7,960, and the expenditure by Rupees 70,193.

Provincial Municipalities.

The following abstract shows the total revenue of the Provincial Municipalities of income and the expenditure on the principal objects of the Act. Details for each town will be found in the Appendix :—

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
Current Taxes, &c.					
		RS.			RS.
Rates on houses and lands ..		2,23,988	Public Works — New works ..		2,15,342
Tax on arts, &c.		1,60,392	Public Works — Repairs ..		1,37,474
Tolls		3,19,916	Public Works — Other items ..		42,508
Tax on animals and vehicles with springs		60,377			3,95,324
Registration of carts		20,597	Education		45,024
License fees		15,511	Hospitals and dispensaries ..		1,13,722
Fines		12,229	Vaccination		8,546
			Registration of births and deaths		9,739
		8,13,010	Conservancy		2,88,363
			Lighting		49,130
Arrear Taxes, &c.			Markets		3,639
	RS.		Choultries, &c.		9,096
Rates on houses, &c. ..	36,526		Miscellaneous		57,030
Tax on arts, &c. ..	21,043		Management, collection, &c. ..		1,08,120
Tolls	7,236		Advances		9,041
Other items	1,864		Refunds		6,629
		66,669			11,02,403
Allotments by Government ..		31,006	Balance		2,32,648
Miscellaneous receipts		1,51,925			
Recoveries		9,712			
Contributions from Local Funds		40,614			
		11,12,936			
Opening Balance		2,22,115			
		13,35,051			13,35,051

Leaving the opening balance out of consideration, the gross provincial municipal income amounted to Rupees 11,12,936, against Rupees 9,43,624 in 1871-72, which year, however, included only 11 months in the case of the provincial Municipalities. If a proportionate allowance be made for the remaining month, the income for the year under review still shows an increase of Rupees 83,528.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Births.—The registration of births in this Presidency was begun in the year 1870; and, although the machinery is still very far from being perfect, there has been a gradual advance in the numbers registered year after year, due of course, in some degree, to normal increase of population, but in a greater degree to more general compliance with the regulations which require that the village accountants shall transmit to their district superiors monthly accounts of births as well as deaths occurring in their respective villages.

Gradual improvement in registration.

The following table shows the number of births registered in each year since the introduction of the practice of birth-registration :—

1870	439,063
1871	517,109
1872	554,379

There was an increase in birth-registration during the past year of *fifteen per cent.* over the mean of the two former years. The results show a decided improvement in birth-registration; and, as the attention of district authorities has frequently been drawn to the observed defects in certain districts, there is reason to hope that the improvement towards greater accuracy will be progressive. That there is still ample need for improvement is evident from the fact that, with a population of nearly 31 millions, the total of births, in ordinarily healthy seasons, should not fall much short of *one million* yearly. In the past year a little beyond half a million were registered. The machinery of the village communities is admirably adapted for the collection of accurate statistical data, and all that is required is that it be brought into use, under intelligent direction and supervision. Greater difficulty, however, is anticipated in securing accurate registration in the tracts held on Zemindary tenure.

Birth-ratios of the several districts compared.

In the following table the several revenue districts are arranged in order of merit as regards their birth-registration. The ratios are in accordance with the ascertained population of the census of 1871 :—

Districts.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Districts.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Tanjore	28·01	Kurnool	19·15
North Arcot	23·83	South Canara	18·34
Chingleput	23·69	Kistna	17·29
Salem	23·60	Tinnevelly	26·84
Trichinopoly	22·27	Cuddapah	15·37
Madras	20·54	Nellore	15·31
Madura	20·23	Godavery	14·95
Bellary	20·23	South Arcot	13·71
Malabar	20·06	Coimbatore	13·55
Ganjam	19·87	Vizagapatam	11·95
Neilgherry Hills	19·21		

The districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, Madras (town), Cuddapah, Tinnevelly, Nellore, Kistna, South Arcot, and Coimbatore show but very indifferent results in birth-registration, and, indeed, all those districts in which the birth-ratio is below 20 per mille must be considered as furnishing but a small proportion of the actual births. From the first attempt at the registration of births, the Tanjore District has stood highest as regards the proportion of births to population; and, although the ascertained population of the 1871 census reduces the proportion somewhat, this district still heads the list. In many of the municipal towns a birth-ratio of from 30 to 40, or upwards, per 1,000 of population, is no uncommon occurrence, and there is nothing in the circumstances of such towns to induce us to suppose that similar birth-rates do not prevail in the rural tracts of the districts in which the towns are situated.

Birth-registration in municipal towns more accurate than in the districts generally.

The birth-registration in municipal towns is, on the whole, more accurate than the districts generally. The special machinery for registration in such towns was organized only in 1871, and the difficulties of ascertaining births are manifestly greater than in rural circles, where the smallest event cannot happen without the cognizance of one or more of the village officials. The machinery of the village community is inapplicable to the circumstances of a town population, and the several Municipalities have had to appoint special agents for the work of registration. In the city of Madras the special agency worked very badly last year, for while 14,018 deaths were registered, only 8,166 births were recorded. The municipal towns of the Madras Presidency in 1872, with a population of 1,571,247, reported 35,967 births, or in the ratio of 22·89 per mille of population. The following towns reported births *above* 30 per thousand of population in the order here given :—

Districts.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Districts.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Adoni	51·92	Dindigul	36·00
Ootacamund	47·53	Wallajahpett	35·52
Tuticorin	45·81	Cumbum	34·94
Cuddapah	42·68	Mayaveram	34·38
Kurnool	41·03	Cochin	33·81
Mannargoody	39·48	Negapatam	31·87
Palamcottah	38·61	Tanjore	31·82
Ellore	38·52	Calicut	30·99
Coonoor	37·88	Bimlipatam	30·42

From the data here afforded it is impossible to rest satisfied with the results already attained in regard to the other Municipalities and the districts generally. The special attention of the district officials has been called to the manifest defects.

Deaths.—There was an increase in the total number of deaths registered during the year, due, in some degree, to more efficient registration; for, with the exception of small-pox and fever, there was a great freedom from fatal epidemic diseases.

Deaths registered from 1866 to 1872.

The following table shows the results of the death registration in this Presidency from 1866, the year in which registration was introduced, notably a famine year and one of very heavy

mortality from cholera. Since that year there has been no bad epidemic of cholera prevailing generally over the whole Presidency, and the yearly fluctuations in the registered mortality have resulted mostly from variations in the yearly number of deaths from fevers, cholera, and small-pox :—

Years.	Total Deaths.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints	Other Causes.
1866	600,106	200,961	23,106	110,102	*	265,937
1867	372,026	33,205	27,907	112,511	*	198,433
1868	390,959	8,036	34,330	105,692	*	242,901
1869	451,981	21,034	17,448	132,346	*	280,153
1870	451,020	55,867	11,252	151,027	*	232,874
1871	444,371	17,656	20,823	192,469	38,928	174,495
1872	508,182	13,247	39,074	214,148	39,387	202,326

Of the 508,182 deaths registered in 1872, 13,247 were caused by cholera, 39,074 by small-pox, 214,148 by fevers, 39,387 by bowel complaints, 8,724 by accidents, 6,426 by injuries, and 187,176 by other (unspecified) causes.

Registration of deaths still imperfect.

The death-registration of the rural circles is still far from perfect. It is scarcely probable that a population of nearly 31,000,000 should have only half a million of deaths in a year, or in the proportion of one in sixty of the population. From what is known of the death-rates of certain municipal towns, it is absolutely certain that the general death-rate must be higher than these figures show. Taking a few municipal towns in different parts of the country as examples, it appears that the death-rate in Vizagapatam was 44·9 per mille, Cocanada 18·9 per mille, Madras 35·2 per mille, Trichinopoly 18·5 per mille, Tanjore 30·1 per mille, Palamcottah 29·8, Kurnool 51·7, Cuddapah 40·3, Vellore 22·1, Calicut 23·9, or a mean rate of 31·5 per mille for the ten towns. These rates are perhaps higher than what usually occur in rural districts. In the whole of the municipal towns (and in some of them registration is very far from accurate) the registered death-rate was 26 per mille ; and, assuming that the death-ratio of the whole Presidency had been the same, there should have been registered above 825,795 deaths instead of 508,182.

Deaths of young children imperfectly reported.

The registration of the deaths of young children was undoubtedly defective. The returns of the Registrar-General of England show that 41·1 per cent. of all the deaths registered occur in children under *five* years of age, but in this Presidency the proportion up to *six* years of age was only 29·9 in 1871 and 33·4 in 1872. The death of a very young child appears to be considered so unimportant a matter, that it is very often unreported, especially when the death occurs in an outlying hamlet, or amongst the servile tribes of the agricultural population.

EMIGRATION.

British Colonies.

There was a slight increase in emigration to the Mauritius, five vessels, carrying 1,554 emigrants, having left Madras for that colony. In the cyclone of the 2nd May 1872 at Madras the *Sir Robert Seppings*, bound for Mauritius with 271 emigrants, was wrecked, but no lives were lost, and a portion of the emigrants were despatched in another vessel. No emigration took place to Trinidad. An emigration agency for the colony of Jamaica was opened in June 1872. Coolies were collected from that time up to March 1873, but none were embarked as the contractor failed to provide a sufficient number of coolies for shipment at the proper time, and the Agent-General of Emigration for Jamaica at Calcutta was unable to procure steamer transport in February and March 1873. The depôt was closed again on the 31st March. In the emigrations which took place the due proportion of females to males was maintained, and as regards adults the numbers were 538 to 1,314, which is slightly more than the percentage required. The proportion of children was 197 females to 244 males. Five vessels from the Mauritius arrived at Madras with 1,069 return emigrants, sixteen deaths from various causes having occurred during the voyage. No vessels from Port Natal arrived at Madras with return emigrants during the past year. The average number of emigrants in the Mauritius Depôt during the year was 266, the average number of cases of sickness being $3\frac{1}{4}$. The total number of deaths was eleven. The amount collected for fees and licenses at Madras was Rupees 3,366, and the disbursements Rupees 3,292-4-11.

French Colonies.

No emigrants were shipped to any of the French colonies from Madras, but four ships left Pondicherry and Karikal for Cayenne, Martinique, Guadaloupe, and Réunion, with 187, 351, 516, and 258 emigrants, respectively, the total number 1,312, showing a decrease of 327 as compared with the year 1871-72, and of 947 compared with 1870-71. Four ships arrived at Pondicherry from Réunion during 1872-73 with 446 emigrants, of whom nine died on the voyage. Rupees 585 were collected on account of French emigrants, and Rupees 600 spent in Madras.

The Consular Agent at Karikal reported that the officer in charge of the French Emigration Agency there complains that the recruiting operations have been embarrassed by the action of the free emigration to the Straits Settlements. In forwarding to the Government of India a draft bill for the regulation of the latter, this Government have expressed their sense of the gravity of the existing evils, and the necessity of providing efficiently against their recurrence.

Ceylon.

Emigration to Ceylon continued to increase in Tinnevelly, but it was checked in Madura by the demand for labor created on the spot by the construction of a railway. Altogether 73,456 people went to Ceylon. An inquiry was held under the orders of the Government of India as to how the emigrants are treated on their way to Ceylon and after their arrival there. The result of the inquiry was satisfactory. During the year 14,000 emigrants returned from Ceylon to Tinnevelly. The number of emigrants to Rangoon amounted to 2,120.

No laborers were recruited under the Indian Labor Act V. of 1866.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The public health was seriously disturbed in a good many districts by the eruptive febrile disease—dengue. It appeared first at Cannanore in a party of the Royal Artillery who arrived from Bombay in the S.S. *Dalhousie*, and it was subsequently ascertained that some officers of the ship had suffered from dengue during the voyage. The first case took place on the 2nd January; and from the history of the subsequent progress of the disease at Cannanore and of its dissemination over the Presidency, there cannot be a doubt as to its being very communicable, and that all ages and both sexes are equally susceptible to an attack. From the returns of cases of dengue from the various stations, it appears that the disease was chiefly confined to sea-port towns and those on lines of railway; in other words, to those places most likely to be in frequent communication with centres where it was prevailing. Dengue invaded the town of Madras about the 8th February, spread rapidly, and prevailed very extensively amongst all classes till about the close of November 1872. The decline of the outbreak was contemporaneous with a very heavy fall of rain about the end of November. Considering the amount of fever, pain and general constitutional disturbance attending an attack, and the protracted and often dangerous sequelæ, the very small amount of mortality resulting from the epidemic was remarkable. The poorer classes, however, suffered a good deal, as an attack and the resulting debility generally incapacitated a man for work from 10 to 15 or 20 days. In some cases, too, all the members of a household were prostrated together, entailing considerable hardship, there being no one to attend to the sick or cook food. Dengue prevailed more or less within the year at Madras, Trichinopoly, Bangalore, Bellary, Madura, Cannanore, Vizagapatam, Berhampore, Bimlipatam, and various smaller stations. There was a remarkable immunity from cholera during 1872-73, but small-pox was unusually common in most districts. The other diseases most prevalent amongst the civil population during the year were malarious fever, stomach and bowel complaints, and rheumatism.

Cholera.

The entire Presidency was comparatively free from cholera. The only districts in which it appeared were the Northern Circars and Nellore, and in no case did the outbreaks prove extensive. The province of Mysore was also comparatively free from the disease, but there was a sharp outbreak in the town of Secunderabad in November and December. The disease, however, appeared to be gradually extending southwards, and the Madras Municipality took precautions to meet it. Supplies of cholera medicines were also kept ready at every police station. Out of a total of 13,247 deaths in the whole Presidency 10,066 occurred in the Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and the Godavery.

Small-pox.

Small-pox was unusually prevalent in most districts during the year. On the Western Coast it was epidemic, having first appeared near Cochin and thence travelled northwards. The outbreaks were rather severe at Cochin, Calicut, and Cannanore, and the disease is still prevailing in Calicut and various other places in Malabar. A few sporadic cases occurred on the Neilgherry plateau, but fortunately it

did not spread there. In the town of Madras it was very common during the last quarter of the official year. Strenuous efforts were made to extend vaccination wherever the disease was prevailing, but a vast body of the people still remain unprotected.

Malarious fever.

Malarious fever was rather prevalent all over the Presidency, although not so much so as in the previous year. In the Northern Division there was nothing like the severe outbreaks experienced in some recent years; in the Presidency Circle there was in most places more than the average number of cases, and a sharp epidemic broke out in the South Arcot District in the last quarter of the year. In the Ceded Districts, Kurnool appears to have suffered most, and in the Southern Districts the disease was not more prevalent than usual.

Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

General working.

Under the Towns Improvement and Local Funds Acts of 1871 such an impetus has been given to the opening of additional dispensaries that it has been found almost impossible to provide all the institutions with medical subordinates. This difficulty was duly anticipated, and means were taken to meet the increased demands, but at the present moment the Hospital Assistant grade is below the requirements, and municipalities do not accept of the better qualified officers of the Apothecary grade on the score of the extra expense. The following new dispensaries were opened, or proposed to be opened, during the past year:—Bezwada, Erode, Kodikanaul, Masulipatam (branch dispensary), Nangunery, Pennacondah, Palmanair, Srirungum, and Uttamapolyum. On the whole the work done by civil hospitals and dispensaries during the year was highly satisfactory, and there was the large increase of 63,336 in the numbers treated as compared with the results of 1871-72. The increase took place chiefly in the Northern, Southern, and Ceded Districts Circles. The actual figures for the two years were as follow:—

Years.	Number treated.
1871-72	363,843
1872-73	427,179
Increase in 1872-73 ...	63,336

Nothing could more clearly indicate that European medical treatment is now more in favor than it was in former years. It is also possible that the civil hospitals may have taken a higher place in popular favor since their maintenance was thrown on local funds, simply because they have to be paid for, and are, therefore, looked upon more in the light of *public* than *charitable* institutions. The relief afforded to the sick by civil hospitals is, however, but one portion of their beneficent work, as the inspection reports of Administrative Officers clearly show that in towns in which dispensaries exist sanitation progresses in a much more satisfactory manner than in places which have no such medical institutions. The annexed table shows the number of in and out patients treated, and the mortality amongst both these classes during 1872-73:—

Divisions.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.
Presidency	11,781	127,112	138,893	764	1,716	0·55
Northern	1,675	53,355	55,030	311	585	0·56
Southern	6,207	163,266	169,473	553	1,748	0·32
Ceded Districts...	1,656	47,955	49,611	124	616	0·24
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force... ...	265	3,519	3,784	40	57	1·05
Nagpore Force	279	10,109	10,388	81	173	0·77
Total ...	21,863	405,316	427,179	1,873	4,889	0·43
Total of 1871-72 ...			363,843			
Increase, 1872-73 ...			63,336			

**Lunatic Asylums.*

The insanes in the Madras and Vizagapatam institutions occupied their commodious new buildings during the period under review, and the new asylum at Calicut was opened early in the year.

Madras Asylum. The results in this institution were of a most favorable character, as will be seen from the following comparative statement :—

	In 1871-72.	In 1872-73.
Admissions	141	100
Total treated	265	297
Cured	32	54
Died	23	17
Percentage of cured to admissions ...	22·62	54
Percentage of deaths to average daily sick	13·06	8

Such an increase in recoveries and decrease in mortality in a single year clearly indicate that the more favorable influences under which the treatment of the insanes is now conducted in the new asylum are already beginning to bear good fruit. Efforts were made during the year to carry out various forms of industry, but this department, although receiving continuous attention, is still in a rudimentary state.

Vizagapatam Asylum. The results for the year in this asylum, as contrasted with those for 1871-72, are as follow :—

	In 1871-72.	In 1872-73.
Admissions	12	23
Total treated	36	50
Cured	3	9
Died	5	6
Percentage of cured to admissions ...	25	39·1
Percentage of deaths to average daily sick	20	19·3

There is room for further improvement, but the rise in the recovery rate and decline in the mortality are satisfactory, as they have hitherto been rather unfavorable in this institution.

Calicut Asylum.

The Calicut Asylum was opened on the 20th May 1872, and during the year admitted thirty patients, of whom two were discharged cured and one died, leaving twenty-seven under treatment at the close of the year.

Pupil Nurses.

The Nurse class was established in the year 1871. During the year 1872-73 seven women, after undergoing a course of training in nursing at the General Hospital and receiving instructions in midwifery at the Lying-in Hospital, received diplomas and passed out as trained nurses and midwives. Eight others completed the course at the General Hospital, and were attending the Lying-in Hospital at the close of the year. The rules now in force oblige all candidates for a nurse diploma to pass six months in the General Hospital or other hospital at Madras, and six months in learning midwifery. A second edition of the "Manual for Pupil Nurses" was produced, and the entire scheme seems to be of great use to the community at large in providing efficient nurses and midwives, and has also furnished a number of women with the means of acquiring a livelihood.

Jails.

Health of Prisoners.

Although there was a reduction in the amount of sickness, there was a marked increase in mortality amongst the jail population during the year 1872-73. The actual figures for the two past years are as follow:—

Years.	Percentage of Treated to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
1871-72	81·10	1·74
1872-73	68·36	2·42

No epidemic appeared in any of the jails during the past year, except in Her Majesty's Jail and the Penitentiary, Madras, and in the jails at Vellore and Cuddalore, all of which were invaded by dengue. During 1872-73, as will be seen from the following table, the unusual phenomenon occurred of the jail population enjoying better health than the Native Army:—

Years.	PRISONERS.			NATIVE ARMY.		
	PERCENTAGE OF			PERCENTAGE OF		
	Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.	Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
1871-73	81·10	1·74	2·15	63 41	0·83	1·32
1872-73	68·36	2·42	3·54	100·23	0·82	0·82

It will be observed that, while the ratio of treated to strength amongst prisoners during 1872-73 was 68·36, the percentage amongst Native Troops reached the high figure of 100·23. The increase of sickness amongst the latter was due to dengue and fever, to both of which they were, of course, much more exposed than the jail population. But, while the amount of sickness in the army was greater than that which obtained in jails, the mortality was fortunately considerably less, the percentage of deaths to strength in the two cases having been 0·82 and 2·42 respectively. The following table gives further particulars as to sickness and mortality amongst prisoners during 1871-72 and 1872-73 :—

Divisions.	Average Annual Strength	Average Daily Sick.	Treated.	Died.	Percentage of		
					Treated to Strength	Deaths to Strength	Deaths to Treated.
1871-72.							
Presidency	2,305	82	2,197	20	95·31	0·86	0·91
Northern	1,483	37	1,234	23	83·20	1·55	1·86
Southern	4,679	137	3,172	105	67·79	2·24	3·31
Ceded Districts ...	746	28	869	13	116·48	1·74	1·49
Total ...	9,213	284	7,472	161	81·10	1·74	2 15
1872-73.							
Presidency	2,446	73	2,128	29	86 99	1·18	1·36
Northern	1,539	52	1,220	72	79 27	4·67	5·90
Southern	4,527	117	2,372	105	52·39	2·31	4·42
Ceded Districts ...	693	17	573	17	82·68	2·45	2·96
Total ...	9,205	259	6,293	223	68·36	2·42	3·54

[Further details regarding the health of troops and prisoners will be found in the Chapters relating to Military matters and Prisons respectively.]

SANITATION.

Water-supply of town of Madras.

The town of Madras was supplied with water from the Red Hill reservoir during the year.

The distribution works were not completed by the end of the year, and the public fountains will hereafter need to be added to before the community will derive the full benefit of the new supply. Already fountains have been set up for public use, and numerous applications have been made to the Commissioners for house communications. The people of Madras have taken very kindly to the new supply, and such of the fountains as have been brought into use are much frequented by all classes of the people. At one time it was thought that caste-prejudices would prevent the people from using the pipe-water, but the recent census of the town has shown that the Brahmin inhabitants form but an insignificant section of the town population, not more than 29 per cent., of the Hindu population ; and, as this section of the community is the only one likely to object to draw water from sources common to others, the general usefulness of the scheme is but little affected.

The scheme of the Water-supply Committee of the Municipality involved the filling of a number of earthen and masonry ponds or tanks with the Red Hill water. These were the old reservoirs formerly filled by local drainage and rainfall; and it was proposed to clean them out and keep them full of water, setting certain of them aside for bathing and washing. Up to this time the cleansing and repair of the old tanks has not been attempted, though some of them have been filled with pure water. The use of any such sources of supply for drinking purposes is discouraged, as with standpipes and fountains scattered all over the town, there is no necessity for using them except for washing and bathing. The distribution works as at present designed require considerable modification before the wants of all the sections of the community can be fully met.

SECUNDERABAD:—The water-supply works of the Trimulgherry barracks were still under construction at the end of the year, but it is hoped that they will soon be ready for use.

Drainage of town of Madras.

Nothing has been done during the year in regard to the re-construction of the drainage of the town of Madras, although the subject has been pressed upon the Municipality. The Commissioners have a hard struggle to maintain existing establishments out of their present income, and it was probably not unwise to await the completion of the water-supply scheme before commencing another large undertaking on borrowed money.

Registration of the level of subsoil water.

Observations have been made throughout the year on the level of sub-soil water in six selected stations of this Presidency. In the selected stations there was no prevalence of cholera during 1872. In Madras only five deaths occurred in the year and in Negapatam two deaths. These deaths were coincident with a subsidence of ground water, but the fact of the general absence of cholera throughout the year permits only negative results being recorded in regard to Professor Pettenkofer's theory. The observations will be continued for a series of years.

Sanitary measures in the provinces are conducted chiefly by the Muncipal corporations, and details will be found under the head of Municipal Administration. Conservancy is universally attended to, so far as the funds available will permit, and in many towns a considerable improvement has been made in the water-supply.

VACCINATION.

The total number vaccinated during the official year 1872-73 was 326,466, showing an increase of 62,631 operations over those of the past official year. The increase was to a considerable extent owing to the working of the ambulatory stations in the town of Madras during the first quarter of the year under report. The percentage of success during the year was 90·23, showing a small increase over that of the past year. As some of the returns from the municipalities and zemindaries and the Medical Subordinates of the Presidency and Northern Division, as well as from the Price Vaccinators, have not yet been received, the above figures are subject to a slight modification.

During the year under review small-pox prevailed to a very great extent in most of the districts of this Presidency, owing to which a staff of some

25 temporary vaccinators was employed by the Local Fund Boards in the Godavery, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Malabar Districts, to meet the emergencies, and in many places the epidemic was controlled by successful vaccination. The extra staff of a superintendent and 12 vaccinators are still working with success in the zemindaries of the Madura District.

The following table shows the operations contrasted with those for 1871-72:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.				
	Total Number vaccinated.	Total Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful, including Doubtful.	Unknown.	Ratio per cent. of Successful.
22 Vaccine Districts	180,951	270,758	194,804	7,758	8,199	92·4
Vaccine Depôt	2,320	2,384	2,427	15	442	84·59
3 Military Cantonments	3,956	3,684	3,368	180	136	94·42
Divisions and Forces	16,762	16,962	11,240	4,345	1,377	66·42
Private Vaccinators	1,040	3,213	3,077	110	26	95·26
Zemindaries	30,845	34,837	32,253	1,813	771	92·76
Railway	2	12	10	2	...	83·58
Civil Dispensaries	584	720	691	29	...	95·33
Municipalities	19,76[illegible]	40,257	34,846	3,672	1,769	86·48
Price Vaccinators	180	...	No return received.			
Temporary Vaccinators	3,186	3,828	3,044	425	392	78·65
Temporary Establishment of Ramnad and Shevagungah Zemindaries	467	9,344	8,892	247	172	95·49
Vaccinators sent from other districts to South Canara District and Bangalore temporarily ...	3,311	...	...	...		...
Total ...	263,835	326,466	294,586	18,596	13,284	90·27

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The educational operations of the Madras Presidency are carried out under the superintendence of a Director of Public Instruction, assisted by six Inspectors of Schools, whose charges are shown in the margin. There are also thirty-four Deputy Inspectors, being two for every district, except Ganjam, Trichinopoly, Malàbar, and Canara, to which districts, however, it is probable that a second Deputy Inspector will be posted ere long.

1st Division ..	Ganjam. Vizagapatam. Godavery. Kistna.	4th Division ..	North Arcot. Salem. Tanjore. Trichinopoly.
2nd Division ..	Bellary. Kurnool. Cuddapah. Nellore.	5th Division ..	Coimbatore. Madura. Tinnevelly.
3rd Division ..	Madras. Chingleput. South Arcot.	6th Division ..	Malabar. Canara.

The University of Madras was established on the 5th September 1857, and is purely an examining body. Matriculation and First Arts Examinations are held annually at the marginally-noted places, and may be attended by any boy who has paid the prescribed fees, subject in the case of the F.A. Examination to the restriction that two years must have elapsed since the date of the candidate's matriculation. It is, however, now in contemplation to restrict the F.A. Examination still further by confining admission to boys holding certificates of having attended the collegiate classes at some recognized collegiate institution.

Bangalore.	Mangalore.
Bellary.	Palamcottah.
Berhampore.	Rajahmundry.
Calicut.	Tanjore.
Coimbatore.	Trichinopoly.
Combaconum.	Trevandrum.
Madras.	Vizagapatam.
Masulipatam.	

The examinations for the degree of B.A. are held at Madras only, and are open to all candidates who have completed two years from the time of passing the First Examination in Arts either in the University of Madras or in one of the other Indian Universities.

The other degrees conferred by the University are M.A., B.L., M.L., M.B. and C.M., M.D., and B.C.E. Candidates for the degree of M.B. and C.M. must have passed the F.A. Examination, and have subsequently been engaged during five years in professional studies. They are required to pass one preliminary scientific and two professional examinations. Candidates who have obtained the degree of M.B. and C.M. are permitted to proceed to the degree of M.D. without examination, on producing a certificate of having been engaged two years in the practice of their profession. The marginal table shows the number of degrees conferred since the establishment of the University.

Degrees.	Number of Graduates.
B. A. ...	291
B. C. E. ...	8
B. L. ...	79
M. A. ...	8
M. L. ...	2
M.B. & C.M.	3
M. D. ...	3

The marginal table shows the number of schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency according to the latest returns. Of the 6,780 institutions, 123 are Government Schools and Colleges, 323 Local Fund Schools, 4,214 Aided Schools, and 2,120 schools under inspection, but not receiving aid. Of the 4,537 Aided Schools, 4,088 received the aid entirely from Local Funds, and 75 partly from Local and partly from Provincial. The principle on which the educational expenditure is divided between Provincial and Local Funds will be alluded to further on.

——	Schools.	Scholars.
Colleges	13	480
Higher-Class Schools ..	53	11,990
Middle do	503	28,262
Lower do	6,190	149,081
Normal Schools	17	1,929
Professional Schools ..	4	312
Total ..	6,780	192,054

The classification of the schools, as above shown, is not carried out in a very rigid manner, but as a rule the term college is applied to all institutions in which students are prepared for Degree or First Arts Examinations, while "Higher-Class Schools" are those which send up boys for the Matriculation Examination. Lower-Class Schools teach up to the fourth standard of the Result Grant Examination, *i.e.*, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, with the elements of Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic. In some cases a little English is also taught, but the introduction of that subject into the course of instruction at Lower-Class Schools is now being discouraged.

The number of colleges is given above as 13, but the term is perhaps strictly applicable only to the seven institutions named in the margin, the additional six being made up of three Provincial and three Mission Schools, which have also a class for the preparation of students for the F.A. Examination. The staff of the Presidency College consists of seven Professors, one Assistant Professor, six English Masters, and eight Vernacular Masters, the Professorships being History, English Literature, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Sanskrit, Vernacular Languages, and Law. Provision has also been made in the current year for the establishment of a Professor of Physical Science.

Presidency College.
Provincial College, Combaconum.
Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland Mission.
Doveton Protestant College.
Medical College.
Civil Engineering College.

Of the 52 "Higher-Class Schools," 10 are Government institutions, and the remainder private schools, all with one exception receiving aid from Government. The Doveton Protestant Girls' School is the only Higher-Class Female School in the Presidency.

Of 503 Middle-Class Schools in the Presidency, 68 are supported solely from Provincial Funds and 79 from Local Funds, aided in almost all cases by grants from Provincial Funds.

Of 6,190 Lower-Class Schools in existence at the end of 1872-73, only 16 Hill Schools in Ganjam and 5 special schools for Mahomedan boys were Government Institutions. The Local Fund Lower-Class Schools numbered 242, and the remainder were private institutions aided from Local and Municipal Funds.

The policy of the Government regarding Middle and Lower Class Schools has varied considerably during the last few years. When it was found impossible to meet the growing educational wants of the country from the ordinary revenues, Madras Act VI. of 1863 was passed authorizing the establishment of "Rate Schools" in localities where the inhabitants were prepared to assess themselves for the purpose, and giving legal sanction to the collection of the cess thus voluntarily imposed. Experience, however, showed that this measure was not sufficient for the attainment of the object desired. It was obviously inadequate in those parts of the countries in which it led to the establishment of no new schools, and where it did come into force there seemed reason to believe that the imposition of the assessment was voluntary more in name than in reality. Under these circumstances further legislation became necessary, and in the Madras Local Funds Act (IV. of 1871) it was provided that the funds raised under that Act should be applicable (amongst other things) to the diffusion of education, and the levy of a tax on houses was authorized in villages or groups of villages in which a Local Fund School was established. The attention of Government having been specially drawn about the time the Act first came into force to the necessity of helping the masses of the people in the matter of education, it was decided that Local Funds should, as a rule, be applicable to elementary education only, except in the case of existing Middle-Class Rate Schools, and at the same time all charges for elementary education previously met from the general revenues were transferred to Local Funds, including a portion of the charges for Normal Schools, a portion of the salaries of Deputy Inspectors of Schools, and the whole of the pay of Inspecting Schoolmasters. During the years 1871-72 and 1872-73, 323 Local Fund Schools were established, and the house-tax imposed in a corresponding number of villages or groups of villages; but reports received from the various districts showed that the tax was especially obnoxious to the people, and it was resolved in consequence to suspend its imposition from the commencement of 1873-74, leaving educational wants to be provided for from the general Local Funds of the circle, and in order to render this the more feasible, it was also determined that all charges on account of Normal Schools and Deputy Inspectors should be defrayed from Provincial Funds without any contribution being sought from Local Funds. The less elastic nature of the funds now available for elementary education seem to preclude the establishment of the complete system of Elementary Schools which was contemplated when the house-tax was introduced, and the method in which the future development of elementary education is to be carried out has not yet been definitely laid down, but there is a strong body of opinion in favor of the extension of the Result Grant System among the indigenous schools of the country, the improvement of which has for many years formed a special feature in the educational administration of the Presidency, there being, at the close of the year 1872-73, 76 Inspecting Schoolmasters engaged solely on that work. It is also proposed in some quarters to supplement the work of these men by the establishment of one or more Elementary Normal Schools in each Local Fund Circle for the training of such of the indigenous or pial schoolmasters as desire to have their schools brought under inspection and obtain grants-in-aid from Local Funds either on the Results System or otherwise.

Fears having been entertained that the transfer to Local Boards of a great part of the responsibility for the development of elementary education might operate prejudicially to the interests of female education, the payment from Provincial Funds of Grants-in-aid to female schools of all classes is to be undertaken from the beginning of the official year 1874-75. Under the existing Grants-in-aid Rules, girls' schools can obtain result grants at rates fifty per cent. higher than boys' schools, a capitation grant of 1 rupee a head on the average daily attendance throughout the year, and special grants for needlework not exceeding 2½ rupees a head.

EDUCATIONAL.

Number of schools and scholars.

The total number of schools in connexion with the department increased during the year by 2,379, and the total number of scholars by 56,862. In 1871-72 the increases were 922 schools and 19,980 scholars, and these figures were correctly described as unprecedented in the report for that year. The table in the margin shows that the extremely high figures for the year 1872-73 arose from action taken in connexion with elementary education, the formation of Local Fund Boards, and the appointment of additional Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Inspecting Schoolmasters having evidently given a great stimulus to lower-class instruction. The number of Colleges remained unaltered, as a Collegiate Department was again formed at the Gospel Society's Trichinopoly High School, while the Seminary of the same society at Sullivan's Gardens was transferred from the grade of a College to that of a Higher-Class School. Notwithstanding this transfer of the Seminary, the number of Higher-Class Schools remained unchanged, owing to the Madrasa-i-Azim having been constituted a Middle instead of a Higher-Class School. The decrease in Middle-Class Schools was due to the transfer to the Lower-Class of several schools formerly ranked in the Middle-Class. The increase in the number of Mixed Schools of the Lower-Class was owing to a change in the denomination of the schools. An additional Normal School was established at Nursapur by the Local Fund Board. The subjoined table compares for 1872-73 and 1871-72 the number of schools and scholars in the several districts :—

Classification by Standard of Instruction.	Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Colleges	13	13	418	480
Higher-Class Schools ..	52	52	11,883	11,902
Middle do. ..	484	444	23,346	24,217
Lower do. ..	3,373	5,707	76,741	129,282
Mixed Middle-Class Schools	23	18	1,227	911
Do Lower do. ..	273	339	10,977	13,729
Girls' Schools, Higher Class	1	1	116	88
Do. Middle do..	84	41	5,364	3,134
Do. Lower do:.	78	144	2,787	6,070
Normal Schools	16	17	1,785	1,929
Professional Schools ..	4	4	648	312
Total ..	4,401	6,780	135,192	192,054

Distribution of Schools in three Great Classes and by Districts.	1871-72.		1872-73.					
					Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government Colleges and Schools	118	9,347	123	9,363	5	16	..	..
Aided Schools	2,904	98,315	4,537	142,341	1633	44,026	..	..
Schools under inspection, but not receiving aid	1,379	27,530	2,120	40,350	741	12,820	..	..
Total ..	4,401	135,192	6,780	192,054	2379	56,862	..	..
1st Dn. Ganjam	180	4,089	241	5,402	61	1,313	..	..
1st Dn. Vizagapatam	154	4,473	182	5,312	28	839	..	..
1st Dn. Godavery	285	7,799	312	8,473	27	674	..	..
1st Dn. Kistna	88	2,966	386	8,475	298	5,509	..	..
2nd Dn. Bellary	156	4,356	410	9,027	254	4,671	..	..
2nd Dn. Kurnool	199	3,500	250	4,398	51	898	..	..
2nd Dn. Cuddapah	212	4,057	347	6,315	135	2,258	..	..
2nd Dn. Nellore	270	5,371	383	6,931	113	1,560	..	..
3rd Dn. Madras and Chingleput..	348	19,750	523	22,867	175	3,117	..	..
3rd Dn. South Arcot	259	6,608	443	10,799	184	4,191	..	..
4th Dn. North Arcot	223	7,165	441	12,621	218	5,456	..	..
4th Dn. Salem	190	4,849	325	7,603	135	2,754	..	..
4th Dn. Tanjore	341	11,680	494	17,767	153	6,087	..	..
4th Dn. Trichinopoly	112	3,682	183	5,112	71	1,430	..	..
5th Dn. Coimbatore	486	10,764	617	13,479	131	2,715	..	..
5th Dn. Madura	282	8,285	317	10,478	35	2,193	..	..
5th Dn. Tinnevelly	328	11,849	510	16,988	182	5,139	..	..
6th Dn. Malabar	199	10,560	329	16,466	130	5,906	..	..
6th Dn. South Canara	89	3,389	87	3,541	..	152	2	..
Total ..	4,401	135,192	6,780	192,054	2381	56,862	2	..

	Schools.	Pupils.
Aided entirely from Local Funds	4,081	110,078
From Provincial Funds	381	28,808
From Provincial as well as Local Funds ..	75	3,455
	4,537	142,341
Total Increase ..	2,379	56,862

It thus appears that somewhat over three-fourths of the increase of scholars belong to Aided Schools, and almost the whole of the remainder to schools at present unaided, but under improvement with the view of qualifying for results' grants. The districts which showed the greatest advance are, taken in order, Tanjore, Malabar, the Kistna, North Arcot, Tinnevelly, Bellary, and South Arcot; South Canara stands at the bottom, with a decrease of two schools and a small increase of 152 scholars. The large sphere of action of Local Fund and Municipal Boards is evidenced by the fact that 4,081 schools with 110,078 pupils were supported by, or drew their entire aid from, such Boards; in 1871-72 the corresponding numbers were 2,361 schools and 63,898 pupils. Tables showing in detail the distribution of schools and scholars in the several districts on the 31st of March 1873 will be found in the Appendix.

Ratio of area and population to education.

The area and population adopted in the following table are those used in the report for 1871-72, the final results of the late census not having been published when the table was framed. The districts are arranged in the order in which they stood last year, according to the amount of education provided in them. While all districts share in the numerical advance which has taken place, it will be seen that the relative positions of many have been changed. Madras and Tinnevelly, however, still head the list, and Vizagapatam remains at the bottom. The relative position of the six educational divisions is unaltered:—

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Scholars connected with the Department.	Proportion of Population to one Pupil.
Madras	2,780	1,336,184	22,867	58
Tinnevelly	5,176	1,689,421	16,988	99
Coimbatore	8,181	1,804,899	13,479	134
Tanjore	3,654	1,975,042	17,676	111
Godavery	6,224	1,584,179	8,473	187
Malabar	6,002	2,274,466	16,466	138
Nellore	8,462	1,375,349	6,931	198
South Arcot	4,873	1,762,525	10,799	163
South Canara	3,902	918,870	3,541	259
Madura	9,502	2,259,263	10,748	215
Kurnool	7,358	955,457	4,398	217
North Arcot	7,139	2,007,667	12,621	159
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,197,936	5,112	234
Cuddapah	8,367	1,343,762	6,315	313
Ganjam	8,313	1,487,227	5,402	275
Bellary	11,007	1,653,154	9,027	183
Salem	7,483	1,963,243	7,603	258
Kistna	8,036	1,439,252	8,475	170
Vizagapatam	18,344	2,284,254	5,312	430
DIVISIONS.				
3rd Division	7,653	3,098,709	33,666	92
5th do.	22,859	5,753,583	40,945	140
6th do.	9,904	3,193,336	20,007	160
4th do.	21,791	7,143,888	43,103	166
2nd do.	35,194	5,327,722	26,671	200
1st do.	40,917	6,794,912	27,662	246

The table in the margin shows the race and sex of the pupils entered in the preceding tables, and places the figures for 1871-72 in comparison with those for last year. While the number of European boys increased, that of

Race.	1871-72.			1872-73.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans ..	272	234	506	306	203	509
East Indians ..	2,727	1,942	4,669	2,562	1,785	4,347
Native Christians.	8,952	4,294	13,246	9,926	5,160	15,086
Hindus	105,214	5,010	111,224	155,044	7,105	162,149
Mahomedans ..	5,523	8	5,531	9,779	64	9,843
Parsees	1	15	16	19	10	29
Jews	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pariahs	..	..	..	87	3	90
Total ..	123,689	11,503	135,192	177,724	14,330	192,054

European girls decreased. In the case of East Indians a decrease appeared in both sexes. Native Christians, Hindus, and Mahomedans showed an increase for both males and females; and, though the increase was far greater for males, still the additional number of girls under instruction was considerable.

The table in the margin places in comparison the number of pupils, boys and girls, studying different languages last year and in 1871-72. Of course such of the pupils as study more than one language enter the numbers in the table more than once. With the exception of a few military students who learn Tamil and Telugu in the Civil Engineering College, no languages are studied in that institution, the Medical College, the School of Arts, and the School of Ordnance Artificers.

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
English	38,726	51,417	3,215	3,070
Tamil	68,674	88,402	5,514	7,172
Telugu	36,857	64,485	1,642	2,459
Malayalum	9,251	14,726	1,466	1,390
Canarese	3,652	6,866	300	351
Uriya	1,721	2,548	..	..
Tulu	..	104	31	37
Hindustani	1,259	2,410	1	..
Persian	139	73	..	..
Sanskrit	801	678	..	..
Latin	433	374	..	..
Greek	26	48	..	..
French	..	..	8	..
German	..	..	..	..
Arabic	20	726	..	56

The Inspecting Agency, as it stood at the close of the year, is shown in the margin. The additions made during 1872-73 comprise 15 Deputy Inspectors and 32 Inspecting Schoolmasters; there are now two Deputy Inspectors for every district, excepting Ganjam, Trichinopoly, Malabar, and South Canara. A second officer of this grade is much needed for Malabar and for Ganjam. Sanction has been given for the appointment of an extra Deputy for Malabar, but delay has occurred in nominating a man to the post, owing to a doubt as to funds being available. The arrangements lately made by Government, according to which, from the beginning of 1874-75, Deputy Inspectors will draw their pay from Provincial Funds alone, will prevent a difficulty of the same nature occurring hereafter.

Inspecting Agency.	
Inspectors of Schools ..	6
Deputy Inspectors ..	34
Inspecting Schoolmasters	76
Superintendent of Hill Schools	1
Total ..	117

Results of the University Examinations from 1857 to 1873.

The following table gives a summary of the results of the examinations held by the University from its establishment to the close of last official year. It is to be observed that under the head "From Private Institutions" are included students who read by themselves without attending any college or school:—

Years.	Matriculation Examination.			First Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination.			Bachelor of Laws Examination.		
	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed	
		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.
1857-58	41	29	7	No examination.			No examination.			No examination.			No examination.		
1857-58	79	11	7	Do.			2	...	2	Do.			Do.		
1858-59 ...	57	22	8	Do.			9	7	1	Do.			Do.		
1859-60 ...	52	23	...	Do.			10	2	3	Do.			4	1	...
1860-61 ...	81	35	13	Do.			10	6	...	Do.			5	3	...
1861-62 ...	195	49	33	Do.			6	5	...	Do.			5	2	2
1862-63 ...	252	58	47	Do.			12	6	2	Do.			4	...	2
1863-64 ...	390	93	50	82	19	4	21	10	1	6	1	...	10	2	...
1864-65 ...	565	137	86	167	39	11	29	10	1	5	4	...	3	1	1
1865-66 ...	555	120	109	214	53	23	8	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
1866-67 ...	895	142	164	250	57	59	18	11	2	...	...	...	10	4	3
1867-68 ...	1,066	128	210	350	71	46	24	13	1	...	...	...	14	3	11
1868-69 ...	1,320	131	193	443	53	101	53	26	14	3	1	...	31	2	14
1869-70 ...	1,200	167	234	531	100	120	59	28	6	2	...	...	87	3	11
1870-71 ...	1,358	189	235	268	22	74	65	25	9	4	2	...	3	1	...
1871-72 ...	1,419	169	323	205	58	39	131	38	27	2	...	...	9	...	6
1872-73 ...	1,530	227	384	240	43	33	83	8	21	...	...	...	8	...	5
Total ...	11,054	1,730	2,103	2,750	515	510	540	201	90	22	8	...	195	24	55

Besides the results entered in this table, three candidates obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine—one in 1858-59, another in 1870-71, and the third in 1872-73. Two candidates passed in 1868-69 and one in 1872-73 for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery; and one secured a License in Medicine and Surgery in 1867-68.

The degree of Master of Arts was obtained by one candidate in 1896, by five in 1870, by one in 1872, and by one in 1873. With a single exception all the candidates were ex-students of the Presidency College; the exceptional case was that of a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Bombay.

The degree of Master of Laws has been conferred on two candidates—one in 1870 and the other in 1871.

The table in the margin compares the general results of the Matriculation Examinations of 1871-72 and 1872-73. So far as regards the number of first-class students, Government institutions show but a small advance in last year, while the number from other schools and private study is all but double that in 1871-72. The case is different with respect to second-class candidates, the increase for Government institutions being about one-third of the number corresponding to 1871-72, while for other schools and private study the advance is only a little over 14 per cent. The increase in the total number of passed students is upwards of 24 per cent.

——		1871-72.	1872-73.
Examined		1,419	1,530
Passed.			
First Class..	From Government Institutions..	20	26
	From other schools and private tuition ..	20	39
Second Class.	From Government Institutions..	150	201
	From other schools and private tuition. ..	302	345
	Total ..	492	611

		1871-72.	1872-73.
Examined		205	240
Passed.			
First Class..	From Government Institutions	20	3
	From other schools and private tuition ..	5	4
Second Class.	From Government Institutions	38	40
	From other schools and private tuition ..	34	29
	Total ..	96	76

At the First Examination in Arts, 76 candidates passed last year, against 97 in 1871-72. Government institutions showed a great falling off in first-class students; and the number of other schools sending up successful pupils again diminished.

B.A. Examination.

Combaconum Provincial College sent up no candidates to the Bachelor of Arts Examination in 1872-73, consequently the only Government institution entering the subjoined list is the Presidency College. Also only four other schools contributed candidates against seven in the preceding year. Altogether, while in 1871-72, 131 young men came up to the examination, and 65 passed; in 1872-73, only 81 underwent examination, and but 29 were successful. In explanation it is to be observed that the Bachelor of Arts' course has been extended from three to four years, and that while youths who matriculated in 1868 came up for their degrees in 1872, those who matriculated in 1869 cannot undergo examination till 1874. Thus the candidates of last year consisted of waifs and strays, many of whom had failed at former examinations:—

Bachelor of Arts Examination, 1873.

Name of Institution.	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
MADRAS GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.				
Presidency College	16	7	3	5
Provincial College, Combaconum ...	8	7	...	...
Total ...	24	14	3	5
OTHER SCHOOLS.				
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.	2	3	1	4
Doveton Protestant College	2	...	1	1
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore	...	...	...	1
High School, Trevandrum	...	3	1	...
Do. Bangalore	2	...	...	...
London Mission Institution, Bangalore...	1	...	...	...
Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore	...	1	..	...
Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore ...	...	1	...	...
Private Study	2	10	3	9
Total ...	9	18	6	15

M.A. Examination.

At the Master of Arts Examination a single candidate, an ex-student of the Presidency College, was examined and passed in Branch IV. (History, Political Economy, &c.,) being ranked in the second class.

B.L. Examination.

Eight candidates were examined for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and five passed, one being placed in the second, and the others in the third class. One student passed the preliminary scientific examination for a degree in Medicine; two others, the first test for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, and one the second or final test for that degree. Also a candidate obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Degrees in Medicine.

Classes of the community represented in the University Examinations.

The several classes of the community to which the successful candidates at the Matriculation and First Arts Examination belong are shown below. As usual, Brahmins constitute a large majority of the passed students. For want of data, the Bachelor of Arts Examination cannot be included with the other tests, but it may be mentioned that of the 29 Bachelor of Arts in 1872-73, 14 were Brahmins, eight belonged to other castes, five were East Indians, and two Native Christians.

Classes of Community.	Matriculation.		First Arts.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Brahmins	319	354	64	40
Other Hindus	88	144	13	23
Mahomedans	12	8	..	1
Native Christians	36	64	8	2
East Indians	26	43	8	6
Europeans	11	8	3	4

Cost of University.

The net cost to Government of the University was Rupees 16,633 as shown by the table beneath :—

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Fees from candidates	22,620	Establishment	4,368
		Fees to Examiners	27,510
Realized by sale of calendars ..	148	Contingencies	7,523
Total Receipts ..	22,768	Total Disbursements ..	39,401

Presidency College.

The following table shows the attendance in the Senior Department of the Presidency College at the close of the years specified, and the number of students that passed the several University Examinations in those years :—

Years.	Attendance.	Passed Matriculation Examination.	Passed First in Arts Examination.	Passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1870-71	135	35	13	13
1871-72	116	26	19	23
1872-73	115	35	16	8

It will be noticed that the attendance in 1872-73 stood at almost precisely the same figure as in 1871-72. The results at the Matriculation Examination were good, and those at the First Arts test fair; but, as above explained, there was a decided falling off at the Bachelor of Arts Examination. The results of the ordinary College examination were generally fair; at the same time in the lower classes of the Junior Department a considerable number failed to secure promotion.

Provincial College, Combaconum.
1 Principal.
3 Assistants.
10 Masters.
Pupils.
102 College Branch.
279 Junior Department.

The table in the margin gives the number of pupils in the College Branch of the Combaconum Provincial College and the results of the University Examinations for the last three years. Considering that a new class was formed at the beginning of 1873, the increase in attendance was not as great as might have been anticipated, owing to the small number that passed the First Arts Examination in December last. The result at the Matriculation Examination, though not equal to that in 1870-71, was very good, and surpassed the result for any other institution. It is to be observed, too, that of the 44 successful students no fewer than 14 were in the first class, 3 of them heading the list. The outturn of work at the First Arts Examination showed a falling off, attributable mainly to the inferiority of the candidates. No students went up for the Bachelor of Arts Examination, as a fourth year class did not exist in 1872.

Years.	Attendance in Senior Department.	Passed at Matriculation Examination.	Passed at First Arts Examination..	Passed at Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1870-71..	112	61	..	12
1871-72..	93	29	28	15
1872-73..	102	44	17	..

Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland.
College .. 36
School .. 692

The Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland's Mission continues to hold the position secured for it some years ago by the exertions of the Rev. W. Miller and his assistants, viz., that of the foremost of all aided colleges and schools in the Presidency. In the University Examinations 26 students from this institution passed the Matriculation Examination, eight passed the First Arts test, and five obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Doveton Protestant College.
College 26
High School / Primary do. 163

The Doveton Protestant College is undoubtedly an expensive institution, owing to the paucity of students in the College classes. At the same time it is only right that there should be a college specially adapted for European and East Indian Protestants; and, looking at the increasing influx of Europeans into the country, and at the augmentation in the number of East Indians which may be anticipated, it is to be hoped that, as education

becomes more appreciated, the classes of the College will year by year show a larger attendance. Two students obtained the degree of B.A., three passed the F.A., and 12 the Matriculation Examination.

Medical College.
9 Professors.
5 Assistants.
Pupils.
7 Senior Department.
45 Second do.
61 Junior do.

The following table compares the leading statistics of the Medical College for 1872-73 with those for the two years immediately preceding:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
On the Rolls at the commencement of the Winter Session.			
Senior Department	11	9	7
Second do.	58	56	45
Junior do.	38	44	61
Passed 2nd, M. B., and C. M. University Examinations ...	...	...	1
Do. 1st do. do. ...	4	4	1
Do. Preliminary Scientific do. ...	2	1	1
Passed as Assistant Apothecaries	19	11	15
Do. as Hospital Assistants...	23	17	11

The student who passed the final examination of M. B. and C. M. is a Native Christian sent to Madras by the Travancore Sirkar to receive a medical education. The other young men who passed University Examinations in Medicine proposed to proceed to England and take medical degrees in that country.

Civil Engineering College.
1 Principal.
6 Masters.
89 Pupils.

1st Department		6
2nd do.	1st Class ...	25
	2nd do. ...	56
Special Drawing Class ...		27
Do. Survey do. ...		27
Total ...		141

The Session of 1872-73 at the Civil Engineering College commenced on the 1st August 1872, when the attendance stood as in the margin. The subjoined table gives the attendance at the end of the session and the chief features in the working of the College during the past three years:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
FIRST DEPARTMENT.			
On roll at close of session	8	6	7
Passed as Bachelors of Civil Engineering	1	...	...
Obtained certificates as Assistant Engineers...	2	1	...
SECOND DEPARTMENT.			
On roll at close of session	47	48	65
Obtained certificates as Supervisors	...	...	1
Do. as Taluq Overseers	9	14	11
Do. as Sub-Overseers	8	5	...
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.			
On roll at close of Session	31	34	45
Obtained certificates as Surveyors, 1st Class	3	...	...
Do. as do. 2nd do.	1	2	...
Do. as do. 3rd do.	4	11	5
Do. as do. Draughtsmen and Estimators, 1st Class ...	2	1	...
Do. as do. do. 2nd do. ...	3	4	4
Do. as do. do. 3rd do. ...	3	3	4

Last year there was no examination for Assistant Engineerships, as none of the members of the first department had finished the College course. The old arrangements in connexion with the second department were greatly modified. Instead of 30 scholarships for soldier students, the number is now restricted to 10; also, before joining the College, the men selected have to proceed to Bangalore and remain there for a year attached to a regiment and receiving special instruction in the vernaculars. Beside scholarships for British soldiers, 10 stipends are sanctioned for students from the Sappers and Miners and an equal number for East Indian and Native civil students. Formerly the members of the second department passed out as either Taluq Overseers or Sub-Overseers; now the inferior grade of Sub-Overseers has been abolished, and the students must qualify as either Supervisors or Taluq Overseers.

COLLEGIATE AND HIGHER-CLASS SCHOOLS.

The leading Higher-class Schools in each district will now be briefly noticed.

Ganjam.

The only higher-class institution in Ganjam is the Zillah School at Berhampore, which made a gratifying advance last year.

The district of Vizagapatam contains three schools reckoned in the higher class, as marginally noted. The Vizianagrum School stands at the head; it has no class below a third, while in the Mission School one-third, and in the Hindu School one-half, of the attendance belong to the first and second classes.

Vizagapatam.

Schools.	Pupils.	Passed Matriculation.
High School, Vizianagrum	124	5
Hindu School, Vizagapatam	145	1
London Mission School, Vizagapatam ...	158	...

Up to the close of 1872 the Provincial School of Rajahmundry was practically only of the zillah grade, the instruction given being limited to the Matriculation standard. In the beginning of the year 1873, however, a small collegiate class was formed. On the 31st of March last the number of pupils on the roll stood at 219, against 193 in 1871-72. Besides the Provincial School at Rajahmundry, the Godavery District contains three

Godavery.

Schools.	Pupils.	Passed Matriculation.
Church Mission School, Ellore ...	119	1
Hindu School, Cocanada	187	4
Central School, Nursapur	95	

institutions of the higher class, shown in the margin. The Ellore Mission School contains a Mahomedan as well as a Hindu branch.

The Kistna District contains two Higher-Class Schools, both at Masulipatam. The Noble Memorial Institution maintained by the Church Missionary Society has, for some time past, aimed at educating up to the First Arts standard, and may be ranked among collegiate institutions; at the same time the amount of collegiate work actually performed has been very limited, and has fluctuated from year to year.

Kistna.

Schools.	Pupils.	Passed Matriculation, 1872-73.
Noble Memorial School	210	10
Hindu School	172	6

Bellary. In the district of Bellary there are two schools of the Higher Class, one of them, the Bellary Provincial School, being intended to educate up to the First Arts standard. The Wardlaw Institution, maintained at Bellary by the London Mission Society, undoubtedly made an advance during the last year.

Kurnool. The Kurnool Zillah School is the only one of its grade in the Collectorate, and has had many difficulties to contend against. At the close of 1872-73, there were 123 boys on the roll.

Cuddapah. The Zillah School at Cuddapah is the only Higher-Class Institution in the district. At the last Matriculation Examination eight pupils were successful; this result nearly agrees with that in 1871-72, when nine passed.

Nellore. The Free Church of Scotland's Mission School at Nellore is the only Higher-Class School in the district. In December last seven pupils passed the Matriculation Examination according to the University list; but from the Inspector's report it appears that the school is entitled to take credit for the success of an additional candidate. In 1871-72 eight pupils were successful.

Madras. Beside the school departments of the three collegiate institutions—the Presidency College, the Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland, and the Doveton Protestant College—the aggregate cost of which is returned at Rupees 61,234, and which passed 75 pupils at the Matriculation Examination in December 1872, the following eleven schools within the limits of the Madras Municipality belonged last year to the Higher Class. Now the Madrasa-i-Azam has ceased to rank in that class, its fifth and sixth classes having been transferred to the Presidency College. It will be seen that all the schools taken together passed 68 pupils at Matriculation, against 54 in 1871-72.

Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Cost.	Passed Matriculation, 1871-72.	Passed Matriculation, 1872-73.
		RS.		
Madrasa-i-Azam	203	12,314	4	5
Pacheappah's High School	415	22,778	16	20
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	125	12,752	8	7
Hindu Proprietary School	131	6,256	8	6
Saint Mary's Seminary	250	5,052	5	2
Sullivan's Gardens' Seminary	11	5,346	4	1
Church of Scotland Mission School ...	418	14,527	4	8
London Mission School	422	10,198	2	5
S. P. G. School, Vepery	358	12,685	2	10
Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah ...	380	8,913	1	3
St. Francis Xavier's Seminary, St. Thomé.	109	3,856	...	1
Total ...	2,822	1,15,277	54	68

In 1870-71 the Sydapet High School passed 12 boys at Matriculation; the following year the number fell by one-half, and last year it again fell to exactly the same extent. Pacheappah's Branch School and that of the Free Church of Scotland at Conjeveram were not inspected in either 1871-72 or 1872-73; Pacheappah's School retained its superiority as to attendance; in regard to results of the Matriculation Examination, both schools were on a level.

Chingleput.

Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Passed Matriculation Examination, 1871-72.	Passed Matriculation Examination, 1872-73.
Sydapet High School ...	168	6	3
Pacheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram ...	152	5	4
Free Church of Scotland Mission School, Conjeveram	100	4	4

The district of South Arcot has three Higher-Class Schools. The Cuddalore Zillah School has remained for some time in a depressed condition, and during the last seven years it has passed only 12 pupils at Matriculation. Pacheappah's Branch School at Chedambaram is reported on unfavorably. The school passed three pupils at Matriculation, a pretty fair result. St. Joseph's Institution has been ranked for some time in the higher class; but, as it has not passed a single pupil during the last two years, it has forfeited its claim to such a position.

South Arcot.

Schools.	Pupils.	Passed Matriculation.
Zillah School, Cuddalore ...	175	2
Pacheappah's Branch School, Chedambaram	146	3
St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore	138	...

The Chittore Zillah School, which is the only Higher-Class Institution in North Arcot, has always stood very high among the schools of its grade.

North Arcot.

Salem.

The district of Salem has but one school of the Higher Class, viz., the Zillah School in the town of Salem. In 1871 18 pupils went up to Matriculation, and six passed. Last year 17 attended the examination, and seven were successful.

Trichinopoly.

In the district of Trichinopoly there were during 1872 two schools ranked in the Higher Class but as a collegiate department has again been formed in the Gospel Society's High School, this institution will hereafter rank as a collegiate school. The Wesleyan Mission School, though ranked in the same class with the Gospel Society's High School, is in every way far inferior to the latter.

Schools.	Pupils.	Passed Matriculation, 1871-72.	Passed Matriculation, 1872-73.
S. P. G. High School...	435	8	20
Wesleyan Mission School	214	1	2

Tanjore.

In the district of Tanjore, beside the Provincial College at Combaconum noticed elsewhere, there are six Higher-Class Schools, two of which had collegiate classes on the 31st March last. The S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, is the most important private school in the 4th Division, and stands not far from the head of the private institutions of the Presidency. The results at inspection were for the most part fair. St. Joseph's College at Negapatam has a strong staff of European teachers, and possesses extensive accommodation for boarders and other pupils.

Schools.	Pupils.	Passed Matriculation.
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore... ...	486	15
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam ...	339	12
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam.	169	4
Do. do. Manargoody.	175	6
Lutheran do. Tranquebar.	134	1
S. P. G. Seminary, Vediarpuram ...	94	1

Madura.

The Zillah School at Madura, which is the only institution of its grade in the district, showed a large diminution in the attendance of the junior classes. The classes, which do not descend below the third in the Zillah School scheme, answered satisfactorily in general at inspection; and the result at the Matriculation Examination in December 1872 was decidedly creditable, 13 of the boys who went up directly from the school proving successful, and two of the number obtaining places in the first class.

Tinnevelly.

In Tinnevelly no Government institutions, either of the higher or any other class, have been established, and the only school which will be noticed here is the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular one in the town of Tinnevelly, which is entirely under native management, and is conducted with considerable efficiency. The results of the Inspector's examination were generally satisfactory; and at the Matriculation Examination in December 1872, as in that of the previous year, five of the pupils were successful.

Coimbatore.

The High School at Coimbatore is the only institution of its grade in the district and the fees collected exceed half the cost of the school. At the last Matriculation Examination 12 pupils were successful, against 4 in 1871-72. At the close of last year there were 391 boys on the roll, and the Matriculation Class contained 29 pupils.

Malabar.
Provincial School of Calicut.
Masters 10
Pupils—
College Dept. .. 32
School do. ..211

Malabar possesses three Higher-Class Institutions—the Provincial School at Calicut, the Zillah School at Tellicherry, and the Palghaut Union School. The first-named has a collegiate department, which at the close of 1872-73 contained a seventh class with 19, and an eighth class with 13 students. Till March 1872 Brennen's School at Tellicherry was under the management of the Basel Mission, which, beside having the use of the school-house built partly with funds left by Mr. Brennen, and receiving the proceeds of the endowment founded by that gentleman, drew certain grants from Government under the ordinary rules. When the mission retired from the management of the school, it was re-opened in June as a Government institution of the zillah grade. The Palghaut School, which had previously not established itself in a secure position among Higher-Class institutions, acquitted itself with decided credit at the last Matriculation Examination, passing seven pupils, of whom two were placed in the first class.

South Canara.
Provincial School, Mangalore.
Masters 10
Pupils—
College Dept. .. 19
Junior do. ..225

In the course of last year, an improved time-table was introduced in the Mangalore Provincial School, and a system of periodical examinations of the junior classes is being carried out. Attention is also being paid to the discipline of the school, which was found to stand in need of improvement. In December last 4 students passed the F. A. and 15 the Matriculation Examination, two of the latter being placed in the first class.

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.

On the 31st March 1873, there were 503 Middle-Class Schools attended by 28,262 pupils, being an increase during the year of 19 schools and 4,895 scholars. The marginal table shows the distribution of the schools between the six educational divisions of the Presidency. The increase was entirely in schools drawing results grants, the marginal tables in the report of the Director of Public Instruction showing a considerable falling off in the number of private Middle-Class Schools aided on other than the results system. This decrease was especially noticeable in the districts of

		Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.
1st Division.	Government.	15	592
	Private ..	80	2,950
2nd Division.	Government.	5	178
	Private ..	49	2,122
3rd Division.	Government.	16	958
	Private ..	45	4,790
4th Division.	Government.	16	1,360
	Private ..	99	4,988
5th Division.	Government.	8	422
	Private ..	97	4,913
6th Division.	Government.	8	388
	Private ..	65	4,601
	Total..	503	28,262

Tanjore, South Arcot, the Godavery, and Salem. In Malabar, however, out of an increase of nine in the number of Middle-Class Schools of all kinds, only four were results grant schools. A large number of schools, formerly classed as belonging to the middle class, were reduced during the year to a lower class, and the following remarks made on the subject by the Inspector of the 1st Division are considered by the Director of Public Instruction to be applicable to the Presidency generally. "The withdrawal of aid from the petty, ill-managed Anglo-Vernacular Schools that keep up a struggling hand-to-mouth existence in the small rural towns, is a measure I do not at all regret or think prejudicial to the interests of sound education. And this remark may be understood as applicable not to the district of Ganjam only, but to the other districts as well. These schools are generally attended by a very small number of boys, often by the boys of the four or five leading families of the place, who want to get an English education at the least possible cost and trouble to themselves; the English taught in them is of a very indifferent quality, while other progress is sacrificed; they are kept in any sort of shed or hovel; they are ill-supplied, or not at all supplied sometimes, with maps, black-boards, or other school-furniture; the masters are perpetually complaining that their pay is in arrears; and altogether these petty grant-in-aid schools are blots on our educational system which require to be wiped out. Every year adds strength to my conviction that what the time now requires is not the extension of the area of English education, but rather the contraction of it, and the consolidation and improving of what exists."

Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

In the course of the year under review there were 66 removals and 51 admissions in the Boys' Branch of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum. Of the pupils removed, 32 were taken away by their parents or friends for different reasons, five enlisted, seven entered the Telegraph Department, three the Topographical Survey, four the Asylum Press, three secured various appointments, seven were expelled for misconduct, one died, and four pupil-teachers resigned with the view of getting employment. The total number of boys on the 31st March 1873, excluding day-scholars, was 324, and the average number during the year was 347. In view to the anticipated amalgamation with the Ootacamund Asylum of the Madras Military Female Orphan Asylum, and for other reasons, it was considered advisable to secure a Lady Superintendent of superior qualifications; the salary of the situation was accordingly raised, and now stands at Rs. 200 per mensem with board and lodging. A lady who had filled an educational post at Constantinople was appointed Superintendent of the Female Branch, and has already displayed much tact and discrimination in the management of the girls. On the 31st March 1872 the asylum contained 68 girls; during the year there were 16 admissions, including eight day-pupils, and 19 removals, including three day-scholars. Of the 19 girls removed, 18 were taken away by their friends for different reasons, and one entered domestic service.

Cost of the Lawrence Asylum.

The whole expenditure on account of the asylum was Rs. 1,00,882-8-4½, against Rupees 73,351-8-6 for the previous year, the increase in the number of boys, due to the amalgamation of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum with the Boys' Branch of the Ootacamund Asylum, in September 1871, having operated in the way of

raising the expenditure of the Ootacamund Asylum for only about half of the year 1871-72. The following table gives the number of inmates of the asylums for the last seven years, together with the total expenditure for each year:—

Years.	Number of Children at the end of the year.			Total Expenditure.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
				RS.
1866-67	122	52	174	58,315
1867-68	121	61	182	64 408
1868-69	119	61	180	59,843
1869-70	120	60	180	58,038
1870-71	137	64	201	57,874
1871-72	345	63	408	73,351
1872-73	324	68	392	1,00,882

Mussulman Elementary Education.

During the year special action was taken with the object of advancing education among the Mahomedan community. In their Order No. 288, of the 7th October 1872, Government decided that elementary schools for Mussulmans should be set on foot at the chief centres of Mahomedan population, and that in these schools instruction should be given in Hindustani and English, in order to qualify the pupils for admission into the higher classes of Zillah and Provincial Schools and other similar institutions, where, when receiving general instruction through English, they would rather gain than lose by being associated with Hindus. Elementary schools for Mussulmans have already been established at Rajahmundry, Ellore, Masulipatam, Kurnool, Adoni, Cuddapah, Arcot, Vellore, Trichinopoly, and Nagore; and it may be found expedient to set on foot two or three more hereafter. In Malabar special encouragement in grants is held out to schools for Moplahs, and other arrangements have also been introduced in order to advance education among that class.

Summary of Results' Grants in each division.

The following table is a summary of the working of the Results' Grant System throughout the Presidency:—

Divisions.	Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned.	Attendance.	Grants sanctioned.	Average Grant per School.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
First Division	547	12,412	23,424 8 0	43 0 0
Second do.	707	14,513	15,163 11 6	21 0 0
Third do.	439	12,688	18,767 12 0	43 0 0
Fourth do.	587	16,699	31,800 5 0	54 0 0
Fifth do.	742	21,721	37,614 7 5	51 0 0
Sixth do.	226	11,787	19,307 4 0	85 0 0

There was an advance in each division as regards schools, attendance, and grants, the average grant per school being lower in all the divisions except the 6th, in which it rose by about Rupees 5, and was as usual far larger than that for any other; being in fact quadruple that for the 2nd, and nearly

double the grants for the 1st and 3rd Divisions. This is due, in a great measure, to the circumstance that several important schools on the Western Coast, which would elsewhere be drawing salary grants, receive aid upon the system of payment for results.

Number of pupils that passed under each standard.

The subjoined table shows the number of pupils in the Presidency that passed for each of the four standards of the results' system :—

Standard.	No. of Schools that passed Pupils.	No. of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular.					English or Extra Language.			Girls presented for Examination.
			Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	
I.	3,012	25,205	18,826	20,567	18,018	...	...	...	...	...	1,310
II.	1,974	13,102	9,662	11,266	9,521	...	...	...	...	...	844
III.	1,075	6,355	4,325	5,300	3,999	3,185	2,681	1,628	1,765	11	422
IV.	431	2,604	1,839	2,257	1,259	1,240	1,149	938	1,007	485	194

The number of schools which presented pupils, the number of pupils presented, and the number passed, all showed large increases for each of the standards; for the fourth standard there were 431 schools and 2,604 pupils presented, against 282 schools and 1,994 pupils in 1871-72, and the total number of girls presented rose from 2,169 to 2,770. It may be observed that, in order to increase their grants, the teachers of elementary schools persuade parents to send their young daughters for instruction along with their sons; in this way the interest of the masters is made to operate in favor of female education. Of the three subjects, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, the second is that in which the pupils were most successful. For the lower standards the passes in Reading and Arithmetic were nearly on a level, those in the former preponderating; for the fourth standard the results in Arithmetic fell considerably below those in Reading. The following table shows the number of pupils who passed in Reading alone, in Writing as well as in Reading, and in all three subjects conjointly :—

Division.	Presented for Examination.	Passed in		
		Reading alone.	Both Reading and Writing.	Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.
First Division	7,937	244	1,237	3,427
Second do.	7,961	1,660	4,146	6,371
Third do.	7,241	194	823	3,031
Fourth do.	10,411	569	1,493	5,072
Fifth do.	9,904	1,649	2,767	6,711
Sixth do.	5,465	48	525	3,350
Total ...	48,919	4,364	10,991	27,962

Local Fund Schools.

On the 28th March last the Government issued orders that the imposition of the house-tax, the source from which Local Fund Schools were to have been supported, should not proceed any

further, and that at the end of 1872-73 the tax should cease. During 1873-74 the Local Fund Schools already sanctioned are being maintained from the unallotted balances of the general local fund of the various circles, supplemented where necessary by a special grant from Provincial Funds to meet the deficiency. After 1873-74 the schools are to be supported from the General Local Fund, while Local Funds are to be relieved from the contribution hitherto required from them for the cost of Deputy Inspectors and Normal Schools, which will be resumed by Government *in toto* as a provincial charge. Of attendance, receipts, and expenditure the following table gives a summary of the particulars in schools under the supervision of Local Fund Boards :—

Divisions.	No. of Schools.			Number of Pupils.	Total Expenditure.
	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.		Rs. A. P.
First Division	...	8	170	4,118	25,138 3 5
Second do....	...	27	29	1,833	35,473 8 7
Third do....	1	...	7	426	12,136 1 4
Fourth do....	...	3	9	1,073	2,909 4 11
Fifth do....	...	2	...	60	743 4 2
Sixth do....	1	39	27	3,121	42,298 13 10
Total ...	2	78	242	10,631	1,18,699 4 3

There were thus in the year under review 323 Local Fund Schools, with an attendance of 10,631 pupils, against 263 schools and 8,067 pupils at the close of 1871-72; the total expenditure having increased from Rupees 75,484-10-8 to Rupees 1,18,699-4-3. Of the schools two belonged to the Higher, 79 to the Middle, and 242 to the Lower Class, only one school more than last year. The expenditure on the schools increased considerably. The 4th Division had 12 instead of six schools, and the increase of pupils more than corresponded; the expenditure, however, was returned at a trifle less than that of 1871-72. The 5th Division presented little change; it continued to have only two schools. The 6th Division had 67 against 58 schools last year, and the expenditure increased pretty largely. Nearly two-thirds of the Lower-Class Schools belonged to the 1st Division. Strictly speaking Local Fund Schools should be elementary, and belong to the Lower Class; but exceptions have been made in favor of the old Rate Schools and a few other institutions.

Progress of the Results' Grant System among the Ooriyas.

From the report of the Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, it appeared that the Ooriyas of Ganjam were beginning to appreciate the system of payment for results. During the past year 45 Ooriya schools, containing 773 scholars, received Rupees 1,104 in grants; and at the close of 1872-73 there were 40 other schools with 499 scholars under improvement and qualifying for grants.

Female Education.

The table in the margin shows that the number of Girls' Schools increased from 163 to 186, and the number of girls in these schools from 8,267 to 9,292. The number of girls under instruction in all schools connected with the department rose from 11,503 to 14,330. The following table compares the work done by missionary and other religious bodies in the way of female education with that performed by others:—

Schools.	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	Schools.	Girls.	Schools.	Girls.
Girls' Higher Class ...	1	116	1	88
Do. Middle do. ...	84	5,364	41	3,134
Do. Lower do. ...	78	2,787	144	6,070
	163	8,267	186	9,292
Mixed Middle Class ...	23	395	17	284
Do. Lower do. ...	273	2,056	338	2,433
Boys' do. do. ...	...	684	...	2,225
Normal	2	101	2	96
Total ...	461	11,503	540	14,330

Schools.	Missionary Schools and Religious Charities.				Other Schools.				Grand Total.
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	
Mixed Schools, Middle-Class	2	...	227	229	14	...	23	37	266
Do. Lower do.	91	...	1,184	1,275	984	56	122	1,162	2,437
Female Schools, Higher do.	...	...	88	88	...	...	...	...	88
Do. Middle do.	851	...	2,283	3,134	...	...	...	...	3,134
Do. Lower do.	1,520	...	1,523	3,043	2,219	2	656	2,877	5,920
	2,464	...	5,305	7,769	3,217	58	801	4,076	11,845
Sarah Tucker's Institution.	66	...	169	235	...	...	...	...	235
Girls in Boys' Village Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,225
Government Mixed Schools, Middle Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	14
Total ...	2,530	...	5,474	8,004	3,217	58	815	4,090	14,319

The girls instructed by religious societies were thus nearly twice as many as those educated in other ways; in 1871-72 the proportion was much more favorable to missionary education, the totals being 8,486 for religious bodies, and 2,321 for others. Not only was there a small falling of in the case of religious bodies, but the Hindus appeared to have sought instruction for their daughters much more freely in 1872-73. The marginal table arranges

Districts.	Pupils.	Districts.	Pupils.
Madras and Chingleput ...	3,903	South Arcot ...	299
Tinnevelly ...	3,548	Bellary ...	294
Malabar ...	1,495	Salem ...	239
Tanjore ...	931	Nellore ...	196
Vizagapatam ...	635	Kistna ...	194
Madura ...	599	Trichinopoly ...	137
North Arcot ...	526	Cuddapah ...	69
Coimbatore ...	450	Ganjam ...	53
Godavery ...	377	Kurnool ...	23
South Canara ...	362	Total ...	14,330

the districts in order according to the number of girls under instruction. Madras and Chingleput still headed the list, but with a diminished number of pupils; Tinnevelly stood second as before, and showed a large increase of 924 girls; and Malabar and Tanjore retained their places, with additions of 427 and 299 girls respectively. All the other districts but four presented higher figures than they did in 1871-72, and the Godavery had a much larger number, 377 in the place of 67. South Canara, Salem, Nellore, and Trichinopoly presented diminished numbers, but the diminution was insignificant in the two former.

Normal Schools.

In the course of the year Government decided upon making a very important change in the work of the Madras Normal School: and the institution now confines itself to affording professional training to young men who have passed University Examinations, instead of also imparting instruction with a view of enabling its students to pass those tests. The change was contemplated some years ago, but there were obstacles in the way of introducing it. For some time after the department was established, education was very scantily diffused, and it was necessary to give general instruction as well as professional training to Normal Students; circumstances are now very different, and there is no longer any reason for making the Normal School do the work of a Collegiate or Higher-Class Institution.

Madras Normal School.
Masters 11
Normal Students ... 28
Practising School... 195

General Remarks on Government Normal Schools.

The accompanying table gives a summary of the chief results for Government Normal Scholars during the past year:—

Schools.	First Arts.		Matriculation.		Fourth Grade.		Fifth Grade.		Appointments.		Normal Students on the 31st March.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Madras...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	29	28
Vizagapatam	1	...	7	6	7	7	5	12	5	9	35	32
Mangalore	...	...	9	7	6	4	2	1	5	10	32	19
Calicut	...	...	2	...	11	7	7	5	9	5	20	22
Vellore...	...	...	...	...	6	...	10	9	12	9	17	24
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	5	8	4	4	21	7	9	29	27
Nursapur	...	...	...	...	2	1	11	5	7	...	13	12
Russelcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	1	8	8
Total ...	5	2	18	18	40	23	46	55	55	55	183	172

Government Female Normal School.

At the time of the inspection of the Government Female Normal School there were 10 pupils, 5 Tamils and 5 Telugus; but owing to a defect in the organization of the school, for which it was difficult to find a remedy, the Telugu pupils were under a disadvantage

in having to learn Tamil in order to receive instruction in non-language subjects through the medium of that language. Generally the progress made proved that the Superintendent had done her utmost to bring the pupils forward, but at the same time that progress was absolutely small in consequence of the inferiority of the material on which she had to work, and the various other difficulties she had to encounter.

Tests.	Passed.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.
Masters.		
Matriculation ...	0	8
Fourth Grade Test ...	7	6
Fifth Grade Test ...	80	64
Mistresses.		
3rd Grade Test ...	14	15

The marginal table shows the success obtained at examinations by the students attending Private Normal Schools, of which there were six in operation during the year, viz. two Institutions at Palamcottah in connexion with the Church Missionary Society, the S. P. G. Seminary at Sawyerpuram, the Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training Institution at Dindigul, the Church Mission Training School at Masulipatam, and Sarah Tucker's Institution at Palamcottah.

Examination for Teachers' Certificates

An examination for Teachers' Certificates was held in August 1872 at 28 stations in the usual manner. The candidates numbered 1,384 males and 226 females, against 940 males and 118 females in 1871-72; 371 males and 47 females were successful, against 471 males and 78 females in the preceding year. In February 1873, 14 Ooriya candidates, one for the fourth and 13 for the fifth grade, were examined by the Inspector of Schools for the 1st Division; of these five passed for the fifth grade.

Finance School fees.

The accompanying table gives the amounts realized in school fees for the last five years. The figures for Government institutions mark an advance of nearly 65 per cent., due to two separate augmentations of rates; those for private institutions show a much greater increase, but implicit confidence cannot be placed in the amounts returned by the managers of Lower-Class Schools. The figures for Middle-Class Schools indicate that the sum obtained in fees is disproportionately small compared with the total cost of the institutions. Under existing rules, the fees collected in Government schools are paid in full into the treasury, consequently the whole amount is a set-off against the expenditure incurred for such institutions:—

——	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Government Institutions.	66,087 6 0	73,462 12 8	75,869 3 3	92,457 13 7	1,01,962 14 0
Private Institutions ...	1,56,893 12 9	2,45,116 0 3	2,51,568 8 8	2,90,563 11 7	4,36,954 11 8
Total ...	2,22,981 2 9	3,18,578 12 11	3,27,437 11 11	3,83,021 9 2	5,38,917 9 8

	Total Cost.			Fees.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Private Colleges* ...	31,909	6	4	4,459	10	0
Higher-Class Schools..	3,12,884	7	5	1,04,898	0	9
Middle do. ...	4,08,141	7	5	78,985	1	2
Lower do. ...	4,81,746	15	8	2,26,310	3	10
Total ...	12,34,682	4	10	4,14,653	15	9

Salary Grants.

The following table shows the distribution of salary grants among the several Educational Divisions :—

Division.	Salary Grants drawn in 1871-72.			Salary Grants drawn in 1872-73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
First ...	29,038	4	7	31,398	12	4	2,360	7	9	...	...	...
Second ...	11,530	12	1	13,376	10	6	1,845	14	5	...	...	...
Third ...	1,00,046	9	11	1,00,907	12	1	861	2	2	...	...	...
Fourth ...	45,030	0	7	45,046	2	4	16	1	9	...	...	...
Fifth ...	27,144	0	2	28,921	0	3	1,777	0	1	...	...	...
Sixth ...	10,938	12	0	15,057	9	9	4,118	13	9	...	...	...
Total ...	2,23,728	7	4	2,34,707	15	3	10,979	7	11	...	...	..

Building Grants.

The subjoined table gives the expenditure of public money on educational buildings during the past year :—

Expenditure from Department Public Works Budget.	Amount.			Expenditure from Educational Budget.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	A.
a. Repairs	3,516	2	2	*d.* Repairs to Government Buildings ...	1,058	2	0
b. Minor Works up to Rupees 1,000 ...	...	...	...	*e.* Minor Government Buildings	...	...	...
c. Larger Works above Rupees 1,000 ...	31,995	8	4	*f.* Minor Grants-in-aid (Rupees 1,000 and under)	1,780	0	0
Supervision	10,064	14	10	*g.* Larger Grants-in-aid (above Rs. 1,000).†	9,314	0	0
Total from Public Works Budget.	45,576	9	4	Total from Educational Budget	12,152	2	0

Growth of the Grant-in-aid System.

The accompanying table shows the growth of the Grant-in-aid System ; the sums entered in the table do not include Building Grants. The grants noticed in the third column were

* Exclusive of the School Department.

	RS.
† New Town Poor School (Boys')	2,200
Do. do (Girls')	1,364
Noble Memorial School, Masulipatam	3,000
Saint Joseph's College, Negapatam	2,750
Total ...	9,314

made from Local and Municipal Funds; they have to be added to those in the second column, in order to arrive at the total aid given to schools:—

Years.	Payments by Government.	Grants sanctioned for Lower-Class Schools under the Results' System.
	RS.	RS.
1863-64	54,342	...
1864-65	89,802	...
1865-66	1,16,876	...
1866-67	1,21,271	...
1867-68	1,54,985	...
1868-69	2,41,549	...
1869-70	3,07,881	...
1870-71	3,35,394	...
1871-72	2,50,333	79,446
1872-73	2,59,483	1,18,664

Expenditure on Colleges and Schools.

The following tables show the expenditure from Imperial and other funds on Government and Private Colleges and Schools:—

I.—*Government Colleges and Schools.*

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1872-73 (monthly average).	Average Daily Attendance during 1872-73.	Total Expenditure: From Imperial Funds.	Total Expenditure: From Subscriptions, Donations, &c.
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Colleges { General Education.	5	240	204	74,241 7 5	5,003 8 0
Colleges { Special do. ...	2	12	12	*a* 6,751 11 9	... ...
Schools ... { Higher-Class ...	14	2,765	2,589	1,15,363 5 5	2,245 13 1
Schools ... { Middle. do. ...	67	3,713	3,225	*b* 69,018 3 9	... ...
Schools ... { Lower do. ...	21	820	616	5,812 1 7	184 6 6
Mixed Schools. { Higher do. ...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...
Mixed Schools. { Middle do. ...	1	26	22	564 0 0	... ...
Mixed Schools. { Lower do. ...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...
Girls' Schools. { Higher do. ...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...
Girls' Schools. { Middle do. ...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...
Girls' Schools. { Lower do. ...	...	...	...	... .	... ...
Normals Schools	9	1,005	896	*c*59,978 1 3	3,319 1 9
Other Schools for Special Education	4	263	252	*d*97,955 1 3	6,268 9 1
Total ...	123	8,844	7,815	4,29,684 0 5	15,051 6 5
Add the amounts drawn by the Taluq Schools, Stripermatore and Nagore, closed during the year...				639 5 6	... ...
Total ...				*e*4,30,323 5 11	15,051 6 5

a Inclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rupees 1,260.

b The actual expenditure under this head was Rupees 63,958-11-2, the sum of Rs. 59-8-7 having been drawn in excess.

c Inclusive of scholarships amounting to Rupees 11,859-3-8.

d Do. do. do. do. 420.

e The fees collected and credited to Government amounted to Rupees 1,01,962-14-0 eaving the net expenditure to Government at Rupees 3,28,360-7-11.

II.—*Private Colleges and Schools.*

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1872-73 (monthly average).	Average Daily Attendance during 1872-73.	Total Expenditure. Grants-in-aid given by Government.	Total Expenditure. Expenditure from all sources other than Grants-in-aid by Government.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Colleges { General Education.	6	151	134	10,142 3 4	21,767 3 0
Colleges { Special do. ...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...
Boys' Schools. { Higher Class*...	38	8,445	7,247	1,12,116 11 4	2,00,767 12 1
Boys' Schools. { Middle do. ...	377	19,831	16,338	1,45,402 7 10	2,62,738 15 7
Boys' Schools. { Lower do. ...	5,686	120,687	105,226	294 12 11	4,81,452 2 9
Mixed Schools. { Higher do. ...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...
Mixed Schools. { Middle do. ...	17	861	707	4,238 13 6	12,987 15 3
Mixed Schools. { Lower do. ...	339	12,078	9,465	... .	12,852 9 3
Girls' Schools. { Higher do. ...	1	96	78	1,247 0 0	7,258 0 4
Girls' Schools. { Middle do. ...	41	3,012	2,471	32,683 7 4	49,848 6 6
Girls' Schools. { Lower do. ...	144	5,886	4,483	797 2 7	34,351 15 8
Normal Schools	8	940	817	†11,937 14 6	30,693 12 0
Other Schools for Special Education	...	...	...	... .	... ...
Total ...	6,657	171,987	146,966	3,18,860 9 4	11,14,718 12 5
Add the amounts of Grants-in-aid drawn by schools closed during the year				476 10 0	
				3,19,337 3 4	
Deduct amounts drawn from other than Educational Funds by the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, and other charitable institutions				59 853 9 1	
Total ...				2,59,483 10 3	11,14,718 12 5

Summary of Expenditure.

The following is a summary of the educational expenditure of Government during the year:—

Charges.	Expenditure during 1872-73. From Imperial Funds.	From Special Funds.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges	41,512 10 7	... ...
Inspection and its subsidiary charges	1,95,087 0 0	... ...
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads	7,39,078 12 11	72,780 1 9
Total ...	8,86,578 7 6	72,780 1 9

* The entire expenditure of the Gospel Society's High School, Trichinopoly, is given against this item; the cost of its College and School Departments was given in lump.

† Inclusive of scholarships amounting to Rupees 3,391-15-6.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

Registration of Books.

The Registrar of Books, in his report upon the work of 1872-73, points out that about the middle of the year an order of Government was issued cancelling the previous notification, under which mere reprints without alteration had been excluded from the operation of the Registration Act; the result of the change was a slight increase during the latter half of the year of publications presented for registration. The total number of books registered in 1872-73 was 387, against 366 in the previous year; the copyright was secured in the case of 92 of the works, while the corresponding number in 1871-72 was 82.

Classification of Books.

The following statement shows the classification of the works under the four heads prescribed by the Government of India:—

Books	178
Pamphlets	145
Periodicals	44
Miscellaneous	20
Total ...	387

Another sub-division is given beneath, where a comparison is instituted between the year under review and that immediately preceding:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
Original Works	120	187
Translations	37	35
Re-publications with or without Rules...	209	165

Localities at which published.

The localities at which the registered works were published, and the number published at each, are shown below:—

Stations.	English Books.	Vernacular Books, including all Works partly in Vernacular.	Total.
Madras	92	234	326
Vizagapatam	1	16	17
Masulipatam	...	4	4
Cocanada	3	2	5
Tinnevelly	...	2	2
Palamcottah	...	6	6
Tranquebar	...	7	7
Combaconum	...	5	5
Calicut	...	7	7
Cochin	...	8	8
Total ...	96	291	387

Of the above places, Masulipatam, Cocanada, and Combaconum did not appear in the list for 1871-72; while Ramnad, Ootacamund, and Mangalore, which entered into that list, are not to be found above.

Languages in which published.

The subjoined table shows the distribution, according to language, of the publications of 1872-73, compared with those of 1871-72 :—

Language.	Number of Works.		Language.	Number of Works.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.		1871-72.	1872-73.
English	57	96	Tamil	157	130
Do. and Tamil ...	6	1	Do. and English ...	2	2
Do. and Telugu ...	2	2	Do. in Telugu character ...	...	1
Sanskrit	20	35	Do. and Telugu ...	1	1
Do. and Telugu ...	28	6	Do. with Arabic ...	...	1
Do. and Prakrit ...	...	1	Do. with Telugu and English meaning...	...	2
French (Map)	...	1	Malayalum	17	14
Telugu	58	85	Do. and English ...	4	1
Do. and English ...	...	1	Persian	1	4
			Hindustani	3	3

Subjects of Works.

Lastly, the publications may be classified under the fifteen heads prescribed by the Supreme Government :—

Subjects.	English.	Vernacular.	Total.	Remarks.
1. Biography	...	1	1	About 60 of the works are connected with education.
2. Drama	...	7	7	
3. Fiction	1	11	12	
4. History	2	5	7	
5. Language	14	37	51	
6. Law	21	5	26	
7. Medicine	12	4	16	
8. Miscellaneous	22	21	43	
9. Poetry	2	36	38	
10. Politics	...	1	1	
11. Philosophy	1	7	8	
12. Religion	20	144	164	
13. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical).	1	2	3	
14. Do. (Natural and others)	...	10	10	
15. Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	
Total ...	96	291	387	

Printing Presses.

During the year 50 Printing Presses were at work; 35 of them under native management. The Registrar remarks that some of the Native Presses have surpassed the establishments under European and East Indian management in the quantity of work turned out; in this respect the Scottish Press, now under native management, stands first. The Kalaratnakaram Press is commended for the good quality of its Vernacular printing.

Book Department.

The printing work in the Book Department under the Director of Public Instruction included the bringing out of 261,723 copies, being reprints of 18 books, maps, and arithmetical tables, of which the aggregate depôt value was Rupees 32,580-10-0; of the publications one was English, eight were Tamil, seven Telugu, and two Canarese. The prime cost was Rupees 19,803-10-0, consequently the depôt

prices secured a profit of about 65 per cent. In 1871-72 the work consisted of 93,350 copies of books, valued at 11,700 rupees. The books and maps purchased in India and in England were 82,360 in number, of the aggregate depôt value of Rupees 33,564-4-10; the prime cost was Rupees 24,149-12-10, consequently the profit was about 39 per cent. While in 1871-72 the sales amounted to 184,615 books, valued at Rupees 49,529-4-9; in 1872-73 they rose to 274,364 books, valued at Rupees 64,553-8-9. The increase in the number of books sold was more than 48 per cent.; and that in the amount realized exceeded 30 per cent. The following table affords a comparison in detail for the two years:—

Purchases.

Sales.

Language.	1871-72.				1872-73.			
	Copies.	Value.			Copies.	Value.		
		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
English	42,955	25,590	11	3	52,930	30,597	4	11
Tamil	84,292	12,144	8	0	119,113	15,255	14	6
Telugu	45,828	8,391	0	6	76,929	13,097	5	9
Malayalum	4,212	1,360	8	6	11,926	2,745	8	0
Canarese	5,319	1,652	7	6	9,862	2,128	12	0
Hindustani	214	72	1	6	780	197	2	3
Persian...	3	1	8	0	34	9	12	6
Sanskrit	48	94	4	0	51	66	12	0
Ooriya	1,744	220	3	6	2,739	442	1	2
Miscellaneous	...	2	0	0	...	12	15	8
Total ...	184,615	49,529	4	9	274,364	64,553	8	9

From the Curator's report it appears that the value of books sold to Local Fund Boards was Rupees 12,461-6-9, and that the largest purchases were made at Nellore, Calicut, Mangalore, and Kurnool. The total charges of the Book Department, including those provided for in the Budget, were Rupees 61,051-7-4, while the receipts amounted to Rupees 64,008-13-0; thus a balance of profit remained at the close of the year of Rupees 2,957-5-8. While the department is to be made self-supporting, its object is not to realize a profit, but to promote education by distributing school books; the profit will, therefore, be absorbed in improving the books published, and in lowering their prices. The total cost of the department may be divided under the following heads:—

Sales to Local Fund Boards.

Cost of department.

Head.	Cost.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Agency	18,306	8	2
Transmission, &c.	3,577	3	3
Books	38,867	11	11
Audit	300	0	0
Total ...	61,051	7	4

Vernacular Maps.

The vernacular maps of the several districts, which are required for elementary schools, were for the most part completed and issued for sale. The maps of Coimbatore and Bellary are passing through the press; when they have been issued, the only ones remaining will be those of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the preparation of which has been attended with much difficulty, owing to want of information about the zemindary estates and unsurveyed tracts included in them. The work of the Book Department was efficiently conducted throughout the year.

Formation of a Vernacular Literature.

Very little is being done in this Presidency in the way of forming a vernacular literature; those natives who have received a fair education seem, as a general rule, to feel little interest in their own language. The Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society has for one of its objects the formation of a Vernacular Literature; it receives an annual grant from Government of Rupees 2,000. Besides bringing out interesting little works from time to time, the society publishes a monthly periodical in Tamil, bearing the title of "Janavinodinni," the price of which is 2 annas a copy. From the first issue of the periodical, some three or four years ago, up to the 31st December 1872, the total amount derived from its sale was Rupees 515-6-0, while the total expenditure in connexion with it was Rupees 4,273-7-0. It is clear that the society must rest satisfied with very slow progress; as has been remarked in a former report, there is little reason to expect that natives who are acquainted with English will seek in a vernacular publication the information which they can obtain more fully and more clearly in an English one, while for years to come the masses will adhere to their own indigenous literature, however imperfect and even objectionable it may be.

OBSERVATORY.

Notwithstanding serious unforeseen interruptions, the past year was one of considerable progress in the Observatory work. The disastrous cyclone of May 1872, the preparations for the Annular Eclipse of June 6th, the search for Biela's Comet in December, and the arrival of the electrical clocks in February 1873 were all extras, involving departure from the ordinary routine work of the establishment.

Meridian Circle.

The outturn with the Meridian Circle was very satisfactory. The observations made during the calendar year 1872 were in all 2,118, the average of the past $10\frac{1}{2}$ years being 2,192. Of these, 23 only were of the moon, lunar observations being discontinued from June 1872. Of minor planets in opposition, not well observable in Europe (for only such are cared for at Madras), fifteen positions were obtained, and the remaining 2,080 observations were all of fixed stars for the completion of the catalogue in hand since 1862. It is intended that this catalogue shall be finally closed with the year 1874. The total number of unpublished observations up to the end of 1872 amounted to 23,013.

Extra Meridional Observations.

The minor planets Isis, Sappho, Ariadne, and Julia were observed on thirteen nights. A laborious but unsuccessful search was maintained for Camilla in June, July, and August 1872, and the planet must now be considered as lost and awaiting accidental rediscovery. The planet Ate was also carefully but unsuccessfully sought for

in March 1873. Researches upon the variable stars have been almost entirely suspended, but all the requisite zones for a map of the vicinity of the chief southern variable, η Argus were observed in March 1873. Measurements of the bright lines detected by Professor Respighi, in the spectrum of the star μ Argus, when visiting the Madras Observatory in December 1871, were also repeated on March 11th, 1873, and show no important change in the constitution of that wonderful and exceptional object. The colors of the bright lines are perhaps less vivid, but their abnormal positions remain the same.

Annular Eclipse of June 6th, 1872.

The observations of this phenomenon, usually considered of such far less importance than a total eclipse, proved of singular interest at Madras. The silver glass reflector by Browning, used at Avenashy in December 1871, was hastily, but very securely, mounted on the roof of the Transit Circle Room, utilizing for its support a massive granite column of eighty years' standing, which might have been placed there by the architect of the Observatory expressly for the purpose. A flat sliding shutter, just clearing the telescope when horizontal, but affording it ample scope for use when opened, has been adopted as cheaper than a dome, and, for such an instrument preferable to it. Two convenient photographic rooms adjoin the reflector room. The photographic operators were Mr. Everard Pogson and Mr. F. Dodoret, and four pictures were secured during the annular phase, which lasted only for about three-and-a-half minutes. The first of these, a second or two before the formation of the ring, was especially interesting, from the circumstance of the moon's limb being rendered visible by the light of the Solar Corona shining behind it. This was clearly seen by four telescopic observers, besides being conspicuously recorded in the negative. The other three views show the complete ring, at the middle of the annular phase, when about three-fourths over, and at the moment of breaking up. With the spectroscope attached to the large equatoreal the phenomenon of the reversal of the lines in the solar spectrum, hitherto recorded only during total eclipses, was well seen. Just before the formation of the ring, the slit of the spectroscope having been directed to the point of first internal contact, so as to exclude the cusps, the dark atmospheric lines were instantly and simultaneously illuminated, like platinum wires heated by a galvanic battery; and on the completion of the ring, less than two seconds later, these bright lines were all replaced by the usual dark solar lines across the narrow spectrum of the thin edge of the ring. Turning the instrument to the opposite side of the sun's limb, the black lines were again watched across the fast narrowing spectrum of the breaking point of the ring, until at the moment the lines again flashed bright, not simultaneously, but from the middle of the spectrum towards each end, in rapid succession. This time also the bright lines were visible for about seven seconds, and one, far more brilliant and conspicuous than any other, supposed at the moment to have been the hydrogen line C., was bisected by the cross wires of the micrometer and found to agree with Fraunhofer's line B. The change of the bright lines into the dark atmospheric ones was as imperceptible as their outburst had been startlingly sudden; their disappearance being as in a dissolving view, and their outburst as the lighting up of a long row of close gas jets from the middle towards each end. The bright chromiospheric lines C, D, and F were very distinct after the eclipse, but they are always easily visible in Madras on any moderately fine day.

Biela's Comet.

The supposed recognition of this very remarkable and erratic-member of the solar system on December 2nd, 1872, is an event which demands especial mention. Biela's Comet was first casually discovered by M. Montaigue, of Limoges, in March 1772. It was next independently found by M. Pons, in November 1805; but its periodicity of revolution was not recognized until 1826, when a third time re-detected by M. Biela, of Josephstadt, on February 27th, and independently by M. Gambart, of Marseilles, on March 9th of that year. It was then proved to be a comet of short period, revolving about the sun in nearly six and three-quarter years, and was re-observed as such in 1832 and 1846. In the latter year it presented the remarkable phenomenon of disruption or separation into two distinct comets, upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand miles apart. The double comet returned to view, and was well observed in August 1852, but though diligently sought for has never since been seen. It was due on October 6th, 1872, but eluded all the exertions made for its recognition, when an unexpected display of meteors, seen in Europe on November 27th, led Professor Klinkerfues, of Gottingen, to the conclusion that the remarkable exhibition of that memorable night might possibly be due to a near approach of the lost comet to the earth or its contact with it. On November 30th, Professor Klinkerfues telegraphed to the Madras Observatory "Biela touched earth on 27th. Search near Theta Centauri." The telegram was immediately complied with, and a comet, answering well to the lost one, was detected on December 2nd. It was re-observed satisfactorily on the following night, but, owing to cloudy weather and its rapid motion into daylight, could not be found afterwards. Approximate positions were at once forwarded to European Astronomers, but the detailed results had to await the determination of the positions of the stars of comparison employed some months later, and subsequent events have prevented the Astronomer from paying further attention to the subject up to the present time. That a comet was found, physically connected with the wonderful meteoric display of November 27th, is certain; but its identity with the lost comet of Biela, though accepted by many able authorities, has been disputed by others, and will perhaps only be incontestably proved by its future return, agreeably to the changed condition of its orbit, due to the extensive and apparently unaccountable perturbations it must have experienced during the past twenty years, to admit of its having been found in a position so wide of its predicted place, as calculated from the former well-known elements of its ellipse.

Time and Telegraphic Arrangements.

The fort time-signal gun is fired daily at noon and eight P.M. by means of electrical currents from the Observatory, acting upon an instrument invented and constructed for the purpose by Mr. G. K. Winter of the Madras Railway. Its performance throughout the year 1872 was better than might have been expected. The telegraph line was broken by the great cyclone of May 2nd, and the apparatus was not available for six days in consequence. It was also out of use on one day in October. Out of the remaining 718 occasions, the gun was fired correctly on 647 or over 90 per cent. The miss-fires, when from failure of a friction tube or other cause, the gun had to be fired by means of a second telegraphic current, precisely five minutes later, were 32 or just $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This leaves only 39 failures, or about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; a very small proportion considering the many sources of uncertainty attendant upon such

an undertaking. The daily transmission of Madras mean time to all Government telegraph stations throughout India commenced on February 27th, 1873. The process is very simple. All messages are stopped four or five minutes before 4 P.M. At three minutes before the even hour a signaller at the Observatory commences a roll of beats, which is taken up at the Madras Telegraph Office, and distributed to what are known as first-class stations in the department. Immediately upon hearing the expected roll, the signaller on duty at each first-class station also commences rolling or tapping to call in all second-class stations, and they in like manner begin rolling to all the third-class stations. Thus probably within a minute of the commencement of the operation at Madras Observatory, the telegraphic instruments of every station in India are monotonously tapping away, awaiting the time signal, which is the last beat of the roll from the Observatory, and corresponds to 4 P.M. precisely. Instantly with the cessation of the Madras roll all other signallers stop and examine their clocks. The time thus disseminated is necessarily not comparable in accuracy to that afforded by the Madras gun-fire; for, whereas the latter is rarely a quarter of a second in error, it is probable that some of the third-class stations may be as much as two or three seconds late, an amount of uncertainty utterly insignificant for all ordinary purposes of life, where navigation or exact science are not in question. The electrical clocks have also arrived at Madras. It is proposed to place one of these public clocks near the pier, for the express use of the shipping, and another on the Mount Road. The site for the third has not yet been decided upon. The normal clock will fire the fort gun and will keep the three public sympathetic clocks to exact time. A line of telegraph has been laid, placing the Government Astronomer in communication with the Master Attendant and the Government Telegraph Office, to facilitate early intimation of approaching bad weather on future occasions.

Magnetism.

The magnetical records were all more or less interrupted by necessary repairs to the buildings, and breaking down of the instruments. The readings of the bifilar magnetometer were least interfered with, and the declination apparatus and dip-circle will soon be again in regular use.

METEOROLOGY.

The current work of the Meteorological Establishment was, except at one or two stations, steadily and satisfactorily maintained throughout the year. The tabular half-monthly, monthly, and extreme results for 1870 and 1871 are now in the press. Those for 1868 and 1869 will also be shortly available, and those for 1872 are completed. The stations are twelve in number, viz., Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madura, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Salem, Secunderabad, Trichinopoly, and Wellington, with the Madras Observatory as head-quarters of the whole establishment. Except Secunderabad, all are now furnishing satisfactory returns. No additional stations were started during the year, but Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Kurnool, Salem, and Secunderabad were all visited and inspected by a qualified Assistant on behalf of the Superintendent. The rain registers at 220 Revenue Board Stations are apparently much more carefully kept at the present time than formerly; but even now some are open to great suspicion, and will probably have to be rejected. The returns, however, furnish much interesting and valuable information.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Number of Clergy.

The number of clergymen belonging to the Diocese of Madras on the 31st March 1873 was 203, of whom 39 were Government Chaplains, 62 European and East Indian Missionaries, 86 Native Clergymen, and 16 employed in education, or ministering to English congregations, or retired. The number of clergy in the diocese has never before reached 200. The vacancy caused by the retirement of the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry in May 1871 continued throughout the year under review. On the 31st March 1873 six Chaplains were absent on furlough, so that 33 only were available for duty in the country, no additions having been made to the list.

Ordinations, Confirmations, &c.

Four ordinations were held within the year—the first at Madras in Saint Thomé Church on the 27th October, when one Native was ordained Deacon for the Telugu Mission on the Godavery; the second at Cottayam on the 1st of December, when three Europeans and two Natives were admitted to Priests' Orders, and three Natives to Deacons' Orders; the third at Palamcottah on the 26th of January, when three Europeans and ten Natives were ordained Priests, and six Natives became Deacons; the fourth and last in Saint George's Cathedral, Madras, on the 9th of March, when one Native was ordained Priest, and three Europeans and East Indians were ordained Deacons. One burial ground was consecrated, viz., at Manantoddy in the Wynaad. The number of persons confirmed was 5,293, of whom 5,021 were Natives.

Tour of visitation.

The Bishop visited a considerable portion of the diocese—first in September and the early part of October Bangalore and Cuddapah. Towards the end of October he proceeded to Calicut, the Wynaad, Cannanore, Cochin, Trevandrum, and the Malayalum Missions; then to Tinnevelly and Paumben, returning to Madras by North Tinnevelly, Madura, and Trichinopoly.

Peal of bells.

A peal of six bells, the first known in South India, were erected in the Cathedral tower.

STATIONERY.

Stock.

The value of stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 5,22,767-13-10. The receipts from all sources during the year aggregated Rupees 2,05,535-0-3, while the value of issues was Rupees 2,87,964-4-7. The value of stock at the close of the year was Rupees 4,40,338-9-6.

Receipts.

The value of receipts from England in 1872-73 aggregated Rupees 1,74,478-4-8, against Rupees 3,76,941-4-8 in 1871-72, or Rupees 51,800-5-8 less than the average of the two preceding years.

Issues.

The cost of issues to public offices during the year aggregated Rupees 2,67,324-3-10, against Rupees 3,10,895-10-9 in 1871-72, and to Army and Regimental Schools Rupees 2,062-7-8

against Rupees 4,782-15-0 in 1871-72; the issues to public offices and Regimental Schools being Rupees 46,291-14-3 less than similar transactions of the previous year.

Local purchases.

The local purchases during the year aggregated Rupees 29,257-8-1. French paper was received from England in part supply of the indent on the Home Government, agreeably to samples received from the Revenue Board; the paper doubtless is of better quality than that heretofore purchased locally, but the actual cost is not known, as the price of the article supplied was not given in the invoice list. It was brought on stock at an assumed price open to subsequent adjustment.

Bound Books.

The books issued to public departments were almost all bound by open contract; the bound books were of four quires each, and the marble covered books one quire each. Paper only was issued to the contractor, and the rates charged included the cost of leather, binding materials, and hire of workmen. The contract rates for the last two years were as follow:—

	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	A.	P.	A.	P.
Leather bound books of four quires each,				
Royal size	13	0	12	8
Medium	10	0	9	9
Demy	7	6	7	3
Foolscap	5	3	5	2
File books	2	3	2	1
Marble covered books, one quire each,				
Demy size	0	2	0	2
Foolscap	0	2	0	2
Quarto	0	2	0	2
Octavo	0	2	0	2

The above rates were considered so favorable that the agency of the Stationery Department was sought by the Registrar-General to get books bound at equally favorable rates for the use of the officers of the Registration Department.

Cost of establishment.

The cost of establishment, including the Superintendent's salary, was Rupees 7,675-12-2 for the whole year, but after deducting Rupees 3,935-3-0 for sums realized as noted below, the net cost to Government was Rupees 3,740-9-2, or less than two-thirds of a rupee per cent. of the receipt and issue transactions in the year:—

	RS.	A.	P.
By commission realized	833	15	9
By sale of waste paper, packing materials, &c ..	2,579	12	1
By forfeiture of deposits by contractor ..	175	0	0
By gain on sale of maps	289	2	8
By gain on sale of service books by fractional parts of pies	57	4	6
Total ..	3,935	3	0

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

The work of the Press has been growing heavier for a long time, and the past year showed an increase in the work of 6,927 pages and 3,168,036 impressions, as given below:—

Pages equal to foolscap, including re-made up matter, printed in 1872-73	183,354
Pages equal to foolscap, including re-made up matter, printed in 1871-72	176,427
Increase ..	6,927
Number of copies or impressions struck in 1872-73.	33,331,780
Do. do. 1871-72.	30,163,744
Increase ..	3,168,036

In the Public, Judicial, Educational, Financial, Marine, Political, Ecclesiastical, Legislative, and Pension Departments there was again an increase to the outturn. In the Military Department there was a slight increase in the number of pages, but the Press work was lighter. The Public Works Department was not quite so heavily worked, there not being so many special reports to be printed. The amalgamation of the Revenue and the Revenue Board Departments was successful, and the gain for the year was as shown below:—

In 1871-72, foolscap pages	29,362	Impressions ..	775,836
In 1872-73, do.	23,855	Do. ..	706,840
Decrease ..	5,507	Decrease ..	68,996

	RS.	A.	P.
The cost in 1871-72 was	25,738	9	5
Do. in 1872-73 do.	21,834	1	5
Decrease ..	3,904	8	0

The work in connexion with the Gazette was very heavy, and there was an increase under all items, although the increase of cost was very trifling compared with the increase of work. The Vernacular and Secret Departments were both heavily worked. The work of the Miscellaneous Department increased slightly, and the work of the Book Department continues to increase far more rapidly than the available means and space for executing it. The Binding Department was fully employed, and was often obliged to work extra hours, but not to so great an extent as in the previous year. The Stereotyping and Casting Department was most usefully employed in casting leads, clumps, quotations, quadrats, figures, dashes, &c., which were formerly cast outside the Press at great expense, and the saving in 1872-73 was Rupees 2,308-14-0, calculated on the prices ruling in Madras.

	RS.	A.	P.
Printing	1,21,868	10	2
Add depreciation of stock ..	17,960	3	8
Do. interest, at 6 per cent. per annum	8,264	15	4
Do. house-rent	3,000	0	0
Do. cost of printing ink ..	3,160	0	5
Grand Total ..	1,54,253	13	7

The cost for the year was as shown in the margin. The cost per page of original matter was Rupees 1-2-2 against Rupees 1-2-11 in 1871-72. Including re-made up matter, the cost was the same as in the previous year, viz., Rupee 1.

Penitentiary Branch of Government Press.

The capabilities of the Penitentiary Branch were severely tested during the past year. Many of the prisoners employed in the Press left the jail, their time having expired, and it was found very difficult to replace them. The average number of prisoners employed at press and case work was 64 per diem, against 85 in the previous year; yet a larger quantity of work was done. The value of the work turned out in the Press, Machine, and Composing Rooms was Rupees 33,238, and the cost Rupees 11,585.

In the Binding Department only 8 men and 12 juveniles per day were employed, and by far the greater amount of work was done by free labor, the value being Rupees 12,184-7-11, and the cost Rupees 2,938-3-5. If to this be added about Rupees 4,000 as cost of material, the difference in favor of Government is Rupees 5,246-3-6, making an estimated total gain to Government by the employment of the Penitentiary Press of Rupees 26,900, against Rupees 22,300 in the previous year.

District Presses.

The work done by the District Presses increased in consequence of the operation of the Local Fund and Municipal Acts, all the proceedings of Local and Municipal Boards being published in the *District Gazettes*. The expenditure increased partly because two new presses were bought, and partly because the Postal Rules of January 1872 required that *District Gazettes* sent by post should be stamped with Service Stamps.

Districts.	1871-72.			1872-73.		
	Estimate of the Value of Work done.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Estimate of the Value of Work done.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	10,030	688	2,573	10,670	784	2,911
2. Vizagapatam	6,256	168	2,455	6,479	137	3,171
3. Godavery	10,625	1,307	2,788	11,516	1,231	3,177
4. Kistna	9,914	1,246	3,703	10,729	946	5,751
5. Nellore	14,325	679	2,976	16,140	1,058	2,828
6. Cuddapah	9,618	980	3,132	11,325	1,007	2,928
7. Bellary	18,356	867	3,803	16,046	1,118	3,078
8. Kurnool	9,236	685	3,220	9,121	687	2,317
9. Chingleput	8,683	219	2,980	8,956	563	3,617
10. North Arcot	13,548	524	3,512	14,163	1,058	3,774
11. South Arcot	9,070	1,216	3,621	16,073	1,081	5,334
12. Tanjore	18,917	2,429	3,514	19,263	3,232	5,293
13. Trichinopoly	11,696	1,211	2,840	10,083	870	2,754
14. Madura	10,334	969	2,659	10,053	1,502	3,025
15. Tinnevelly	7,827	811	3,039	9,169	978	4,316
16. Coimbatore	10,232	857	3,018	10,464	805	4,499
17. Nilgiris	..	61	902	..	73	1,816
18. Salem	14,401	747	2,352	13,643	1,056	4,750
19. South Canara	14,991	1,081	2,377	13,213	1,409	3,011
20. Malabar	13,836	1,639	3,309	14,813	2,191	4,816
Total ..	2,21,895	18,384	58,773	2,31,924	21,948	73,164

MUSEUMS.

Government Central Museum.

The late Superintendent Captain Mitchell having died on the 18th July, Surgeon G. Bidie, F.L.S., was appointed to the post and took charge on the 7th August. The total number of specimens added to the collections during the year was 4,811, consisting chiefly of shells, fish, insects, birds, and local plants. The additions to the library comprised 58 volumes of standard works, 229 volumes of scientific periodicals, 150 volumes of Government reports, and 124 photographs of ancient buildings in India. Towards the close of the year arrangements were made for commencing a course of popular lectures at the institution, and there seems reason to hope that the experiment will be attended with success. The number of visitors during the year was 112,360.

Rajahmundry Local Museum.

The receipts of this institution, exclusive of an opening balance of Rupees 153, amounted to Rupees 748, and the disbursements to Rupees 701. The visitors numbered 30,028, against 18,860 in the year 1871-72. The increase was owing to the occurrence of a celebrated festival. A few minor additions were made to the collections.

APPENDICES.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

No. I.—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year* 1872-73, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to amend Act XXIV. of 1859 (*An Act for the better regulation of the Police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort Saint George*).	By Government...	To supply a defect in Act XXIV. of 1859 by providing that Section 48 of the Act shall be put in force in towns and other places to which it may be specially extended by Government.	30th May 1872.
An Act to extend the purposes for which Port Rules may be passed by the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council.	Do.	To provide for Port Rules being made for various purposes other than those enumerated in Section 7 of the Ports Conservancy Act XXII. of 1855.	24th June 1872.

No. II.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year* 1872-73.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
A Bill to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants.	By Government.	The object of this Bill is sufficiently indicated by its title.	21st February 1873.	...	Awaiting final consideration by the Council.
A Bill to amend Schedule A. annexed to Act IV. of 1842.	Do.	To empower the Government to declare from time to time what shall constitute a boat load in supersession of the quantities set out in Schedule A. annexed to Act IV. of 1842.	Do.	...	Awaiting consideration of the Select Committee's Report by the Council.
A Bill for the incorporation of the Neilgherry Public Library.	By the Hon. A. F. Brown.	The object of this Bill is indicated by its title.	The motion for leave to introduce this Bill was withdrawn on 21st February 1873, the Advocate-General having suggested that the case of the Neilgherry Public Library would be sufficiently met by bringing it under the operation of Act XXI. of 1860.	...	...

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

No. III.—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the official year* 1872-73.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Fate, Result, or Present Position of the proposed Bill.
A Bill for regulating the emigration of Native laborers from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements.	By the Madras Government.	To legalize emigration to the Straits Settlements from the port of Negapatam, and (while exempting such emigration from the stringent provisions of the Indian Emigration Act VII. of 1871) to secure for the emigrants personal freedom, health, and immunity from unfair treatment.	Under the consideration of the Government of India.
A Bill to continue certain privileges and immunities now enjoyed by Prince Azim Jah Bahadur, as Prince of Arcot, to his sons on succeeding to the title.	Do.	To exempt the sons of Prince Azim Jah Bahadur, on their succeeding to the title of Prince of Arcot, from all civil process, except with the consent of Government, in the same way as their father is now exempted.	Do.

B.—POLICE.

No. I.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1872-73.

Ranges.	Districts.	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.								
			Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.	
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Village Watchers.	Officers.	Men.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10
	Chief Office...	2	...	4	32	...	26	...	...	...	...
	Madras Town, including Establishment...	...	3	14	41	24	810	211	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspr.-General ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam ...	...	3	10	13	...	1,384	...	162	...	...
	Vizagapatam..	...	3	11	16	...	1,258	...	50	...	...
	Jeypore ...	...	1	3	6	...	474	...	191	...	...
	Godavery ...	...	2	9	15	...	1,211	...	35	...	...
	Kistna ...	...	2	7	16	...	1,205	...	20	...	...
	Total...	1	11	40	66	...	5,532	...	458	...	...
Central Range.	Deputy Inspr.-General ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	...	2	8	12	...	1,201	...	100	...	...
	Kurnool ...	...	2	8	10	...	896	...	...	...	...
	Bellary ...	...	2	11	17	...	1,176	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	...	2	10	13	...	1,018	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot..	...	2	9	15	...	1,238	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput ...	...	1	6	8	...	878	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot...	...	2	8	10	...	1,079	...	...	...	...
	Total...	1	13	60	85	...	7,486	...	100	...	...
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspr.-General ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore ...	...	2	8	12	...	1,305	...	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly..	...	1	5	10	...	738	...	...	...	...
	Madura ...	...	2	9	13	...	1,128	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly ...	...	2	7	11	...	969	...	...	...	...
	Salem ...	...	2	9	12	...	1,033	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore Nilgiris ...	...	3	9	15	...	1,039	...	15	...	...
	Malabar ...	...	3	9	19	...	1,230	...	...	...	...
	South Canara.	...	1	5	6	...	738	...	...	...	...
	Total...	1	16	61	98	...	8,180	...	15	...	...
	Grand Total...	5	43	179	322	24	22,034	211	573	...	...

B.—POLICE.

No. I.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1872-73.—(Contd.)

Ranges.	Districts.	Cost of Police.							
		Total.	Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. 2) and Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments.	Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. 3) (2).	Other Expenses of Col. 3.		Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Cols. 4 and 5) (4).	Total Pay of Constables of all Classes (Cols. 6, 7, and 8).	Horse & Travelling Allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Cols. 11, 13, and 14.
					Travelling Allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments (3).			
		10 a	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Chief Office...	64	62,236	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras Town, including Establishment...	1,103	...	25,630	...	7,630	46,295	1,00,816	...
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspr.-General ...	1	13,573	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam ...	1,572	...	23,365	5,522	...	25,413	1,25,026	...
	Vizagapatam..	1,338	...	17,769	3,514	...	31,526	1,24,918	...
	Jeypore ...	675	...	8,400	1,756	...	9,170	45,537	...
	Godavery ...	1,272	...	15,552	2,617	...	24,045	1,13,279	...
	Kistna ...	1,250	...	13,937	1,671	...	20,192	1,13,961	...
	Total...	6,108	13,573	79,023	15,080	...	1,10,346	5,22,721	...
Central Range.	Deputy Inspr.-General ...	1	14,639	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	1,323	...	13,097	2,027	...	21,323	1,10,402	...
	Kurnool ...	916	...	12,600	2,199	...	18,045	88,386	...
	Bellary ...	1,206	...	15,905	2,422	...	27,105	1,09,739	...
	Cuddapah ...	1,043	...	12,546	2,443	...	24,051	96,715	...
	North Arcot..	1,264	...	15,600	2,545	...	24,345	1,12,587	...
	Chingleput ...	893	...	8,881	1,227	...	18,551	83,595	...
	South Arcot..	1,099	...	14,400	3,491	...	21,635	97,265	...
	Total...	7,745	14,639	93,029	16,354	...	1,55,055	6,98,689	...
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspr.-General ...	1	15,179	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore ...	1,327	...	13,820	2,886	...	24,134	1,21,469	...
	Trichinopoly..	754	...	8,400	1,529	...	14,250	70,829	...
	Madura ...	1,152	...	15,474	2,311	...	25,241	1,07,674	...
	Tinnevelly ...	989	...	14,771	1,631	...	20,416	94,605	...
	Salem ...	1,056	...	16,016	2,128	...	23,690	1,00,259	...
	Coimbatore Nilgiris ...	1,081	...	19,483	2,500	...	26,614	1,07,045	...
	Malabar ...	1,261	..	25,132	3,688	...	29,218	1,16,731	...
	South Canara.	750	...	9,099	690	...	12,842	63,180	...
	Total...	8,371	15,179	1,22,195	17,363	...	1,76,405	7,81,792	...
	Grand Total...	23,391	1,05,627	3,19,877	48,797	7,630	4,88,101	21,04,018	...

B.—POLICE.

No. I.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1872-73.—(Contd.)

Ranges.	Districts.	Cost of Police.—(Continued.)						Distribution of Force.					
		Average Pay of						In District.					
		Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all Expenses other than included in Cols. 11 to 17.	Total Cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries or as Escort to Prisoner or Treasure.		On other Duties.	
								Officers.	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers.	Men.
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Chief Office ...	...	...	6,696	68,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras Town, including Establishment.			22,163	2,02,534	...	...	...	64	...	8	2	49
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspr.-General ...			412	13,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam ...			22,163	2,01,489	...	...	...	49	...	49	19	879
	Vizagapatam.			15,938	1,93,665	...	...	1	41	...	102	24	1,024
	Jeypore ...			3,703	68,566	...	...	...	17	...	42	7	368
	Godavery ...			14,914	1,70,407	...	...	1	145	...	173	20	769
	Kistna ...			11,084	1,60,845	...	...	...	16	...	112	20	951
	Total ...			68,214	8,08,957	...	...	2	268	...	478	90	3,991
Central Range.	Deputy Inspr.-General ...	Rupees 10 per month.	Rupees 8½ per month.	393	15,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore ...			9,828	1,56,677	...	...	...	19	...	78	18	1,037
	Kurnool ...			9,495	1,30,725	...	...	...	22	...	293	19	578
	Bellary ...			11,564	1,66,735	...	...	...	50	...	...	28	1,028
	Cuddapah ..			13,070	1,48,825	...	...	...	33	...	95	22	816
	North Arcot..			11,701	1,66,778	...	...	...	110	...	81	21	877
	Chingleput ...			8,590	1,20,844	...	...	...	57	1	132	14	597
	South Arcot...			10,757	1,47,548	...	...	1	50	...	89	21	740
	Total ...			75,398	10,53,164	...	...	1	341	1	718	143	5,673
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspr.-General ...			310	15,489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore ...			15,653	1,77,962	...	...	2	63	...	102	24	800
	Trichinopoly..			10,022	1,05,030	...	...	1	95	1	59	14	553
	Madura ...			10,230	1,60,930	...	...	1	52	...	62	...	...
	Tinnevelly ...			10,618	1,42,041	...	...	1	46	...	57	10	510
	Salem ...			12,428	1,54,521	...	...	...	51	...	353	20	1,045
	Coimbatore / Nilgiris ...			16,009	1,71,651	...	...	...	1,870	...	3,079	228	8,424
	Malabar ...			14,516	1,89,285	...	...	...	73	...	56	29	805
	South Canara.			7,366	93,177	...	...	...	17	...	57	12	601
	Total ...			97,152	12,10,086	...	...	5	2,267	1	3,825	337	12,738
	Grand Total...			2,69,623	33,43,673	...	...	8	2,940	2	5,029	572	22,451

B.—POLICE.

No. I.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1872-73.—(Contd.)

Ranges.	Districts.	Distribution of Force.—(Contd.)		Area of whole District in Square Miles.	Population of the whole District.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).					
						To Area (6).			To Population (7).		
		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty.	In Cantonments.			Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).
		30	31	32	33	34		35	36		37
	Chief Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras Town, including Establishment...	907	...	27	397,552	...	...	·024	...	...	360
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspr.-General ...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam ...	119	...	7,757	1,487,227	4·9	...	...	946	926	20
	Vizagapatam.	106	...	9,935	1,832,614	7·4	...	...	1,369	1,336	33
	Jeypore ...	...	...	9,000	451,640	13·3	...	...	670	...	...
	Godavery	77	...	7,534	1,584,179	5·9	...	...	1,245	1,208	37
	Kistna ...	91	...	8,353	1,439,252	6·6	...	...	1,151	1,117	34
	Total ...	393	...	42,579	6,794,912	6·9	...	...	1,112	1,085	27
Central Range.	Deputy Inspr.-General ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	46	...	8,341	1,375,349	6·3	...	...	1,039	1,022	17
	Kurnool ...	90	...	7,470	956,068	8·1	...	...	1,043	1,009	34
	Bellary ...	57	37	11,496	1,653,154	9·5	...	...	1,370	1,318	52
	Cuddapah ...	37	...	9,177	1,343,763	8·8	...	...	1,289	1,272	17
	North Arcot..	79	...	7,526	2,007,667	5·9	...	...	1,588	1,564	24
	Chingleput ...	33	29	3,100	940,744	3·4	...	...	1,053	1,008	45
	South Arcot...	198	...	4,765	1,762,525	4·3	...	...	1,603	1,569	34
	Total ...	540	66	51,875	10,039,269	6·7	...	...	1,296	1,264	32
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspr.-General ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore ...	323	...	3,736	1,975,042	2·8	...	...	1,488	1,388	100
	Trichinopoly.	...	...	3,097	1,197,936	4·1	...	...	1,590	1,514	76
	Madura ...	232	...	8,790	2,259,263	7·6	...	...	1,961	1,921	40
	Tinnevelly ...	385	...	5,144	1,689,421	5·2	...	...	1,708	1,666	42
	Salem ...	...	...	7,617	1,963,243	7·2	...	...	1,859	1,832	27
	Coimbatore Nilgiris. ...	1,163	...	8,417	1,804,899	7·7	...	...	1,669	1,625	44
	Malabar ...	140	68	6,259	2,274,466	4·9	...	...	1,803	1,773	30
	South Canara.	43	...	4,205	915,139	5·6	...	...	1,220	1,188	32
	Total ...	2,236	68	47,265	14,079,409	5·6	...	...	1,681	1,632	49
	Grand Total ...	4,076	134	1,41,746	31,311,142	6·3	...	...	1,387	1,349	62

B.—POLICE.

No. II.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force in the Madras Presidency for the year* 1872.

Ranges.	Districts.	Total Strength on the 31st December 1872.		Total sanctioned Strength.*		† Armament of the Force.			Punishments.	
									Dismissed.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with Fire-arms.	Number provided with Swords only, or Swords and Batons.	Number provided with Batons only.	Officers.	Men.
	1	1a		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Madras Town ...	54	1,004	55	1,045	...	100	507	...	25
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	21	1,218	23	1,384	679	367	193	1	77
	Vizagapatam ...	26	1,281	27	1,258	760	436	111	2	55
	Jeypore ...	7	427	9	474	339	90	2	...	10
	Godavery ...	22	1,147	24	1,211	390	495	264	...	14
	Kistna	22	1,131	23	1,205	384	500	269	...	12
	Total ...	98	5,204	106	5,532	2,552	1,888	839	3	168
Central Range.	Nellore... ...	19	1,122	20	1,201	380	491	270	...	12
	Kurnool ...	17	896	18	896	300	500	113	2	41
	Bellary... ...	24	1,083	28	1,176	369	623	115	...	36
	Cuddapah ..	21	954	23	1,018	325	527	123	1	32
	North Arcot ...	23	1,149	24	1,238	391	563	218	...	44
	Chingleput ...	12	833	14	878	313	333	199	1	24
	South Arcot ...	18	976	18	1,079	331	471	192	...	55
	Total ...	134	7,013	145	7,486	2,409	3,508	1,230	4	244
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	18	1,293	20	1,305	435	592	284	...	26
	Trichinopoly ...	14	718	15	738	244	299	189	...	23
	Madura ...	21	1,095	22	1,128	372	600	144	...	23
	Tinnevelly ...	18	942	18	969	300	533	127	...	32
	Salem	21	1,015	21	1,033	300	600	136	...	30
	Coimbatore ...	18	892	20	1,039	304	544	62	...	22
	Nilgiris... ...	4	121	4		41	53	33	...	7
	Malabar ...	29	1,168	28	1,230	399	670	128	...	63
	South Canara ...	11	675	11	738	229	350	107	...	14
	Total ...	154	7,919	159	8,180	2,624	4,241	1,210	...	240
	Grand Total ...	440	21,140	465	22,243	7,585	9,737	3,786	7	677

* Includes Salt (Permanent and Temporary) and Jail guards.

† Each man has a baton, and in addition one-third of force have swords and half fire-arms.

B.—POLICE.

No. II.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force in the Madras Presidency for the year* 1872.—(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	PUNISHMENTS.—(*Continued.*)									
		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY MAGISTRATES AND COURTS.							
				Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Madras Town ...	...	476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Northern Range.	Ganjam	4	269	...	16	...	...	1	10	...	8
	Vizagapatam ...	3	247	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Jeypore	2	207	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	14
	Godavery ...	3	331	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	17
	Kistna	1	374	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	14
	Total ...	13	1,428	1	36	...	...	1	10	...	59
Central Range.	Nellore	5	362	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Kurnool... ...	6	506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Bellary	3	650	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Cuddapah ...	6	436	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
	North Arcot ...	14	906	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	13
	Chingleput ...	1	379	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
	South Arcot ...	5	1,075	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	13
	Total ...	40	4,314	...	21	...	3	...	1	...	58
Southern Range.	Tanjore	...	1,016	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Trichinopoly ...	...	144	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	10
	Madura	9	708	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Tinnevelly ...	4	57	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	21
	Salem	4	496	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Coimbatore ...	1	893	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	6
	Nilgiris	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Malabar	4	1,898	...	11	...	...	...	1	1	24
	South Canara ...	1	255	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	23	5,121	...	37	...	...	...	2	2	102
	Grand Total ...	76	11,339	1	94	...	3	1	13	2	222

NOTE.—This statement does not refer to Assistant Superintendents or Officers of higher rank.

B.—POLICE.

No. II.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force in the Madras Presidency for the year* 1872.—(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	Reward.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.
		Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under Instruction during the year.				
		By Promotion.	By Money Rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Madras Town..	...	361	37	676	1	149	94	576	378
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	4	16	21	507	...	184	288	632	319
	Vizagapatam ..	...	5	23	726	2	339	227	822	462
	Jeypore ...	47	...	7	182	...	155	100	333	1
	Godavery ...	...	...	20	578	...	179	136	608	472
	Kistna ...	196	3	20	536	1	263	100	459	642
	Total ...	247	24	91	2,529	3	1,120	851	2,854	1,896
Central Range.	Nellore ...	...	1	19	528	...	209	118	669	415
	Kurnool ...	...	1	17	355	...	124	105	602	206
	Bellary ...	...	23	24	576	...	167	104	652	430
	Cuddapah ...	54	11	21	376	4	209	174	451	376
	North Arcot ...	148	55	22	886	1	162	119	698	474
	Chingleput ...	17	12	12	520	1	81	76	553	233
	South Arcot...	162	16	18	647	2	156	134	507	392
	Total ...	381	119	133	3,888	8	1,108	860	4,132	2,526
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	151	4	18	1,038	...	161	65	652	594
	Trichinopoly...	74	6	13	637	...	16	56	409	274
	Madura ...	15	4	21	1,087	...	162	109	694	292
	Tinnevelly ...	3	2	18	697	...	162	80	542	347
	Salem... ...	...	3	20	681	...	112	73	415	538
	Coimbatore ...	...	2	17	543	1	112	86	556	269
	Nilgiris ...	...	...	2	83	...	5	2	95	32
	Malabar ...	134	13	23	972	...	235	153	737	460
	South Canara.	9	9	11	297	...	127	134	536	150
	Total ...	386	43	143	6,035	1	1,092	758	4,636	2,956
	Grand Total ...	1,014	547	404	13,128	13	3,469	2,563	12,198	7,756

NOTE.—This statement does not refer to Assistant Superintendents or Officers of higher rank.

B.—POLICE.

No. II.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force in the Madras Presidency for the year* 1872.—(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in Hospital during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force.
		On Pension.	On Gratuity.	By Resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By Dismissal (columns 7 and 8.)	By Discharge otherwise than under preceding Columns.	By Desertion.	By Death.		
		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Madras Town...	13	16	24	25	5	4	6	73·5	·6
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	...	15	24	78	168	1	30	85·9	2·4
	Vizagapatam ..	1	4	41	57	44	3	32	52·3	2·4
	Jeypore ...	...	...	17	10	24	13	9	·97	2·1
	Godavery ...	...	30	24	14	34	...	21	40·1	1·8
	Kistna ...	6	4	11	12	48	7	23	27·2	·2
	Total ...	7	53	117	171	318	24	115	55·7	2·2
Central Range.	Nellore ...	...	...	21	12	48	5	9	·26	·8
	Kurnool ...	...	...	39	43	3	2	5	·48	·5
	Bellary ...	1	5	39	36	3	9	10	33·4	·9
	Cuddapah ...	1	21	32	33	7	4	12	37·6	1·2
	North Arcot...	...	16	76	44	9	6	12	50·4	·1
	Chingleput ...	...	8	23	25	8	4	5	52·2	·6
	South Arcot ...	1	14	36	55	24	2	2	37·8	·2
	Total ...	3	64	266	248	102	32	55	40·3	·8
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	...	10	20	26	1	3	12	66·4	·9
	Trichinopoly...	...	2	19	23	6	2	2	·38	·3
	Madura ...	...	5	46	23	5	4	6	53·8	·5
	Tinnevelly ...	...	17	24	32	7	1	7	19·2	·7
	Salem... ...	1	17	21	30	...	7	9	53·2	·9
	Coimbatore ...	...	15	34	22	15	2	4	82·9	·4
	Nilgiris ...	...	2	6	7	1	...	1		·8
	Malabar ...	...	5	62	63	3	10	13	74·9	1·1
	South Canara..	...	1	20	14	68	10	5	35·3	·7
	Total ...	1	74	252	240	106	39	59	55·4	·7
	Grand Total ...	24	207	659	684	531	99	235	51·4	1·1

NOTE.—This statement does not refer to Assistant Superintendents or Officers of higher rank.

B.—POLICE.

No. III.—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police Force of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1872.

Ranges.	Districts.	RACE.								
		EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.			
		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.			District or Assistant and District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.		
		Military or Covenanted, Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8
	Madras Town ...	1	2	5	21	1	...	3	2	2
Northern Range.	Ganjam	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	2	2
	Vizagapatam ...	3	...	4	3	...	...	1	2	...
	Jeypore ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Godavery ...	2	...	5	2	...	...	1	...	5
	Kistna ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	3
	Total ...	9	1	13	6	...	...	5	6	10
Central Range.	Nellore ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	2
	Kurnool ...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Bellary ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	1
	Cuddapah ...	1	1	5	...	1	...	1	1	2
	North Arcot ...	2	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	1
	Chingleput ...	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	6
	South Arcot ...	1	1	4	1	1	...	...	1	10
	Total ...	8	5	15	4	7	...	8	3	22
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	2	...	2	1	4	...	2	...	7
	Trichinopoly ..	1	...	...	2	5	...	2	...	5
	Madura ...	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	4
	Tinnevelly ...	2	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	3
	Salem ...	2	...	3	2	2	...	1	1	3
	Coimbatore ...	2	...	...	3	1	...	4	...	3
	Nilgiris ...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Malabar ..	3	...	2	2	...	...	5	8	4
	South Canara ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	15	1	14	13	15	...	15	12	30
	Grand Total ...	33	9	47	44	23	...	31	30	64

B.—POLICE.

No. III.—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police Force of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1872. —(Contd.)

Ranges.	Districts.	RACE.—(*Continued.*) NATIVES. District or Assistant and District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Subordinate Officers. Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	RELIGION OR CASTE. OFFICERS. Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus. Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Nairs.	Moplahs.
		9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Madras Town ...	1	3	13	1,001	43	1	4	1	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	...	4	10	1,216	12	...	1	1	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	...	5	11	1,281	13	2	4	2	...	...
	Jeypore ...	...	2	4	427	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavery ...	...	2	12	1,142	15	4	3	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	...	5	13	1,128	8	1	5	2	...	...
	Total ...	...	18	50	5,194	51	7	13	5	...	...
Central Range.	Nellore ...	...	4	13	1,119	8	1	5	...	...	...
	Kurnool ...	...	3	11	895	7	1	3	3	...	...
	Bellary ...	...	4	16	1,081	8	4	8	3	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	...	2	12	951	12	2	6	1	...	...
	North Arcot ...	...	4	14	1,148	8	1	6	1	...	...
	Chingleput ...	...	3	6	825	14	2	1	...	...	...
	South Arcot ...	...	2	10	965	19	2	4	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	22	82	6,984	76	18	33	8	...	...
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	...	3	10	1,282	18	1	4	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly ...	...	3	7	708	15	...	4	...	...	...
	Madura ...	...	4	12	1,090	13	...	4	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly ...	...	5	9	937	11	1	2	...	...	...
	Salem ...	...	4	10	1,010	15	2	7	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	...	2	9	888	14	1	2	1	...	...
	Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	120	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	...	3	9	1,164	24	...	1	...	8	1
	South Canara ...	...	4	6	675	4	1	5	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	28	72	7,874	120	6	29	1	8	1
	Grand Total ...	1	71	217	21,053	290	27	79	15	8	1

B.—POLICE.

No. III.—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police Force of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1872. —(Contd.)

Ranges.	Districts.	RELIGION OR CASTE.—(*Continued.*)							
		OFFICERS.—(*Continued.*)						MEN.	
		Hindus.—(*Continued.*)				Other Religions.			
		Tiers.	Ooriyahs.	Pariahs.	Hindus of all other Castes.	Foreigners (not British Subjects).	—	Christians.	Mahomedans.
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Madras Town ...	...	...	...	10	2	...	27	278
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	...	3	...	9	...	...	2	81
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	146
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	14
	Godavery ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	354
	Kistna ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	2	415
	Total ...	...	3	...	39	...	...	6	1,010
Central Range.	Nellore ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	8	491
	Kurnool ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	501
	Bellary ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	573
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	432
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	19	843
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	36	293
	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	28	371
	Total ...	...	...	...	46	...	...	102	3,004
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	180
	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	9	197
	Madura ...	...	...	...	11	...	...	39	208
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	11	...	...	56	198
	Salem ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	6	365
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	26	310
	Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	56
	Malabar ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	25	140
	South Canara ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	131	127
	Total ...	4	...	...	46	...	...	305	1,726
	Grand Total ...	4	3	...	141	2	...	440	6,018

B.—POLICE.

No. III.—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police Force of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1872. —(Contd.)

Ranges.	Districts.	RELIGION OR CASTE.—(*Continued.*)										Grand Total, Officers and Men.
		MEN.—(*Continued.*)										
		Hindus.								Other Religions.		
		Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Nairs.	Moplahs.	Tiers.	Oriyahs.	Pariahs.	Hindus of all other Castes.	Foreigners (not British Subjects).		
		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Madras Town ...	27	52	...	...	...	...	43	574	...	...	1,062
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	3	8	...	...	...	495	7	620	...	...	1,242
	Vizagapatam ...	30	11	...	...	...	109	21	963	...	...	1,310
	Jeypore ...	5	6	...	...	...	118	...	284	...	...	435
	Godavery ...	21	35	...	...	...	...	18	713	..	...	1,171
	Kistna ...	32	53	...	...	...	...	3	623	...	...	1,154
	Total ...	91	113	...	...	...	722	49	3,203	...	...	5,312
Central Range.	Nellore ...	36	69	...	...	...	...	2	513	...	...	1,143
	Kurnool ...	32	63	...	...	...	...	5	291	...	...	915
	Bellary ...	66	41	...	...	...	...	30	366	...	...	1,109
	Cuddapah ...	17	27	...	...	...	...	2	470	...	...	977
	North Arcot ...	32	106	...	...	...	...	7	641	...	...	1,174
	Chingleput ...	6	18	...	...	...	...	17	455	...	...	846
	South Arcot ...	6	26	...	...	...	...	18	516	...	...	996
	Total ...	195	350	...	...	...	...	81	3,252	...	...	7,160
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	16	20	...	...	...	...	...	1,116	...	...	1,313
	Trichinopoly ...	10	16	...	1	...	...	9	466	...	...	733
	Madura ...	25	18	...	...	...	...	8	792	...	...	1,118
	Tinnevelly ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	679	...	...	962
	Salem ...	71	31	...	...	...	...	7	500	...	...	1,038
	Coimbatore ...	46	32	7	2	...	...	5	460	...	...	912
	Nilgiris ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	4	39	...	...	126
	Malabar ...	3	3	707	80	152	...	2	52	...	...	1,200
	South Canara ...	34	4	4	1	83	...	...	291	...	...	687
	Total ...	208	132	718	84	235	...	41	4,425	...	...	8,089
	Grand Total ...	521	647	718	84	235	722	214	11,454	...	...	21,623

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen in the Districts of the Madras Presidency for the year* 1872.

Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.					
		Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED			Number of Cases in Cols. 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.
				By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Sec. 68 of C.P.C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
115, 117 to 119...	Substantive abetments.	4	...	3	...	...	1
131 to 136, 138...	Offences relating to army and navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	195	4	182	2	...	84
212, 216... ...	Harbouring an offender.	6	...	4	2	...	4
224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	331	19	287	13	1	222
143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	961	16	491	60	1	317
140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	17	...	9	...	...	7
	Total ...	1,514	39	976	77	2	635
CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
302, 303, 396..	Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. dacoits...	1	...	1	...	...	1
	Do. robbers..	6	1	6	1	...	4
	Do. poison ...	17	1	17	...	...	5
	Other murders ...	230	12	235	...	1	89
307	Attempts at murder.	78	1	65	5	...	21
304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide...	95	3	93	3	...	60
376	Rape	81	5	58	2	1	13
377	Unnatural offences...	6	...	6	...	...	3
317, 318... ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	97	2	94	1	...	34

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.						
		NUMBER ARRESTED.						
		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.		Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.
					By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*see* Cols. 7 and 8.)		
		10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	13	14
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*								
115, 117 to 119...	Substantive abetments.	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
131 to 136, 138...	Offences relating to army and navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	...	...	212	...	3	49
212, 216... ...	Harbouring an offender.	...	...	...	4	8	...	...
224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	2	...	2	359	10	...	17
143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	28	...	28	4,492	365	1	248
140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
	Total ...	30	...	30	5,093	378	4	314
CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*								
302, 303, 396...	Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. dacoits...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
	Do. robbers..	1	...	1	18	...	...	6
	Do. poison ...	1	...	1	38	...	...	22
	Other murders ...	5	...	5	465	8	5	144
307	Attempts at murder.	...	...	...	83	...	8	25
304, 308... ...	Culpable homicide...	40	...	40	672	4	...	75
376	Rape...	...	...	...	60	1	...	22
377	Unnatural offences...	...	...	...	7	...	...	8
317, 318... ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	...	1	74	1	...	13

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Continued.*)						
		Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial: By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial: By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including Persons ordered to give Security for Good Conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year: Before being put on trial: In Custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year: Before being put on trial: On Bail.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*								
115, 117 to 119...	Substantive abetments.	9	8	...	1	...	...	...
131 to 136, 138...	Offences relating to army and navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
231 to 259, 260, to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	155	35	22	98	...	...	...
212, 216... ...	Harbouring an offender.	7	3	...	4	...	...	...
224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	345	69	...	276	...	3	...
143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	4,445	1,628	...	2,817	...	...	19
140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	17	6	...	11	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,978	1,749	22	3,207	...	3	19
CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*								
302, 303, 396...	Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. dacoits...	12	...	8	4	...	...	...
	Do. robbers...	12	...	8	4	...	...	1
	Do. poison ...	17	...	11	6	...	...	...
	Other murders ...	291	5	143	143	...	1	5
307	Attempts at murder.	48	...	25	22	1	1	...
304, 308... ...	Culpable homicide...	222	...	92	130	...	5	1
376	Rape...	36	...	21	15	...	1	...
377	Unnatural offences...	4	...	1	3	...	...	...
317, 318... ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	60	12	12	36	...	1	...

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Contd.*) NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.—(*Contd.*)		PROPERTY.			
		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of Cases in which Property was stolen.	Number of Cases in which Property was recovered.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.
		22	23	24	25	26	27
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
115, 117 to 119...	Substantive abetments.	...	...	...	...	...	...
131 to 136, 138...	Offences relating to army and navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	4	1	1	1	1
212, 216... ...	Harbouring an offender.	...	...	...	...	...	...
224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	5	...	...	...	...	...
143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	156	...	...	...	...	...
140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	161	4	1	1	1	1
CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
302, 303, 396..	Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. dacoits...	...	...	1	1	16	8
	Do. robbers,.	...	...	5	4	289	184
	Do. poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other murders ...	5	16	18	12	2,560	1,187
307	Attempts at murder.	3	3	1	...	50	...
304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide...	2	5	2	1	12	1
376	Rape...	...	2	1	...	9	...
377	Unnatural offences...	...	...	...	...	...	...
317, 318... ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	2	...	...	...	...

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.					
		Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding Cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED			Number of Cases in Columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.
				By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec. 68 of C.P.C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*—(Continued.)							
305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	223	4	224	1	...	124
329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	1	1	1	...	...	1
325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt.	341	7	264	14	3	149
328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	18	...	13	...	...	2
327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	55	...	24	1	...	9
324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	345	8	234	27	1	151
363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction.	91	2	52	11	1	20
346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	35	...	15	5	...	5
372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	11	...	4	2	...	2
371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...
353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	284	5	172	8	...	112
338	Rash act causing grievous hurt.	8	1.	8	...	...	5
	Total...	2,023	53	1,586	81	7	810

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.						
		Pending at end of last year.	Number arrested.				Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.
			Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.			
					By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*see* Cols. 7 and 8).		
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*—(Continued.)								
305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	2	...	2	219	1	6	10
329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	5	...	5	506	28	1	43
328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	16	...	...	9
327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	...	71	10	...	38
324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	3	...	3	452	27	1	23
363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction.	...	...	...	103	14	...	56
346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	...	...	...	17	3	...	3
372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	...	...	...	12	2	...	10
371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	2	...	2	309	14	...	10
338	Rash act causing grievous hurt.	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
	Total ...	60	...	60	2,750	118	16	512

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Continued.*)						
		Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial: By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial: By Sessions or High Court.	Persons finally convicted (including ordered to give Security for Good Conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year: Before being put on trial: In Custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year: Before being put on trial: On Bail.
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*—(Continued.)								
305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	202	76	...	124	2	1	...
329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	449	181	10	256	2	1	11
328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	5	...	3	2	...	...	...
327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	42	15	7	20	...	...	...
324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	443	214	13	216	...	4	...
363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction.	55	...	22	33	...	...	...
346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	13	6	...	7	...	...	...
372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	4	2	...	2	...	...	...
371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	303	126	...	177	...	7	...
338	Rash act causing grievous hurt.	19	6	4	9	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,238	643	380	1,210	5	22	18

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime	PERSONS.—(*Contd.*) NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.—(*Contd.*) Under trial before Magistrate.	PERSONS.—(*Contd.*) NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.—(*Contd.*) Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. Number of Cases in which Property was stolen.	PROPERTY. Number of Cases in which Property was recovered.	PROPERTY. Amount of Property stolen.	PROPERTY. Amount of Property recovered.
		23	24	25	26	27	28
CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*—(Continued.)							
305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	2	...	...	...	...	...
329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	...	...	...	...
325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	13	6	1	...	2	...
328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	1	1	1	46	26
327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	...	...	...	...
324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	3	3	...	...	...	...
363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction.	...	6	16	5	628	52
346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	4	...	...	...	...	...
372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...
371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...
353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	4	...	5	2	40	2
338	Rash act causing grievous hurt.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	38	44	51	26	3,652	1,460

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.					
		Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding Cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED			Number of Cases in Cols. 6 and 8 in which conviction was obtained.
				By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec. 68 of C.P.C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	300	13	291	10	1	67
399, 402... ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	8	1	9	...	...	...
394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Robbery with hurt — By other means...	57	3	59	...	...	22
392, 393 ...	Robbery — In dwelling house.	79	1	71	9	...	23
	Robbery — On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	91	...	88	2	...	35
	Robbery — Other robberies.	337	11	316	12	...	117
270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offence.	615	12	345	35	...	51
454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	6,429	125	6,322	30	6	1,982

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.						
		Number arrested.					Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.
		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.			
					By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*see* Cols. 7 and 8).		
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*								
395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	13	10	23	1,223	38	5	421
399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	18	...	...	14
394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Robbery with hurt — By other means.	1	...	1	83	...	...	31
392, 393 ...	Robbery — In dwelling house.	2	...	2	75	7	...	8
	Robbery — On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	132	...	...	13
	Robbery — Other robberies.	14	...	14	451	9	...	39
270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	7	...	7	365	30	6	108
454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	35	...	35	4,374	46	14	164

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(Continued.)						
		Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including Persons ordered to give Security for Good Conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.	
							In Custody of Police.	On Bail.
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*								
395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	693	...	376	317	...	...	...
399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
394, 397, 398...	Robbery with hurt — By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Robbery with hurt — By other means.	50	...	10	40	...	1	...
392, 393 ...	Robbery — In dwelling house.	72	28	3	41	...	...	...
	Robbery — On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	106	34	...	72	...	2	...
	Robbery — Other robberies.	412	222	6	184	...	3	...
270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	262	135	37	90	...	9	...
454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	4,088	1,212	57	2,819	...	33	...

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Contd.*) NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.—(*Contd.*) Under trial before Magistrate.	PERSONS.—(*Contd.*) NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.—(*Contd.*) Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. Number of Cases in which Property was stolen.	PROPERTY. Number of Cases in which Property was recovered.	PROPERTY. Amount of Property stolen.	PROPERTY. Amount of Property recovered.
		23	24	25	26	27	28
CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	81	41	286	105	66,708	7,352
399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...
304, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Robbery with hurt — By other means.	...	1	54	20	1,369	159
392, 393 ...	Robbery — In dwelling house.	3	...	74	5	2,703	258
	Robbery — On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	1	86	35	3,444	513
	Robbery — Other robberies.	11	...	298	111	9,316	1,400
270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	14	...	65	1	27,427	4
454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	84	10	5,388	2,166	551,768	152,139

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.					
		Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding Cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED			Number of Cases in Cols. 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.
				By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec. 68 of C.P.C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*—(Continued.)							
449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	375	5	229	10	1	120
412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	12	...	12	...	...	8
	Total ...	8,303	171	7,742	108	8	2,425
CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	161	...	17	8	...	14
341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	1,551	11	445	157	3	186
336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	32	...	27	...	...	19
374	Compulsory labor ...	3	...	2	...	...	2
	Total ...	1,747	11	491	165	3	221
CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property*							
453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	337	3	322	8	...	126
379 to 382 ...	Theft { Of cattle ...	2,489	10	2,379	69	1	1,193
	{ Ordinary ...	16,896	211	14,800	641	20	6,970
406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	1,001	19	525	70	1	268

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.						
		NUMBER ARRESTED.						
		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.		Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.
					By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*see* Cols. 7 & 8).		
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*—(Continued.)								
449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	...	365	...	...	24
412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	15	...	...	8
	Total ...	72	10	82	7,101	130	25	825
CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*								
334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	24	15	...	9
341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	8	...	8	744	285	14	243
336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	...	...	82	...	...	...
374	Compulsory labor ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
	Total ...	8	...	8	805	300	14	252
CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*								
453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	2	...	2	232	5	...	20
379 to 382 ...	Theft {Of cattle ...	...	3	3	2,760	42	3	72
	{Ordinary ...	116	1	117	17,012	678	16	832
406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	9	...	9	673	45	...	23

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Continued.*)						
		Number actually put on trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL		Persons Finally convicted (including ordered to give Security for Good Conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.	
							In Custody of Police.	On Bail.
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*—(Continued.)								
449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	337	147	2	188	...	...	...
412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	12	...	4	8	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,036	1,778	499	3,759	...	48	1
CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*—(Continued.)								
334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	30	12	...	18	...	...	...
341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	751	420	...	331	...	9	...
336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	32	9	...	22	1	...	...
374	Compulsory labor...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...
	Total ...	818	441	...	376	1	9	...
CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*—(Continued).								
453, 456... ...	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking.	217	71	3	143	...	1	...
379 to 382 ...	Theft { Of cattle ...	2,667	689	2	1,973	3	5	...
	{ Ordinary ...	16,503	4,847	8	11,631	17	83	7
406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	693	343	5	345	...	...	...

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Continued.*) NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.—(*Contd.*) Under trial before Magistrate.	PERSONS.—(*Continued.*) NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.—(*Contd.*) Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. Number of Cases in which Property was stolen.	PROPERTY. Number of Cases in which Property was recovered.	PROPERTY. Amount of Property stolen.	PROPERTY. Amount of Property recovered.
		23	24	25	26	27	28
CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*—(Continued.)							
449 to 452 ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	4	..	7	7	34	31
412, 413.. ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	..	..	..	1	9	132
	Total ..	197	53	6,258	2,471	6,62,778	1,61,988
CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	..	..	..	..	..	..
341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	13	..	1	..	50	..
336,337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	..	..	..	..	..	..
374	Compulsory labor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	13	..	1	..	50	..
CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*							
453, 456.. ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	..	7	5	461	90
379 to 382 ..	Theft { Of cattle ..	45	..	2,465	1,371	47,291	19,064
	Theft { Ordinary ..	247	4	14,963	7,496	3,61,897	90,021
406 to 408 ..	Criminal breach of trust.	10	1	462	179	67,320	14,417

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.					
		Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding Cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED.			No. of Cases in Cols. 6. to 8. in which conviction was obtained.
				By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec. 68 of C. P. C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*—(Continued.)							
411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property.	521	22	498	3	..	325
447, 448 ..	Criminal or house-trespass.	8,986	75	550	493	3	422
461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle.	224	1	213	6	..	74
	Total ..	30,454	341	19,287	1,290	25	9,378
CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	7	..	7	..	..	2
Chapter XIX., C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character.	52	..	38	..	..	33
295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion.	38	..	21	2	..	11
Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	165	..	165	..	..	156
	Cognizable offences under the Excise Laws.	1,980	1	1,105	3	..	962
	Cognizable offences under the Railway Laws.	458	3	371	1	..	292
	Cognizable offences under the Salt and Customs Laws.	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Cognizable offences under the Stage Carriage Act.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cognizable offences under the Stamp Act.	63	2	12	..	..	12

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.						
		Number arrested.					Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.
		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.			
					By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*see* Cols. 7 and 8.)		
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*—(Continued.)								
411, 414.. ..	..ceiving stolen property.	7	..	7	730	2	1	51
447, 448.. ..	Criminal or house-trespass.	88	..	88	1,071	955	55	404
461, 462.. ..	Breaking closed receptacle.	..	..	..	229	8	..	6
	Total ..	222	4	226	22,707	1,730	75	1,408
CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*								
311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	..	..	..	17	..	1	..
Chapter XIX., C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character.	..	..	..	90	..	..	2
295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion.	..	..	..	90	13	..	..
Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	..	..	..	513	..	..	..
	Cognizable offencess under the Excise Laws.	..	..	..	1,469	1	..	6
	Cognizable offences under the Railway Laws.	1	..	1	455	..	1	10
	Cognizable offences under the Salt and Customs Laws.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Cognizable offences under the Stage Carriage Act.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cognizable offences under the Stamp Act.	4	..	4	20	..	..	..

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Continued.*)						
		Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including Persons ordered to give Security for Good Conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.	
							In Custody of Police.	On Bail.
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*—(Continued.)								
411, 414.. ..	Receiving stolen property.	670	240	7	423	..	3	..
447, 448.. ..	Criminal or house-trespass.	1,615	923	..	691	1	1	..
461, 462.. ..	Breaking closed receptacle.	231	67	6	158	..	..	..
	Total ..	22,596	7,180	31	15,364	21	93	7
CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*								
311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.							
Chapter XIX., C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character.	5	..	2	3	..	..	..
295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion.	88	34	..	54	..	..	..
Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	103	41	..	62	..	..	..
	Cognizable offences under the Excise Laws.	513	45	..	468	..	..	..
	Cognizable offences under the Railway Laws.	1,448 438	313 89	.. ..	1,135 349	.. ..	.. ..	5 ..
	Cognizable offences under the Salt and Customs Laws.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Cognizable offences under the Stage Carriage Act.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cognizable offences under the Stamp Act.	24	3	..	21	..	..	..

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Contd.*) Number pending at end of year.—(*Contd.*) Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. Number of Cases in which Property was stolen.	Number of Cases in which Property was recovered.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.
		23	24	25	26	27	28
CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*—(Continued.)							
411, 414.. ..	Receiving stolen property.	9	..	55	130	11,954	10,696
447, 448.. ..	Criminal or house-trespass.	35	..	4	3	6	3
461, 462.. ..	Breaking closed receptacle.	..	..	197	79	6,948	3,538
	Total ..	347	5	18,153	9,263	4,95,877	1,37,829
CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	10	1	..	..	..	..
Chapter XIX., C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character.	..	..	..	..	..	..
295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cognizable offences under the Excise Laws.	10	..	24	24	50	50
	Cognizable offences under the Railway Laws.	5	..	..	..	..	..
	Cognizable offences under the Salt and Customs Laws.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cognizable offences under the Stage Carriage Act.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cognizable offences under the Stamp Act.	..	..	..	..	..	..

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.					
		Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding Cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED.			No. of Cases in Cols. 6. to 8. in which conviction was obtained.
				By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec. 68 of C. P. C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*—(Continued.)							
269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 48, Act XXIV. of 1859, and any other Municipal Local Laws.	Public and Local Nuisances.	19,415	51	11,630	29	1	10,152
	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police.	19,214	22	11,235	114	..	10,089
	Total ..	41,398	79	24,584	149	1	21,709
	Grand Total ..	85,439	694	54,666	1,870	46	35,178

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.						
		Number arrested.					Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.
		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.			
					By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*see* Cols. 7 and 8.)		
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS V.—*Other Offences not specified above.*—(Continued.)								
269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 48, Act XXIV. of 1859, and any other Municipal Local Laws.	Public and Local Nuisances.	41	..	41	17,594	44	128	450
	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police.	4	..	4	15,999	197	17	36
	Total ..	50	..	50	36,249	255	147	504
	Grand Total ..	442	14	456	74,705	2,906	281	3,815

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Continued.*)						
		Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Persons finally convicted (including ordered to give Security for Good Conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.	
							In Custody of Police.	On Bail.
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*—(Continued.)								
269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 48, Act XXIV. of 1859, and any other Municipal Local Laws.	Public and Local Nuisances.	17,055	1,982	..	15,067	6	..	1
	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police.	16,135	1,084	..	15,033	18	..	..
	Total ..	35,811	3,593	2	32,192	24	..	6
	Grand Total ..	72,477	15,384	934	56,108	51	175	51

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Contd.*)		PROPERTY.			
		NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.—(*Contd.*)					
		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of Cases in which Property was stolen.	Number of Cases in which Property was recovered.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.
		23	24	25	26	27	28
CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*—(Continued.)							
269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 48, Act XXIV. of 1859, and any other Municipal Local Laws.	Public and Local Nuisances.	44	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police.	12	..	6,391	5,271	2,491	1,883
	Total ..	81	1	6,415	5,295	2,541	1,933
	Grand Total ..	837	107	30,879	17,056	1,164,899	303,211

B.—POLICE.

No. V.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, and Recovery of Property stolen.*

Law.	Description of Crime.	Number of Cases.		
		In which Police were employed.	Number of Persons arrested or summoned.	Number of Persons acquitted.
1	2	3	4	5
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*				
115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments	..	..	..
121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..
137..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	..	..	..
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ..	386	647	190
161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ..	33	41	13
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims.	125	182	73
465 to 477..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	32	75	6
264 to 267..	Offences relating to weighing and measuring.	12	12	5
482 to 489..	Making or using false trade-marks.	2	1	..
149 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	86	503	106
	Total ..	676	1,461	393
CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	39	50	21
370..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..
	Total ..	39	50	21
CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*				
384 to 389..	Extortion..	62	122	100
CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
323..	Hurt	632	1,866	861
345..	Wrongful confinement	..	..	..
352, 355 355	Criminal force	4,697	10,734	3,020
	Total ..	5,329	12,600	3,881

B.—POLICE.

No. V.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	Number of Persons convicted, including Persons ordered to find Security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
		6	7	8
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*				
115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments	..	..	..
121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..
137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	..	..	..
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ..	438	..	..
161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ..	28	115	..
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims.	77	..	..
465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	13	..	..
264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring.	6	..	..
482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	63	63
149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	374	..	..
	Total ..	937	178	63
CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	12	..	..
370	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..
	Total ..	12	..	..
CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*				
384 to 389	Extortion	17	252	25
CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
323	Hurt	640	28	3
345	Wrongful confinement	..	..	..
352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1,682	..	..
	Total ..	2,322	28	3

B.—POLICE.

No. V.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	Number of Cases. In which Police were employed.	Number of Persons arrested or summoned.	Number of Persons acquitted.
		9	10	11
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
417 to 420	Cheating	116	119	58
403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	221	416	159
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	19	20	10
426 to 429, 434 ..	Mischief (simple)	784	1,988	666
	Total ..	1,140	2,543	893
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ..	46	75	30
298	Offences against religion	1	2	..
490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	3	7	5
500 to 502	Defamation	13	22	12
504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult	188	307	144
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	188	807	106
....	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI., and XXII., C. P. C.	48	90	19
....	Special Laws not cognizable by Police.	596	1,072	153
	Total ..	1,083	2,382	469
	Grand Total ..	8,329	19,158	5,757

B.—POLICE.

No. V.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	Number of Persons convicted, including Persons ordered to find Security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
		7	8	9
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
417 to 420	Cheating	46	4,885	1,591
403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	247	13,106	2,918
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	10	4,941	111
426 to 429, 434 ..	Mischief (simple)	419	1,107	166
	Total ..	722	24,039	4,786
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ..	12	32	..
298	Offences against religion	..	..	..
490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	..	..
500 to 502	Defamation	6	..	..
504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult	118	..	..
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	681	..	..
....	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI., and XXII., C. P. C.	48	..	..
....	Special Laws not cognizable by Police.	724	3	2
	Total ..	1,590	35	2
	Grand Total ..	5,600	24,532	4,879

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. I.—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the Madras Presidency during the year* 1872.

Description of Offence.		Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*						
115, 117 to 119..	Substantive abetments ..	4	10	9	1	..
131 to 136, 138..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..
231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	199	185	62	109	14
212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender ..	6	8	4	4	..
224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice.	350	438	110	314	14
143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	977	8,774	4,369	4,230	175
140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	17	31	15	16	..
	Total ..	1,553	9,446	4,569	4,674	203
CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
302, 303, 396 ..	Murder by thugs	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. dacoits	1	12	8	4	..
	Do. robbers	7	12	8	4	..
	Do. poison	18	18	12	6	..
	Other murders ..	242	317	153	143	21
307	Attempts at murder ..	79	56	28	22	6
304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide	98	237	96	132	9
376	Rape	86	42	24	15	3
377	Unnatural offences	6	4	1	3	..
317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	99	66	27	37	2
305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	227	211	84	125	2
329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	2	1	..	1	..
325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	348	632	302	304	26
328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	18	10	6	2	2
327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	55	64	35	23	6
324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	353	654	357	286	11
363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction ..	93	91	52	33	6
346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	35	52	30	12	10
372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	11	7	3	2	2
371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	..	..	..	..	..

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. I.—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—(Continued.)

Description of Offence.		Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*—(Continued.)						
353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	289	531	258	261	12
338	Rash act causing grievous hurt.	9	23	12	10	1
	Total..	2,076	3,040	1,496	1,425	119
CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity	313	820	374	317	129
399, 402 ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	9	4	4	..	..
394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt. — By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	..	..	..	..	..
	Robbery with hurt. — By other means.	60	54	12	41	1
392, 393 ..	Robbery. — In dwelling house.	80	75	31	41	3
	Robbery. — On the highway, between sunset and sunrise.	91	108	35	72	1
	Robbery. — Other robberies.	348	479	275	193	11
270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	627	1,008	687	281	40
454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	6,554	4,330	1,364	2,847	119
449 to 452 ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	380	633	369	254	10
412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	12	12	4	8	..
	Total ..	8,474	7,523	3,155	4,054	314
CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	161	107	55	41	11
341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	1,562	2,302	1,633	600	69
336, 337 ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	32	37	14	23	..
374	Compulsory labor	3	7	2	5	..
	Total ..	1,758	2,453	1,704	669	80

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. I.—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—(Continued.)

Description of Offence.		Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
453, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	340	224	80	143	1
379 to 382 ..	Theft { Of cattle	2,499	2,772	749	1,978	45
	{ Ordinary	17,107	21,727	8,729	12,492	506
406 to 408 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	1,020	1,175	758	396	21
411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property..	543	736	285	442	9
447, 448 ..	Criminal or house-trespass..	9,061	13,196	9,783	3,156	257
461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle.	225	268	106	162	..
	Total ..	30,795	40,098	20,490	18,769	839
CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	7	16	2	3	11
295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	38	148	68	80	..
269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, to 286, 289, 291 to 294.	Public and local nuisances	618	1,405	381	1,003	21
	Total ..	663	1,569	451	1,086	32
	Miscellaneous.					
109 to 111 & 113 to 116.. ..	Abetments	44	57	26	31	..
120	Concealment of criminal designs.	..	..	..	..	..
225*a*	Rescue	4	10	3	7	..
304*a*	Causing death by negligence	15	19	6	12	1
511	Attempts not otherwise provided for.	1,981	407	187	213	7
	Total ..	2,044	493	222	263	8
	Grand Total Cognizable Offences.	47,363	64,622	32,087	30,940	1,595
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*						
115, 117 to 119..	Substantive abetments ..	..	..	..	..	..
121 to 130, 505..	Offences against the State.	..	..	..	..	..
137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	..	..	..	..	..
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice.	3,349	5,403	1,266	4,114	23

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. I.—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—(Continued.)

Description of Offence.		Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*—(Continued.)						
161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	214	250	131	107	12
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims.	767	844	456	341	47
465 to 477 ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	203	141	45	51	45
264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weighing and measuring.	40	65	35	30	..
482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks.	2	1	..	1	..
149, 154 to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	300	1,450	358	1,080	12
	Total ..	4,875	8,154	2,291	5,724	139
CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	77	48	24	18	6
370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	77	48	24	18	6
CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*						
384 to 389 ..	Extortion	406	897	718	132	47
CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
323	Hurt	7,730	13,639	8,369	5,080	190
345	Wrongful confinement ..	...	...	...	..	..
352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force	30,678	29,376	19,337	9,668	371
	Total ..	38,408	43,015	27,706	14,748	561
CLASS V.— *Minor Offences against Property.*						
417 to 420 ..	Cheating	573	645	470	145	30
403, 404 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property.	847	1,569	915	630	24
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	116	140	58	69	13
426 to 429, 434 ..	Mischief (simple)	6,446	8,656	5,829	2,632	195
	Total ..	7,982	11,010	7,272	3,476	262

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. I.—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—(Continued.)

Description of Offence.		Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage.	320	179	129	44	6
298	Offences against religion ..	4	15	7	8	..
490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service.	25	33	7	26	..
500 to 502 ..	Defamation	264	360	277	70	13
504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult ..	1,219	1,552	863	657	32
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	1,436	4,078	667	3,400	11
	Total ..	3,268	6,217	1,950	4,205	62
	Miscellaneous.					
109 to 111 & 113 to 116.	Abetments	26	43	32	11	..
120	Concealment of criminal designs.	..	..	..	..	..
121*a*	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	..	..	..	..	..
124*a*	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection.	..	..	..	..	..
294*a*	Keeping a lottery office ..	..	..	..	..	..
511	Attempts not otherwise provided for.	50	66	43	23	..
	Total ..	76	109	75	34	..
	Grand Total Non-cognizable Offences.	55,092	69,450	40,036	28,337	1,077
	Grand Total Cognizable Offences.	47,363	64,622	32,087	30,940	1,595
	Grand Total Offences against I. P. C.	102,455	134,072	72,123	59,277	2,672
SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS, PART I.—COGNIZABLE.						
Offences against—						
Abkari (Excise Laws) Regulation III. of 1864.		1,981	3,050	673	2,355	22
Arm's Act XXXI. of 1860		40	50	18	32	..
Articles of War (Clause C., Part III.) Act V. of 1869.		5	..	..	..	..

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. I.—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—(Continued.)

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS, PART I.—COGNIZABLE.—(*Continued.*)					
Offences against—					
Cattle Trespass Act I. of 1871	3,356	5,090	3,291	1,706	93
Contagious Diseases' Act XIV. of 1868 ..	48	38	4	34	..
Customs Laws Act VI. of 1863	6	8	5	3	..
Gambling Act..	165	513	45	468	..
Jails Act (Madras) V. of 1869	49	59	11	48	..
Marine Police Act XXVIII. of 1858 ..	3	3	..	3	..
Merchants' Seamen's Act I. of 1859 ..	22	79	9	70	..
Military Cantonment Act I. 1866	749	995	70	923	2
Municipal Act X. of 1865, IX. of 1867, and III. of 1871.	9,539	13,029	1,908	11,061	60
Petty thefts (triable by Heads of Villages) Regulation IV. of 1821.	8,998	14,174	1,332	12,842	..
Police Act (by others) XXIV. of 1859, Section 48.	9,309	14,988	1,478	13,480	30
Police Act VIII. of 1867. Offences against property without violence under.	33	51	6	45	..
Police Act VIII. of 1867. Breaches of peace under.	2,360	4,638	161	4,477	..
Police Act VIII. of 1867. Miscellaneous offences under.	3,545	4,387	278	4,109	..
Railway Laws, Reg. XVIII. of 1854 and Act XXV. of 1871.	461	566	106	455	5
Security for good behaviour, Act X. of 1872, Chapter XXXVIII. and Vagabonds.	52	110	42	68	..
Stage Carriage Act	..	..	..	..	..
Stamp Act XVIII. of 1869	65	108	22	81	5
Vagrancy Act XXI. of 1869 and XXVIII. of 1871.	19	22	2	20	..
Miscellaneous and old Laws..	9	11	2	9	..
Total Cognizable Offences ..	40,814	61,969	9,463	52,289	217
PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE.					
Offences against—					
Abkari (Excise Laws) Regulations XIX. of 1852 and III. of 1854.	102	124	25	99	..
Boundary Marks (Madras) Act XXVIII. of 1860.	91	144	87	57	..
Canals and Ferry Act I. of 1870	3	8	5	3	..
Compulsory Labor Act I. of 1858	7	112	40	72	..
Conservancy Act XIV. of 1856	..	..	..	..	..
Contract Act XIII. of 1859	2,085	990	224	745	21
C. P. C. Disposal of Lunatics, Act X. of 1872, Chapter XXXI.	1	1	1	..	..
Security for keeping the Peace Act X. of 1872, Chapter XXXVII.	16	122	9	113	..

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. I.—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—(Continued.)

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE.—(*Continued.*)					
Offences against—					
C. P. C. Breaches of orders not to repeat nuisances Act X. of 1872, Chapter XXXIX.	1,220	1,432	26	1,406	..
Disputes concerning occupancy of land Act X. of 1872, Chapter XL.	8	29	9	20	..
Maintenance of Wives and Families, Act X. of 1872, Chapter XLI.	1,014	473	158	311	4
Contempt and Disobedience and frivolous charge Act X. of 1872.	40	48	1	47	..
Disobedience to order of Sub-Magistrate, Act (Madras) I. of 1863.	3	3	..	3	..
Emigration Act VII. of 1871	..	..	..	..	..
Income-tax Acts XVI. of 1870 and XII. of 1871.	259	10	5	5	..
Moplai (Malabar) Act XXIV. of 1854 ..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Passengers' Shipping Act XII. of 1870.	1	1	1	..	..
Overcrowding Native Passengers' Act XXV. of 1859.	6	6	2	4	..
Petty assaults (triable by heads of Villages) Regulation XI. of 1816.	13,434	16,721	5,078	11,640	3
Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV. of 1859..	117	153	45	105	3
Police Act (by others) XXIV. of 1859 ..	125	252	83	166	3
Port Regulation XXII. of 1855 and Boat Rules.	13	38	15	23	..
Post Office Act XIV. of 1866	20	25	15	10	..
Railway Laws, Regulation XVIII. of 1854 and Act XXV. of 1871.	150	200	27	169	4
Registration Act VIII. of 1871	16	39	9	22	8
Salt Laws, Regulation I. of 1805, XVII. of 1840, VII. of 1852, and VI. of 1871.	1,137	4,219	474	3,719	26
Trespass, &c., by European subjects, Regulation II. of 1820 and Act VII. of 1853.	243	270	53	217	..
Miscellaneous and old Laws	31	24	5	19	..
Total Non-cognizable Offences ..	20,142	25,444	6,397	18,975	72
Total Cognizable Offences ..	40,814	61,969	9,463	52,289	217
Grand Total Offences against Special and Local Laws ..	60,956	87,413	15,860	71,264	289

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. II.—*Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Madras Presidency during the year* 1872.

Class of Tribunals.	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.							PERSONS DISPOSED OF.								Remarks.
	Remaining at end of last year.	BROUGHT TO TRIAL DURING THE YEAR 1872.				Received by transfer from other Districts.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, Escaped, or transferred.	Remaining at end of the year.	Average Number of Days during which each Case lasted.	Number of Witnesses who attended.	
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Appeared voluntarily.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Village Officers	17	14,087	15	11,308	9,707	..	35,134	3,469	6,420	24,482	..	755	3	..	34,482	5 persons were bailed by Police.
Unpaid Magistrates ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Local and Subordinate Paid Magistrates.	2,383	42,516	10,762	163,250	4,392	14	223,317	53,008	71,427	81,031	1,595	13,992	2,243	..	223,857	17 persons were bailed by Police and four were directly taken up by Sessions Court.
Full Power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district.	133	9,531	1,939	5,880	366	..	17,849	1,780	5,734	8,107	1,938	172	118	..	26,008	
Chief Magistrates of districts.	171	12,118	606	15,646	50	..	28,591	9,133	3,785	15,485	42	7	139	..	24,301	
Total Magistracy ..	2,704	78,252	13,322	196,084	14,515	14	304,891	67,390	87,366	129,105	3,575	14,926	2,503	..	308,648	
Sessions Courts	78	4	..	..	10	..	92	116	1,342	1,564	6	..	165	..	7,479	
High Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	22	..	..	3	..	218	
Total Courts ..	78	4	..	..	10	..	92	116	1,353	1,586	6	..	168	..	7,679	
Grand Total ..	2,782	78,256	13,322	196,084	14,525	14	304,983	67,506	88,719	130,691	3,581	14,926	2,671	..	316,345	

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. III.—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Madras Presidency during the year* 1872.

Class of Tribunals.	Death.	Transportation.		Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of Property.	Fine		Whipping.		Ordered to find or give		
		For life.	For a term.		Rigorous		Simple.		With Imprisonment.	Without Imprisonment.	In addition to other Punishment.	In lieu of other Punishment.	Surety of the Peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.
					With Solitary Confinement.	Without Solitary Confinement.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Village Officers	..	..	..	..	..	891	23,591	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unpaid Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local and Subordinate Paid Magistrates (*a*)	..	..	..	..	..	15,544	4,739	..	3,124	58,787	176	1,622	..	..	..
Full Power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district (*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	10	3,875	532	..	588	2,767	276	590	81	33	71
Chief Magistrates of districts (*c*)	..	..	..	..	..	1,071	85	..	68	13,849	32	150	12	289	20
Total Magistrates ..	..	..	..	..	10	21,381	28,947	..	3,780	75,403	484	2,362	93	322	91
Sessions Court (*d*)	93	86	15	..	10	1,247	54	..	177	23	15	26	3	..	..
High Court	..	5	4	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Courts ..	93	91	19	..	10	1,259	55	..	177	23	15	26	3	..	..
Grand Total ..	93	91	19	..	20	22,640	29,002	..	3,957	75,426	499	2,388	96	322	91

(*a*) 441 persons were otherwise punished and 102 imprisoned in default are included.
(*b*) 168 do. do. and 20 do. do.
(*c*) 9 do. do.
(*d*) 1 handed over to parents and 6 were punished in other cases.

No. III.—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Madras Presidency during the year* 1872.—(Contd.)

Class of Tribunals.	Details of Punishments.																		
	Imprisonment not exceeding												Fines not exceeding						
	15 Days.		6 Months.		2 Years.		7 Years.		Exceeding 7 Years.		Total.								
	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rupees 5.	Rupees 50.	Rupees 200.	Rupees 1,000.	Exceeding Rs. 1,000	Total amount of Fines.	Amount realized.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Village Officers.	891	23,591	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	891	23,591	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unpaid Magistrates ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local and Subordinate Paid Magistrates (*a*).	6,334	3,752	9,075	986	133	1	2	..	..	..	15,544	4,739	51,112	10,522	270	7	..	2,71,833	2,15,804
Full Power Magistrates exercising Jurisdiction throughout the district (*b*)	466	302	2,268	220	1,142	10	9	..	..	..	3,885	532	2,124	974	199	58	..	73,287	39,457
Chief Magistrates of districts (*c*).	137	46	740	37	194	2	..	..	..	..	1,071	85	13,419	427	60	11	..	30,575	22,537
Total Magistrates ..	7,828	27,691	12,083	1,243	1,469	13	11	..	..	..	21,391	28,947	66,655	11,923	529	76	..	3,75,695	2,77,798
Sessions Court (*d*).. ..	10	20	268	30	343	4	551	..	85	..	1,257	54	17	101	59	23	..	28,876	5,780
High Court	..	..	1	..	4	1	6	..	1	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Courts ..	10	20	269	30	347	5	557	..	86	..	1,269	55	17	101	59	23	..	28,876	5,780
Grand Total ..	7,838	27,711	12,352	1,273	1,816	18	568	..	86	..	22,660	29,002	66,672	12,024	588	99	..	4,04,571	2,83,578

(*a*) 441 persons were otherwise punished and 102 imprisoned in default are included.
(*b*) 168 do. do. and 20 do. do.
(*c*) 9 do. do.
(*d*) 1 handed over to parents and 6 were punished in other cases.

D.—

No. I.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Main excluding the Cost of building New Jails and*

1	2	3						4		
		Rations.						Fixed		
No.	Jails.	A.			B.			A.		
		Total Cost.			Cost per Head of Average Strength.			Total Cost.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Russelcondah	3,046	8	10	31	1	5	1,451	0	0
2	Berhampore	6,054	7	9	33	13	2	3,115	8	6
3	Vizagapatam	8,066	6	0	28	0	2	3,319	3	8
4	Rajahmundry Central	36,927	8	9	44	8	9	17,777	9	9
5	Do. District ..	3,562	12	2	44	8	7	2,434	12	7
6	Masulipatam	1,261	7	4	34	1	6	1,966	7	3
7	Guntoor	5,399	2	4	49	8	6	2,407	10	11
8	Nellore	8,094	1	7	44	15	6	2,880	0	0
9	Kurnool	4,386	9	6	34	4	4	2,653	14	0
10	Bellary	10,713	4	8	30	8	4	3,575	6	11
11	Cuddapah	7,175	4	7	44	9	1	2,859	4	0
12	Chittoor	8,175	13	6	40	14	1	3,678	2	2
13	Vellore Central	25,733	1	0	27	5	1	17,082	10	2
14	Do. Fort*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Salem Central	16,916	12	3	33	4	10	11,453	12	1
16	Guindy	2,968	7	11	43	0	4	1,650	0	0
17	Chingleput	5,686	1	1	43	6	6	2,974	0	0
18	Cuddalore	6,378	15	2	29	4	2	3,062	11	8
19	Tranquebar	3,621	6	10	35	2	7	2,537	11	8
20	Tanjore	3,968	14	0	33	5	8	2,650	7	11
21	Trichinopoly Central	36,348	15	3	41	14	0	13,999	14	0
22	Do. District	3,968	8	7	34	13	0	3,053	10	9
23	Madura	7,840	1	0	38	13	0	3,024	4	3
24	Tinnevelly	11,111	4	7	50	4	5	2,842	7	6
25	Paumben	4,936	8	0	48	6	4	2,722	13	2
26	Cochin	256	13	8	85	9	11	480	0	0
27	Calicut	4,338	10	7	53	9	0	3,110	6	10
28	Tellicherry	2,819	3	8	56	6	2	2,134	7	8
29	Cannanore Central	29,364	8	0	52	10	0	11,642	7	6
30	Do. Fort†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Mangalore	4,462	11	7	44	10	0	2,456	8	3
32	Coimbatore Central	34,509	7	2	36	12	0	16,961	7	7
33	Do. District	4,465	11	0	36	0	3	733	9	5
34	Ootacamund do.	5,109	15	8	40	14	1	2,242	7	3
35	Lawrence Asylum Works‡ ..	2,520	2	0	26	4	0	749	0	0
36	European Prison	4,169	10	8	138	15	10	7,796	10	2
	Total ..	3,24,359	4	8	43	13	10	1,63,480	7	7
37	Penitentiary	21,830	9	7	44	13	3	11,762	3	0
	Gran Total ..	3,46,189	14	3	43	14	4	1,75,242	10	7

* Abolished 30th June 1871. † Abolished 31st March 1870.
‡ Abolished 31st July 1872.

PRISONS.

tenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1872, *of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.*

	5			6	
ESTABLISHMENT.	POLICE GUARD.			EXTRA ESTABLISHMENT.	
B.	A.		B.	A.	B.
Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.		Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
14 12 11	2,098 13 6		21 6 8	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
17 6 6	2,626 7 3		14 10 9	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
11 8 5	5,923 8 0		20 9 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
21 7 1	7,538 0 0		9 1 6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
30 6 11	1,115 0 0		13 15 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
53 2 4	851 6 4		23 0 2	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
22 1 5	2,303 6 4		21 2 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
16 0 0	2,329 4 0		12 15 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
20 11 9	2,004 3 2		15 10 6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
10 3 0	5,631 0 0		16 0 8	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
17 12 2	3,730 0 0		23 2 8	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
18 6 3	3,103 5 1		15 8 3	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
18 2 2	9,443 8 7		10 0 5	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
.. .. ..	.. .. ..		.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
22 8 9	5,342 14 0		10 8 3	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
23 14 7	1,485 0 0		21 8 4	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
22 11 3	2,152 0 0		16 6 10	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
14 0 9	2,464 0 0		11 4 10	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
24 10 3	1,337 0 0		12 15 8	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
22 4 4	1,400 6 8		11 12 4	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
16 2 1	7,841 13 4		9 0 6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
26 12 7	2,053 14 0		18 0 3	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
14 15 7	3,159 13 4		15 10 3	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
12 13 10	4,996 0 0		22 9 8	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
26 11 1	1,429 2 8		14 0 2	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
160 0 0	83 13 4		27 15 1	20 14 6	6 15 6
38 6 5	1,346 4 0		16 9 11	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
42 11 0	246 0 0		4 14 9	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
20 13 10	5,268 0 0		9 7 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
.. .. ..	.. .. ..		.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
24 9 1	1,455 5 8		14 8 10	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
18 1 0	15,530 10 8		16 8 8	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
5 14 8	1,959 14 4		15 12 10	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
17 15 0	1,997 5 4		15 15 8	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
7 12 10	892 0 0		9 4 8	476 0 0	4 15 4
259 14 2	.. .. ..		.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
32 3 8	1,11,139 3 7		15 1 0	496 14 6	0 5 7
24 2 5	6,246 7 8		12 13 3	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
31 15 11	1,17,385 11 3		15 0 0	496 14 6	0 5 5

D.—

No. I.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Main excluding the Cost of building New Jails and*

No.	Jails.	7 Hospital Charges. A. Total Cost.	B. Cost per Head of Average Strength.	C. Cost per Head of Average Number Sick.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Russelcondah	23 15 2	0 3 10	5 15 10
2	Berhampore	175 8 2	0 15 8	43 14 1
3	Vizagapatam	312 7 8	1 1 4	34 11 6
4	Rajahmundry Central	234 2 8	0 4 6	9 12 1
5	Do. District	11 2 7	0 2 3	2 12 8
6	Masulipatam	31 8 4	0 13 8	15 12 2
7	Guntoor	105 3 5	0 15 5	26 4 10
8	Nellore	8 14 1	0 0 9	2 3 6
9	Kurnool	42 5 6	0 5 4	10 9 5
10	Bellary	6 10 0	0 0 4	0 15 2
11	Cuddapah	54 15 7	0 5 6	7 13 8
12	Chittoor	74 8 7	0 5 11	9 5 1
13	Vellore Central	33 4 0	0 0 7	1 3 0
14	Do. Fort*	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
15	Salem Central	15 1 7	0 0 6	2 2 6
16	Guindy	38 9 4	0 8 11	12 13 9
17	Chingleput	133 8 6	1 0 4	33 6 2
18	Cuddalore	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
19	Tranquebar	160 9 8	1 8 11	40 2 5
20	Tanjore	57 3 11	0 7 8	11 7 2
21	Trichinopoly Central	49 14 9	0 0 11	2 12 5
22	Do. District	19 0 9	0 2 8	4 12 2
23	Madura	10 4 0	0 0 10	5 2 0
24	Tinnevelly	143 2 0	0 10 4	28 10 0
25	Paumben	337 1 7	3 4 11	67 6 9
26	Cochin	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
27	Calicut	2 6 0	0 0 6	1 3 0
28	Tellicherry	29 4 3	0 9 4	29 4 3
29	Cannanore Central	233 2 10	0 6 8	11 1 8
30	Do. Fort†	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
31	Mangalore	50 1 10	0 8 0	16 11 3
32	Coimbatore Central	2 3 0	.. .. ..	0 1 8
33	Do. District	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
34	Ootacamund do.	46 14 2	0 6 0	46 14 2
35	Lawrence Asylum Works‡	41 11 10	0 6 11	13 14 7
36	European Prison	29 9 1	0 15 9	.. .. ..
	Total ..	2,514 6 10	0 7 11	14 10 11
37	Penitentiary	378 15 9	0 12 5	21 0 10
	Grand Total ..	2,893 6 7	0 8 1	14 13 10

* Abolished 30th June 1871. † Abolished 31st March 1870.
‡ Abolished 31st July 1872.

PRISONS.

tenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1872, *of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.*—(Continued.)

8				9				10	11
CLOTHING.				CONTINGENCIES.					
A.			B.	A.			B.	Grand Total expended.	Total Cost per Head of Average Strength.
Total Cost.			Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.			Cost per Head of Average Strength.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
260	10	6	2 10 7	386	6	0	3 15 1	7,267 6 0	74 2 6
621	9	0	3 7 7	1,884	1	9	10 8 5	14,477 10 5	80 14 1
786	9	4	2 11 8	1,783	11	8	6 3 1	20,191 14 4	70 1 9
1,919	1	7	2 5 0	1,836	10	4	2 3 5	66,233 1 1	79 14 3
112	6	3	1 6 6	317	7	4	3 15 6	7,553 8 11	94 6 9
96	12	0	2 9 10	520	10	5	14 1 1	4,728 3 8	127 12 7
315	9	0	2 14 4	970	9	5	8 14 6	11,501 9 5	105 8 3
516	1	8	2 13 10	592	3	4	3 4 8	14,420 8 8	80 1 10
813	4	8	6 5 8	973	7	3	7 9 8	10,873 12 1	84 15 3
1,987	11	3	5 10 7	2,029	0	3	5 12 6	23,943 1 1	68 3 5
1,025	15	2	6 5 11	2,213	3	4	13 11 11	17,058 10 8	105 15 3
587	4	11	2 14 11	541	1	2	2 11 4	16,160 3 5	80 12 9
1,619	12	11	1 11 6	1,519	6	7	1 9 9	55,431 11 3	58 13 6
..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
1,145	5	11	2 4 1	475	13	11	0 15 0	35,349 11 9	69 9 5
261	3	6	3 12 7	388	4	10	5 10 1	6,791 9 7	98 6 10
544	2	8	4 2 6	879	1	10	6 11 4	12,368 14 1	94 6 8
391	15	2	1 12 9	354	9	0	1 10 0	12,652 3 0	58 0 7
232	0	5	2 4 0	895	2	11	8 11 1	8,783 15 6	85 4 6
320	0	0	2 11 0	1,241	1	1	10 6 10	9,638 1 7	80 15 10
3,001	11	8	3 7 4	1,422	12	8	1 10 3	62,665 1 8	72 3 1
231	12	11	2 0 6	371	6	5	3 4 2	9,698 5 5	85 1 2
826	8	9	4 1 6	934	8	3	4 10 0	15,795 7 7	78 3 2
608	8	0	2 12 1	953	8	10	4 5 0	20,654 14 11	93 7 5
340	0	0	3 5 4	477	1	0	4 10 10	10,242 10 5	100 6 8
5	13	0	1 15 0	55	8	9	18 8 3	902 15 3	300 15 9
81	10	4	1 0 2	907	0	6	11 3 2	9,786 6 3	120 13 2
88	9	0	1 12 4	437	14	3	8 12 2	5,755 6 10	115 1 9
906	12	5	1 10 0	2,043	10	9	3 10 7	49,458 9 6	88 10 2
..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
272	15	4	2 11 8	738	9	4	7 6 2	9,436 4 0	94 5 9
2,799	13	11	2 15 9	1,940	11	5	2 1 1	71,744 5 9	76 6 6
182	4	1	1 7 6	466	1	7	3 12 2	7,807 8 5	62 15 5
259	4	6	2 1 2	1,805	10	5	14 7 2	11,461 9 4	91 11 1
7	12	6	0 1 4	594	13	10	6 3 2	5,281 8 2	55 0 3
742	3	1	24 11 10	1,492	2	4	49 11 10	14,230 3 4	474 5 5
23,913	3	5	3 7 1	34,443	8	9	7 11 8	6,60,347 1 4	103 2 10
2,152	1	1	4 6 8	1,982	1	3	4 1 2	44,352 6 4	91 1 2
26,065	4	6	3 7 6	36,425	10	0	7 10 0	7,04,699 7 8	102 13 3

D.—

No. II.—*Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of*

1	2	3	4	5	6	
					JAIL	
					A.	B.
No.	Jails.	Average Number sentenced to labor.	Average Number unable to labor from Sickness or Old Age.	Average Number of Convalescents and Weakly Convicts employed on Light Labor.	Average Number of Convicts so employed.	Ratio per Cent. of Average of Strength.
1	Russelcondah	99	4	13	12	12
2	Berhampore	161	6	3	59	36
3	Vizagapatam	281	23	53	67	23
4	Rajahmundry Central	831	26	146	267	32
5	Do. District	73	4	6	45	61
6	Masulipatam	34	2	4	8	23
7	Guntoor	106	19	6	50	47
8	Nellore	176	30	..	89	50
9	Kurnool	124	6	1	36	29
10	Bellary	347	74	20	52	15
11	Cuddapah	157	23	3	47	29
12	Chittoor	161	10	13	63	39
13	Vellore Central	946	140	11	108	11
14	Do. Fort *	..	..	..	..	..
15	Salem Central	516	73	4	116	22
16	Guindy	69	2	..	15	21
17	Chingleput	131	31	..	34	26
18	Cuddalore	209	33	18	45	21
19	Tranquebar	97	5	..	40	41
20	Tanjore	118	23	5	20	16
21	Trichinopoly Central	872	112	22	291	33
22	Do. District	111	18	4	37	33
23	Madura	201	20	..	54	26
24	Tinnevelly	223	10	39	57	25
25	Paumben	102	20	4	12	12
26	Cochin	3	..	..	3	100
27	Calicut	74	3	12	26	35
28	Tellicherry	46	2	2	14	30
29	Cannanore Central	563	41	15	100	17
30	Do. Fort †	..	..	..	..	..
31	Mangalore	81	7	..	22	27
32	Coimbatore Central	970	164	6	219	22
33	Do. District	124	31	..	27	22
34	Ootacamund do.	125	21	..	26	20
35	Lawrence Asylum Works ‡ ..	96	3	1	10	10
36	European Prison	30	1	6	7	23
	Total ..	8,257	987	417	2,078	25
37	Penitentiary	489	89	..	58	11
	Grand Total ..	8,746	1,076	417	2,136	24

* Abolished 30th June 1871. † Abolished 31st March 1870.
‡ Abolished 31st July 1872.

PRISONS.

the Madras Presidency during the year 1872, *and their Estimated Earnings.*

SERVANTS.			7			8		
			BUILDING AND REPAIRING JAIL.			GRINDING GRAIN AND MAKING CLOTHING OR OTHER ARTICLES FOR PRISON USE.		
C.	D.		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
Average Estimated Monthly Earning per Head.	Total Estimated Earnings for the Year.		Average Number of Convicts so employed.	Average Estimated Monthly Earning per Head.	Total Estimated Earnings for the Year.	Average Number employed.	Average Estimated Monthly Earning per Head.	Total Estimated Earnings for the Year.
RS. A.	RS. A.			RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.
2 15	423 0		..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
2 8	1,770 0		14	2 8	420 0	30	2 8	900 0
2 3	1,758 12		2	2 3	52 8	28	2 3	735 0
3 4	10,413 0		8	3 4	312 0	..	.. ..	.. ..
3 4	1,755 0		..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
3 3	306 0		4	3 3	153 0	3	3 3	114 2
3 12	2,250 0		1	3 12	45 0	3	3 12	135 0
2 8	2,670 0		..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
2 13	1,215 0		30	2 13	1,012 8	14	2 13	472 8
3 12	2,340 0		21	3 12	945 0	11	3 12	495 0
2 13	1,586 4		36	2 13	1,215 0	9	2 13	303 12
3 12	2,835 0		8	3 12	360 0	..	.. ..	.. ..
3 13	4,941 0		93	3 13	4,254 12	81	3 13	3,705 12
.. ..	.. ..		..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
3 12	5,220 0		32	3 12	1,440 0	27	3 12	1,215 0
3 12	675 0		..	.. ..	.. ..	2	3 12	90 0
3 2	1,275 0		..	.. ..	.. ..	20	3 2	750 0
3 12	2,025 0		8	3 12	360 0	11	3 12	495 0
3 12	1,800 0		20	3 12	900 0	9	3 12	405 0
3 13	915 0		13	3 13	594 12	4	3 13	183 0
3 2	10,912 8		12	3 2	450 0	52	3 2	1,950 0
3 12	1,665 0		24	3 12	1,080 0	6	3 12	270 0
3 12	2,430 0		33	3 12	1,485 0	53	3 12	2,385 0
4 12	3,249 0		4	4 12	228 0	..	.. ..	.. ..
7 12	1,116 0		..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
5 0	180 0		..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
4 0	1,248 0		17	4 0	816 0	3	4 0	144 0
5 0	840 0		10	5 0	600 0	10	5 0	600 0
5 0	6,000 0		200	5 0	12,000 0	31	5 0	1,860 0
.. ..	.. ..		..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
4 11	1,237 8		7	4 11	393 12	12	4 11	675 0
3 12	9,855 0		26	3 12	1,170 0	25	3 12	1,125 0
3 12	1,215 0		..	.. ..	.. ..	66	3 12	2,970 0
7 2	2,223 0		1	7 2	85 8	6	7 2	513 0
7 8	525 0		1	7 8	52 8	4	7 8	210 0
10 0	840 0		..	.. ..	.. ..	1	10 0	120 0
3 9	89,709 0		625	4 1	30,425 4	521	3 10	22,821 2
3 12	2,610 0		89	3 12	4,005 0	19	3 12	855 0
3 9	92,319 0		714	4 0	34,430 4	540	3 10	23,676 2

D.—

No. II.—*Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the*

No.	Jails.	9			
		On the Roads employed by Public Works Department or by Municipalities.			On Jail
		A	B.	C.	A.	B.
		Average Number employed.	Average Estimated or Actual Monthly Earning per Head.	Total Estimated Earnings for the Year.	Average Number employed.	Value of Vegetables supplied to Prisoners.
			RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.
1	Russelcondah	53	2 15	1,868 4	16	193 0
2	Berhampore	14	2 8	420 0	35	66 0
3	Vizagapatam	92	2 3	2,415 0	15	.. ..
4	Rajahmundry Central	..	.. ..	.. ..	14	.. ..
5	Do. District	8	3 4	348 4	2	.. ..
6	Masulipatam	..	.. ..	.. ..	13	.. ..
7	Guntoor	14	5 5	892 8	13	.. ..
8	Nellore	17	2 10	535 9	11	.. ..
9	Kurnool	17	2 13	573 12	..	.. ..
10	Bellary	102	3 12	4,590 0	16	.. ..
11	Cuddapah	39	2 13	1,316 4	..	.. ..
12	Chittoor	59	3 12	2,655 0	8	.. ..
13	Vellore Central	25	3 13	1,143 12	33	.. ..
14	Do. Fort*	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..
15	Salem Central	2	3 12	90 0	65	.. ..
16	Guindy	44	3 12	1,980 0	6	.. ..
17	Chingleput	6	3 2	225 0	6	358 7
18	Cuddalore	48	5 0	2,880 0	..	.. ..
19	Tranquebar	8	3 12	360 0	8	89 12
20	Tanjore	11	3 13	503 4	6	.. ..
21	Trichinopoly Central	..	.. ..	.. ..	77	.. ..
22	Do. District	1	3 12	45 0	18	.. ..
23	Madura	2	3 12	90 0	23	.. ..
24	Tinnevelly	91	4 12	5,187 0	22	185 2
25	Paumben	32	7 12	2,976 0	5	.. ..
26	Cochin	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..
27	Calicut	1	4 0	48 0	3	.. ..
28	Tellicherry	..	.. ..	.. ..	2	92 2
29	Cannanore Central	2	5 0	120 0	24	.. ..
30	Do. Fort†	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..
31	Mangalore	1	4 11	56 4	6	.. ..
32	Coimbatore Central	..	.. ..	.. ..	104	.. ..
33	Do. District	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..
34	Ootacamund do.	68	7 2	5,814 0	3	.. ..
35	Lawrence Asylum Works‡ ..	77	7 8	4,042 8	..	.. ..
36	European Prison	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..
	Total ..	834	4 2	41,175 5	554	984 7
37	Penitentiary	32	3 12	1,440 0	9	.. ..
	Grand Total ..	866	4 1	42,615 5	563	984 7

* Abolished 30th June 1871. † Abolished 31st March 1870.
‡ Abolished 31st July 1872.

PRISONS.

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1872, *&c.*—(Continued.)

10			11			12	
GARDEN.			ON MANUFACTORIES.			TOTAL.	
C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.
Value of Vegetables sold.	Average Estimated Monthly Earning per Head.	Total Estimated Earnings for the Year.	Average Number employed.	Estimated Profits of Year.	Average Profits per Head of those so employed.	Total Estimated Earnings of the Prisoners sentenced to labor.	Average Estimated Earnings per Head of Prisoners sentenced to labor.
RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
64 4	1 5	257 4	1	91 14	91 14	2,640 6	26 11
101 13	0 6	167 13	..	.. ..	.. ..	3,677 13	22 13
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1	36 7	36 7	4,997 11	17 12
842 10	0 5	842 10	370	36,458 5	98 9	48,025 15	57 13
89 13	3 11	89 13	8	245 9	30 11	2,438 10	33 7
8 8	0 1	8 8	..	.. ..	.. ..	581 10	17 2
165 3	1 1	165 3	..	.. ..	.. ..	3,487 11	32 14
149 5	1 2	149 5	29	661 12	22 9	4,016 10	22 13
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	20	1,734 11	86 11	5,008 7	40 6
105 8	0 9	105 8	51	406 6	8 0	8,381 14	25 8
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..	4,421 4	28 3
97 13	0 1	97 13	..	.. ..	.. ..	5,947 13	36 15
595 10	1 8	595 10	455	22,969 3	50 8	37,610 1	39 12
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
998 8	1 5	998 8	197	18,193 10	92 6	27,157 2	52 10
58 15	0 13	58 15	..	.. ..	.. ..	2,803 15	40 10
9 2	5 2	367 9	34	1,468 10	43 3	4,086 3	31 3
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	46	3,554 10	77 4	9,314 10	44 9
.. ..	0 15	89 12	7	287 4	41 1	3,842 0	38 9
81 10	1 2	81 10	36	1,012 7	28 2	3,290 1	27 14
1,063 4	1 2	1,063 4	306	10,727 0	35 1	25,102 12	28 13
199 4	0 15	199 4	3	709 6	236 7	3,968 10	35 12
236 14	0 14	236 14	16	612 6	38 4	7,239 4	36 0
273 4	1 12	458 6	..	.. ..	.. ..	9,122 6	41 1
11 6	0 3	11 6	29	363 15	12 9	4,467 5	43 12
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..	180 0	60 0
.. ..	4 0	144 0	9	506 9	56 4	2,906 9	39 4
13 1	4 6	105 3	6	1,061 0	176 13	3,206 3	69 11
279 1	1 0	279 1	150	3,393 8	22 10	23,652 9	42 0
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
193 1	2 11	193 1	26	796 5	30 10	3,359 14	41 6
661 9	0 9	661 9	426	25,919 4	60 13	38,730 13	39 15
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..	4,185 0	33 12
147 3	4 5	147 3	..	.. ..	.. ..	8,782 11	70 4
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..	4,830 0	50 5
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	15	1,980 12	132 1	2,940 12	98 0
6,446 9	1 2	7,575 0	2,241	1,33,190 13	59 7	3,24,896 8	40 4
894 12	8 4	894 12	193	§44,541 11	230 13	54,346 7	111 2
7,341 5	1 4	8,469 12	2,434	1,77,732 8	73 0	3,79,212 15	43 6

§ Of this sum Rupees 35,461-4-0 is the value of work done in the Printing Department for Public Departments.

D.—

No. III.—*Statement showing the Results of the Manufactories*

1	2	3								
		CASH								
		Debits.								
		A.			B.			C.		
No.	Jails.	Balance at Close of Previous Year.			Cash Receipts during this Year.			Total Cash Debits (against the Superintendent).		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Russelcondah	..	..	..	101	14	8	101	14	8
2	Berhampore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Vizagapatam	10	9	2	36	7	2	47	0	4
4	Rajahmundry Central ..	5,182	5	2	86,881	8	2	92,063	13	4
5	Do. District ..	302	7	3	374	4	2	676	11	5
6	Masulipatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Guntoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Nellore	13	1	1	1,468	4	6	1,481	5	7
9	Kurnool	1	10	7	3,431	5	1	3,432	15	8
10	Bellary	161	9	2	2,673	0	1	2,834	9	3
11	Cuddapah	4	6	3	238	6	0	242	12	3
12	Chittoor	39	0	0	2	15	3	41	15	3
13	Vellore Central	131	3	1	76,035	7	11	76,166	11	0
14	Do. Fort*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Salem	1,220	1	10	27,511	13	1	28,731	14	11
16	Guindy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Chingleput	..	..	..	1,083	7	7	1,083	7	7
18	Cuddalore	18	0	0	15,216	4	10	15,234	4	10
19	Tranquebar	9	0	7	1,274	12	0	1,283	12	7
20	Tanjore	24	10	4	2,759	5	9	2,784	0	1
21	Trichinopoly Central ..	322	8	9	31,329	7	1	31,651	15	10
22	Do. District ..	246	11	9	474	12	8	721	8	5
23	Madura	69	13	4	2,279	13	6	2,349	10	10
24	Tinnevelly	..	..	..	1	12	10	1	12	10
25	Paumben	11	11	6	609	12	8	621	8	2
26	Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Calicut	..	..	..	1,804	13	2	1,804	13	2
28	Tellicherry	121	7	5	2,399	0	4	2,520	7	9
29	Cannanore Central	632	7	5	11,877	5	4	12,509	12	9
30	Do. Fort†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Mangalore	0	4	8	1,074	5	6	1,074	10	2
32	Coimbatore Central	..	..	..	63,264	15	4	63,264	15	4
33	Do. District	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Ootacamund do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Lawrence Asylum Works‡ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	European Prison	85	5	9	3,650	0	3	3,735	6	0
	Total ..	8,608	7	1	3,37,855	6	11	3,46,463	14	0
37	Penitentiary	786	3	9	16,996	8	11	17,782	12	8
	Grand Total ..	9,394	10	10	3,54,851	15	10	3,64,246	10	8

* Abolished 30th June 1871. † Abolished 31st March 1870.

‡ Abolished 31st July 1872.

PRISONS.

in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1872.

			4
			OUTSTANDINGS.
CREDITS.			A.
D.	E.	F.	
Expended during the Year.	Cash remitted to the Treasury.	Balance in Hand at Close of this Year.	Amount of Outstanding Bills due by the Jail.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 4 0	100 10 8	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
.. .. ..	47 0 4	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
45,817 6 3	27,784 3 8	18,462 3 5	3,843 6 0
300 12 6	363 6 4	12 8 7	.. .. ..
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
601 10 1	846 7 5	33 4 1	.. .. ..
1,082 9 6	1,949 9 4	400 12 10	.. .. ..
1,298 14 4	1,368 8 1	167 2 10	.. .. ..
0 12 9	237 9 3	4 6 3	.. .. ..
0 2 10	2 12 5	39 0 0	.. .. ..
40,125 8 6	36,035 7 11	5 10 7	801 4 1
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
16,905 3 1	11,685 11 11	140 15 11	4,327 4 6
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
142 0 2	896 11 1	44 12 4	.. .. ..
6,968 1 7	8,266 3 3	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
607 4 11	662 6 3	4 1 5	.. .. ..
1,077 6 7	1,659 5 9	47 3 9	.. .. ..
17,722 3 4	13,929 12 6	.. .. ..	2,337 1 6
88 13 1	459 8 11	173 2 5	.. .. ..
979 4 9	1,255 14 10	114 7 3	.. .. ..
.. .. ..	1 12 10	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
67 13 5	546 10 9	7 0 0	11 4 0
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
1,057 0 6	686 1 5	61 11 3	.. .. ..
653 0 9	1,399 0 4	468 6 8	.. .. ..
5,446 3 10	5,267 13 4	1,795 11 7	2,481 15 1
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
161 1 0	911 15 7	1 9 7	.. .. ..
40,718 0 0	22,351 4 8	195 10 8	.. .. ..
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
1,852 3 11	1,817 11 2	65 6 11	.. .. ..
1,83,684 13 8	1,40,533 12 0	22,245 4 4	13,802 3 2
10,097 12 7	7,672 15 3	12 0 10	1,033 2 1
1,93,782 10 3	1,48,206 11 3	22,257 5 2	14,835 5 3

D.—

No. III.—*Statement showing the Results of the Manufactories in the*

No.	Jails.	4.—(*Contd.*) OUTSTANDINGS. (*Contd.*) B. Amount of Outstanding Bills due to the Jail.			RAW MATERIAL. A. Value at Close of Previous Year.			RAW MATERIAL. B. Value at Close of this Year.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Russelcondah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Berhampore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Rajahmundry Central ..	21,273	6	5	3,578	8	6	6,075	7	7
5	Do. District ..	64	12	6	28	7	7	20	5	0
6	Masulipatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Guntoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Nellore	105	14	3	46	13	8	47	9	1
9	Kurnool	74	15	6	206	0	6	54	8	8
10	Bellary	..	..	..	39	11	4	41	2	1
11	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Vellore Central	4,070	11	11	3,558	1	0	6,337	0	0
14	Do. Fort*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Salem	3,831	7	5	4,921	1	8	11,104	13	11
16	Guindy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Chingleput	..	..	..	119	2	3	..	..	..
18	Cuddalore	309	3	10	161	9	1	913	14	10
19	Tranquebar	..	..	..	49	5	10	55	2	10
20	Tanjore	14	6	0	106	3	3	165	10	10
21	Trichinopoly Central ..	6,792	13	8	3,414	4	1	2,224	5	7
22	Do. District ..	9	8	0	51	5	5	..	..	..
23	Madura	..	..	..	16	14	0	192	2	0
24	Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Paumben	..	..	..	50	0	0	..	..	..
26	Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Calicut	108	12	7	191	14	11	..	..	..
28	Tellicherry	..	..	..	633	1	0	33	5	1
29	Cannanore Central	936	9	1	1,536	15	6	1,310	10	9
30	Do. Fort†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Coimbatore Central	2,863	2	4	2,256	7	9	6,675	8	6
33	Do. District	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Ootacamund do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Lawrence Asylum Works‡ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	European Prison	77	14	4	932	5	8	539	15	4
	Total ..	40,533	9	10	21,898	5	0	35,791	10	1
37	Penitentiary	3,889	11	6	1,304	13	7	2,715	9	0
	Grand Total ..	44,423	5	4	23,203	2	7	38,507	3	1

* Abolished. 30th June 1871. † Abolished 31st March 1870.

‡ Abolished 31st July 1872.

PRISONS.

several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1872.—(Continued.)

5													6		
STOCK.															
MANUFACTURED GOODS.					PLANT AND MACHINERY.				Average Actual Cash Earnings per Head of Average Number of Prisoners sentenced to labor.			
C.			D.		E.			F.				
Value at Close of Previous Year.			Value at Close of this Year.		Value at Close of Previous Year.			Value at Close of this Year.				
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	8
7,760	6	9	12,120	12	1	2,227	10	10	2,649	14	8	33	6	11
52	8	11	87	0	3	29	5	3	29	5	3	4	15	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
310	13	2	241	10	7	110	0	0	110	0	0	4	12	11
479	3	10	706	7	7	280	0	0	213	0	0	15	11	7
405	1	8	291	2	1	330	4	3	100	0	0	3	15	1
180	2	0	..	..	..	70	11	4	12	0	0	1	8	3
7	4	3	4	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	3
4,558	15	2	16,651	7	8	800	13	5	1,338	3	0	38	1	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,496	15	1	7,152	0	8	1,198	3	5	1,470	10	3	22	10	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,359	4	6	480	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	13	6
1,038	6	8	4,632	7	10	515	0	0	900	0	0	39	8	10
61	8	0	76	4	0	23	9	11	98	5	11	6	13	3
188	1	6	295	7	1	38	5	0	29	2	0	14	1	0
3,527	11	10	7,439	10	7	1,222	12	2	440	12	4	15	15	7
1,257	7	6	337	7	6	59	0	0	48	0	0	4	2	3
309	4	0	105	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	2
304	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	50	0	0	35	0	0	30	0	0	9	4	4
313	0	0	281	11	3	150	0	0	160	0	0	30	6	7
1,023	14	5	3,610	10	8	803	8	4	667	0	5	9	5	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	3	2	3	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	2
8,741	4	5	32,799	7	2	507	2	8	177	0	0	23	0	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
550	7	0	1,042	0	10	180	5	0	284	15	8	60	9	5
36,949	4	3	88,408	6	4	8,581	11	7	8,758	5	6	17	0	3
2,710	12	9	3,841	15	11	899	2	8	1,599	9	5	15	11	1
39,660	1	0	92,250	6	3	9,480	14	3	10,357	14	11	16	15	2

D.—

No. IV.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Construction of Cost of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presi-*

1	2	3	4	5	
				Expended on New Jail during the past year.	
No.	Jails.	Estimated Cost of New Jail if any sanctioned.	Expended on the Construction of New Jail in previous year.	A. By Jail Department.	B. By Public Works Department.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Russelcondah	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
2	Berhampore	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
3	Vizagapatam	.. .. ..	79,708 5 5	.. .. ..	657 13 7
4	Rajahmundry Central ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
5	Do. District ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
6	Masulipatam	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
7	Guntoor	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
8	Nellore	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
9	Kurnool	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
10	Bellary	1,00,920 0 0	74,698 12 8	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
11	Cuddapah	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
12	Chittoor	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
13	Vellore Central	3,75,294 0 0	3,58,589 0 5	.. .. ..	1,149 3 8
14	Do. Fort*	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
15	Salem	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
16	Guindy	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
17	Chingleput	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
18	Cuddalore	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
19	Tranquebar	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
20	Tanjore	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
21	Trichinopoly Central ..	3,79,297 0 0	8,291 15 4	.. .. ..	8,964 6 7
22	Do. District ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
23	Madura	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
24	Tinnevelly	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
25	Paumben	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
26	Cochin	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
27	Calicut	3,581 0 0	.. .. ..	39 0 6	3,581 8 9
28	Tellicherry	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
29	Cannanore Centeral ..	3,27,000 0 0	3,05,177 4 7	.. .. ..	9,153 1 2
30	Do. Fort† ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
31	Mangalore	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
32	Coimbatore Central ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
33	Do. District ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
34	Ootacamund do. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
35	Lawrence Asylum Works‡	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
36	European Prison ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
	Total ..	11,86,092 0 0	8,26,465 6 5	39 0 6	23,506 1 9
37	Penitentiary	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
	Grand Total ..	11,86,092 0 0	8,26,465 6 5	39 0 6	23,506 1 9

* Abolished 30th June 1871. † Abolished 31st March 1870.

‡ Abolished 31st July 1872.

PRISONS.

New Jails and on Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, with the Gross and Net dency during the year 1872, *including all Charges.*

6						7			8			9		
EXPENDED DURING THE PAST YEAR ON ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS.						Total expended, Columns 5 and 6			Expended on Maintenance and Guarding of the Prisoners during the past year as shown in Statement No. IX.			Total Expenditure on the Prisoners of the Jail during the past year, Columns 7 and 8.		
A. By Jail Department.			B. By Public Works Department.											
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
24	0	0	874	6	11	898	6	11	7,267	6	0	8,165	12	11
164	9	8	..	..	..	164	9	8	14,477	10	5	14,642	4	1
150	0	0	1,352	15	8	2,160	13	3	20,191	14	4	22,352	11	7
31	7	3	567	15	2	599	6	5	66,233	1	1	66,832	7	6
179	4	2	445	8	11	624	13	1	7,553	8	11	8,178	6	0
9	5	0	..	..	..	9	5	0	4,728	3	8	4,737	8	8
85	1	6	..	..	..	85	1	6	11,501	9	5	11,586	10	11
99	0	4	..	..	..	99	0	4	14,420	8	8	14,519	9	0
554	3	10	..	..	..	554	3	10	10,873	12	1	11,427	15	11
83	2	0	3,458	1	6	3,541	3	6	23,943	1	1	27,484	4	7
353	1	0	..	..	..	353	1	0	17,058	10	8	17,411	11	8
96	3	9	110	0	0	206	3	9	16,160	3	5	16,366	7	2
386	10	4	923	9	1	2,459	7	1	55,431	11	3	57,891	2	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	11	5	4,290	2	4	4,403	13	9	35,349	11	9	39,753	9	6
16	11	0	133	10	0	150	5	0	6,791	9	7	6,941	14	7
56	5	7	..	..	..	56	5	7	12,368	14	1	12,425	3	8
622	6	10	..	..	..	622	6	10	12,652	3	0	13,274	9	10
211	12	5	982	10	2	1,194	6	7	8,783	15	6	9,978	6	1
344	14	4	..	..	..	344	14	4	9,638	1	7	9,982	15	11
84	10	6	3,297	0	7	12,346	1	8	62,665	1	8	75,011	3	4
386	9	4	..	..	..	386	9	4	9,698	5	5	10,084	14	9
188	4	8	1,723	13	9	1,912	2	5	15,795	7	7	17,707	10	0
10	0	0	267	11	3	277	11	3	20,654	14	11	20,932	10	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,242	10	5	10,242	10	5
46	14	0	..	..	..	46	14	0	902	15	3	949	13	3
356	4	6	249	4	0	4,226	1	9	9,786	6	3	14,012	8	0
164	1	8	115	1	10	279	3	6	5,755	6	10	6,034	10	4
2,024	4	9	..	..	..	11,177	5	11	49,458	9	6	60,635	15	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
191	0	1	..	..	..	191	0	1	9,436	4	0	9,627	4	1
5,750	4	5	..	..	..	5,750	4	5	71,744	5	9	77,494	10	2
207	15	3	..	..	..	207	15	3	7,807	8	5	8,015	7	8
50	7	0	15	0	0	65	7	0	11,461	9	4	11,527	0	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,281	8	2	5,281	8	2
2,650	5	9	..	..	..	2,650	5	9	14,230	3	4	16,880	9	1
15,693	0	4	18,806	15	2	58,045	1	9	6,60,347	1	4	7,18,392	3	1
6,430	3	7	..	..	..	6,430	3	7	44,352	6	4	50,782	9	11
22,123	3	11	18,806	15	2	64,475	5	4	7,04,699	7	8	7,69,174	13	0

D.—PRISONS.

No. IV.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Construction of New Jails and on Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, &c.*—(Continued.)

No.	Jails.	10 Deduct Cash Receipts remitted to the Treasury.	11 Net Cost to Government during the year per Convict.	12 Net Profit to Government during the year per Convict.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Russelcondah	528 14 8	77 14 10	.. .. ..
2	Berhampore	39 2 4	81 9 4	.. .. ..
3	Vizagapatam	47 0 4	77 7 2	.. .. ..
4	Rajahmundry Central ..	27,784 3 8	47 1 8	.. .. ..
5	Do. District ..	711 10 4	93 5 4	.. .. ..
6	Masulipatam	.. .. ..	128 0 8	.. .. ..
7	Guntoor	890 11 0	98 2 1	.. .. ..
8	Nellore	1,382 0 5	75 15 5	.. .. ..
9	Kurnool	2,183 9 4	72 3 7	.. .. ..
10	Bellary	1,680 15 5	73 8 3	.. .. ..
11	Cuddapah	1,432 12 3	99 4 0	.. .. ..
12	Chittoor	34 4 5	81 10 7	.. .. ..
13	Vellore Central	36,035 7 11	23 3 3	.. .. ..
14	Do. Fort*	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
15	Salem	11,704 7 11	55 3 5	.. .. ..
16	Guindy	17 4 0	100 5 9	.. .. ..
17	Chingleput	944 3 9	87 10 3	.. .. ..
18	Cuddalore	11,336 7 3	8 14 3	.. .. ..
19	Tranquebar	686 10 3	90 3 4	.. .. ..
20	Tanjore	1,951 13 9	67 7 10	.. .. ..
21	Trichinopoly Central ..	13,929 12 6	70 5 11	.. .. ..
22	Do. District ..	459 8 11	84 6 11	.. .. ..
23	Madura	1,255 14 10	81 7 1	.. .. ..
24	Tinnevelly	180 4 2	93 14 5	.. .. ..
25	Paumben	580 2 9	94 11 6	.. .. ..
26	Cochin	.. .. ..	316 9 9	.. .. ..
27	Calicut	723 7 5	164 1 0	.. .. ..
28	Tellicherry	1,400 12 4	92 10 10	.. .. ..
29	Cannanore Central	5,267 13 4	99 3 7	.. .. ..
30	Do. Fort†	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
31	Mangalore	953 12 7	86 11 9	.. .. ..
32	Coimbatore Central	22,351 4 8	58 11 7	.. .. ..
33	Do. District	.. .. ..	64 10 3	.. .. ..
34	Ootacamund do.	71 5 0	91 10 4	.. .. ..
35	Lawrence Asylum Works‡ ..	.. .. ..	55 0 3	.. .. ..
36	European Prison	1,817 11 2	502 1 6	.. .. ..
	Total ..	1,48,383 8 8	68 5 2	.. .. ..
37	Penitentiary	7,672 15 3	88 8 4	.. .. ..
	Grand Total ..	§1,56,056 7 11	69 7 0	.. .. ..

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

† Abolished 31st March 1870.

‡ Abolished 31st July 172.

§ Rupees 7,314-3-8 of this sum were realized from private individuals, &c., on account of hire of convicts.

D.—PRISONS.

No. V.—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1872.

1	2	3			4			5		
No.	Jails.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 36 Superficial Feet per Prisoner.			Average Number of Prisoners above Capacity.			Average Number of Prisoners below Capacity.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russelcondah	71	2	73	29·31	..	29·31	..	·93	·93
2	Berhampore	160	32	192	8·55	..	8·55	..	20·05	20·05
3	Vizagapatam	282	18	300	..	2·62	2·62	14·45	..	14·45
4	Rajahmundry Central..	992	48	1,040	..	..	..	189·12	12·37	201·49
5	Do. District..	88	18	106	..	..	..	11·38	13·29	24·67
6	Masulipatam	106	4	110	..	..	..	71·12	2·02	73·14
7	Guntoor	105	15	120	..	..	..	·72	9·65	10·37
8	Nellore	245	27	272	..	..	..	80·30	11·12	91·42
9	Kurnool	98	5	103	23·77	1·66	25·43	..	..	..
10	Bellary	388	27	415	..	..	..	49·81	13·13	62·94
11	Cuddapah	153	22	175	..	..	..	3·05	10·70	13·75
12	Chittoor	254	22	276	..	..	..	64·41	10·67	75·08
13	Vellore Central ..	949	88	1,037	..	..	..	40·81	53·62	94·43
14	Do. Fort*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Salem Central	526	22	548	..	..	..	22·54	5·65	28·19
16	Guindy	87	..	87	..	..	..	18·31	..	18·31
17	Chingleput	130	29	159	..	..	..	9·95	18·35	28·30
18	Cuddalore	345	13	358	..	..	..	128·80	7·32	136·12
19	Tranquebar	116	8	124	..	1·20	1·20	21·04	..	21·04
20	Tanjore..	169	28	197	..	..	..	54·73	22·71	77·44
21	Trichinopoly Central ..	938	86	1,024	..	..	..	101·79	47·28	149·07
22	Do. District...	180	18	198	..	..	..	65·87	..	65·87
23	Madura..	224	12	236	..	..	..	27·53	7·07	34·60
24	Tinnevelly	366	23	389	..	..	..	155·27	11·58	166·85
25	Paumben	112	2	114	..	..	..	11·51	·86	12·37
26	Cochin	29	8	37	..	..	..	25·98	7·68	33·66
27	Calicut	221	9	230	..	..	..	145·07	5·06	150·13
28	Tellicherry	161	5	166	..	·19	·19	116·08	..	116·08
29	Cannanore Central ..	829	30	859	..	..	..	267·53	..	267·53
30	Do. Fort† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Mangalore	223	15	238	..	..	..	132·94	3·83	136·77
32	Coimbatore Central ..	990	52	1,042	..	..	..	46·53	25·37	71·90
33	Do. District ..	180	..	180	..	..	..	56·44	..	56·44
34	Ootacamund do. ..	201	12	·213	..	..	..	79·60	8·47	88·07
35	Lawrence Asylum Works‡	287	..	287	..	..	..	191·43	..	191·43
36	European Prison ..	35	..	35	..	..	..	5·36	..	5·36
	Total ..	10,240	700	10,940	..	..	..	2147·84	371·11	2518·95
37	Penitentiary	436	45	481	30·56	..	30·56	..	15·40	15·40
	Grand Total ..	10,676	745	11,421	..	..	..	2117·28	386·51	2503·79

* Abolished 30th June 1871. † Abolished 31st March 1870.
‡ Abolished 31st July 1872.

D.—

No. V.—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts*

No.	Jails.	6			7			8		
		Average Daily Strength during the year.			Total Population during the year.			Number admitted into Hospital during the year.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russelcondah ..	100·31	1·07	101·38	387	2	389	110	..	110
2	Berhampore	168·55	11·95	180·50	707	75	782	60	8	68
3	Vizagapatam ..	267·55	20·62	288·17	1,301	131	1,432	221	10	231
4	Rajahmundry Central	802·88	35·63	838·51	1,102	73	1,175	538	28	566
5	Do. District	76·62	4·71	81·33	468	29	497	86	1	87
6	Masulipatam.. ..	34·88	1·98	36·86	138	11	149	50	2	52
7	Guntoor	104·28	5·35	109·63	411	19	430	129	7	136
8	Nellore	164·70	15·88	180·58	665	81	746	142	3	145
9	Kurnool	121·77	6·66	128·43	378	26	404	152	5	157
10	Bellary	338·19	13·87	352·06	980	65	1,045	154	3	157
11	Cuddapah	149·95	11·30	161·25	663	51	714	238	9	247
12	Chittoor	189·59	11·33	200·92	800	56	856	162	8	170
13	Vellore Central ..	908·19	34·38	942·57	1,189	48	1,237	714	42	756
14	Do. Fort* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Salem Central ..	503·46	16·35	519·81	1,000	46	1,046	156	4	160
16	Guindy	68·69	..	68·69	94	..	94	120	..	120
17	Chingleput	120·05	10·65	130·70	404	26	430	116	13	129
18	Cuddalore	216·20	5·68	221·88	612	21	633	184	12	196
19	Tranquebar	94·96	9·20	104·16	316	28	344	137	7	144
20	Tanjore	114·27	5·29	119·56	442	25	467	109	6	115
21	Trichinopoly Central.	836·21	38·72	874·93	1,060	96	1,256	290	14	304
22	Do. District.	114·13	..	114·13	407	..	407	67	..	67
23	Madura	196·47	4·93	201·40	750	22	772	57	1	58
24	Tinnevelly	210·73	11·42	222·15	742	39	781	97	10	107
25	Paumben	100·49	1·14	101·63	181	4	185	180	..	180
26	Cochin	3·02	·32	3·34	28	2	30	5	..	5
27	Calicut	75·93	3·94	79·87	301	10	311	104	1	105
28	Tellicherry	44·92	5·19	50·11	194	9	203	44	5	49
29	Cannanore Central ..	561·47	..	561·47	727	1	728	422	..	422
30	Do. Fort† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Mangalore	90·06	11·17	101·23	338	30	368	114	2	116
32	Coimbatore Central ..	943·47	26·63	970·10	1,130	51	1,181	377	3	380
33	Do. District..	123·56	..	123·56	493	..	493	151	..	151
34	Ootacamund do.	121·40	3·53	124·93	230	17	247	33	2	35
35	Lawrence Asylum Works‡	95·57	..	95·57	110	..	110	74	..	74
36	European Prison ..	29·64	..	29·64	49	..	49	5	..	5
	Total ..	8092·16	328·89	8421·05	18,897	1,094	19,991	5,598	206	5,804
37	Penitentiary	466·56	29·60	496·16	1,787	197	1,984	396	19	415
	Grand Total ..	8558·72	358·49	8917·21	20,684	1,291	21,975	5,994	225	6,219

* Abolished 30th June 1871. † Abolished 31st March 1870.
‡ Abolished 31st July 1872.

PRISONS.

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1872.—(Continued.)

9			10							11		
			NUMBER OF DEATHS.									
Daily Average Number of Sick during the year.			A. In Hospital.		B. Out of Hospital.		C. Total.			Ratio of Deaths per Cent. of "Total Population."		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
3·95	..	3·95	6	..	..	..	6	..	6	1·55	..	1·54
3·50	·49	3·99	6	..	..	..	6	..	6	·84	..	·76
8·73	·38	9·11	34	2	..	..	34	2	36	2·60	1·52	2·51
22·92	·85	23·77	11	..	..	..	11	..	11	·99	..	·93
4·24	·07	4·31	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	64·10	..	60·36
1·89	·14	2·03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·84	·29	4·13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·29	·09	4·38	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	·15	..	·13
4·37	·10	4·47	2	1	..	..	2	1	3	·52	3·84	·74
6·41	·29	6·70	6	..	..	..	6	..	6	·61	..	·57
6·47	·53	7·00	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	·45	..	·42
6·78	·75	7·53	2	..	1	..	3	..	3	·37	..	·35
27·13	1·34	28·47	6	..	1	..	7	..	7	·58	..	·56
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6·85	·07	6·92	9	..	..	..	9	..	9	·90	..	·85
2·50	..	2·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·07	·17	4·24	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	·74	..	·69
6·38	·18	6·56	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	·65	..	·63
4·30	·19	4·49	8	..	..	..	8	..	8	2·53	..	2·32
5·07	·15	5·22	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	·45	..	·42
17·36	·62	17·98	35	..	..	..	35	..	35	3·01	..	2·78
3·77	..	3·77	2	..	1	..	3	..	3	·73	..	·73
2·28	·02	2·30	5	..	..	..	5	..	5	·66	..	·64
4·65	·24	4·89	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	·27	..	·25
5·39	..	5·39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
·16	..	·16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·97	·03	2·00	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	·99	..	·96
1·00	·07	1·07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21·06	..	21·06	12	..	..	..	12	..	12	1·64	..	1·64
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·08	·03	3·11	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	·59	..	·54
20·89	·23	21·12	17	1	..	..	17	1	18	1·50	1·96	1·52
10·82	..	10·82	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	·40	..	·40
1·16	·05	1·21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·12	..	3·12	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	·90	..	·90
·33	..	·33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
230·73	7·37	238·10	187	4	3	..	190	4	194	1·00	·36	·97
17·23	·64	17·87	5	..	..	..	5	..	5	·27	..	·25
247·96	8·01	255·97	192	4	3	..	195	4	199	·94	·30	·90

D.—

No. V.—*Statement showing Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts*

12

No.	Jails.	RATIO PER CENT. OF					
		A. Of Admissions into Hospital.			B. Of Daily Average Number of Sick.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russelcondah	109·66	..	108·50	3·93	..	3·89
2	Berhampore	35·59	66·94	37·67	2·07	4·10	2·21
3	Vizagapatam	82·60	48·49	80·16	3·26	1·84	3·16
4	Rajahmundry Central..	67·00	78·58	67·49	2·85	2·38	2·83
5	Do. District..	112·24	21·23	106·97	5·53	1·48	5·29
6	Masulipatam	143·34	101·01	141·07	5·41	7·07	5·50
7	Guntoor	123·70	130·85	124·05	3·68	5·42	3·76
8	Nellore	86·21	18·88	80·29	2·60	·56	2·42
9	Kurnool	124·82	75·07	122·24	3·58	1·50	3·48
10	Bellary	45·53	21·62	44·59	1·89	2·09	1·90
11	Cuddapah	158·71	79·64	153·17	4·31	4·69	4·34
12	Chittoor	85·44	70·60	84·61	3·57	6·61	3·74
13	Vellore Central ..	78·61	122·16	80·20	2·98	3·89	3·02
14	Do. Fort*	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Salem Central	30·98	24·46	31·16	1·36	·42	1·33
16	Guindy	1·74	..	1·74	3·63	..	3·63
17	Chingleput	96·62	122·07	98·69	3·38	1·59	3·23
18	Cuddalore	85·10	211·26	88·33	2·90	3·16	2·91
19	Tranquebar	144·27	76·08	138·24	4·52	2·06	4·31
20	Tanjore	95·34	113·42	96·18	4·43	2·83	4·36
21	Trichinopoly Central..	34·67	36·15	34·74	2·08	1·60	2·05
22	Do. District..	58·70	..	58·70	3·30	..	3·30
23	Madura	29·01	20·28	28·80	1·16	·40	1·14
24	Tinnevelly	46·31	87·56	48·16	2·20	2·09	2·20
25	Paumben	167·45	..	182·03	5·36	..	5·30
26	Cochin	165·56	..	149·82	5·29	..	4·79
27	Calicut	136·96	25·38	131·46	2·59	·76	2·50
28	Tellicherry	97·95	26·33	97·79	2·22	1·34	2·13
29	Cannanore Central ..	75·15	..	75·15	3·75	..	3·75
30	Do. Fort† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Mangalore	126·58	17·91	114·58	3·41	·26	3·07
32	Coimbatore Central ..	39·95	11·27	39·17	2·21	·85	2·17
33	Do. District ..	122·10	..	122·10	8·75	..	8·75
34	Ootacamund do. ..	27·18	56·65	28·00	·95	1·41	·96
35	Lawrence Asylum Works‡	77·42	..	77·42	3·24	..	3·24
36	European Prison ..	16·86	..	16·86	1·12	..	1·12
	Total ..	69·17	62·63	68·92	2·85	2·24	2·82
37	Penitentiary	84·87	64·18	83·64	3·69	2·16	3·59
	Grand Total ..	70·03	62·76	69·74	2·89	2·23	2·87

* Abolished 30th June 1871. † Abolished 31st March 1870.
‡ Abolished 31st July 1872.

PRISONS.

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1872.—(Continued.)

AVERAGE STRENGTH.

C.			D.			E.		
Of Deaths from Cholera.			Of Deaths from all other Causes both in and out of Hospital.			Of Deaths from all Causes both in and out of Hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
..	..	..	5·98	..	5·91	5·98	..	5·91
..	..	..	3·55	..	3·32	3·55	..	3·32
3·73	4·84	3·81	8·97	4·84	8·67	12·70	9·69	12·49
..	..	..	1·37	..	1·31	1·37	..	1·31
2·61	..	2·45	1·30	..	1·22	3·91	..	3·68
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	·60	..	·55	·60	..	·55
..	..	..	1·64	15·01	2·33	1·64	15·01	2·33
..	..	..	1·77	..	1·70	1·77	..	1·70
..	..	..	2·00	..	1·86	2·00	..	1·86
..	..	..	1·58	..	1·49	1·58	..	1·49
..	..	..	·77	..	·74	·77	..	·74
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1·78	..	1·73	1·78	..	1·73
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2·49	..	2·29	2·49	..	2·29
..	..	..	1·85	..	1·80	1·85	..	1·80
..	..	..	8·42	..	7·68	8·42	..	7·68
..	..	..	1·75	..	1·67	1·75	..	1·67
..	..	..	4·18	..	4·00	4·18	..	4·00
..	..	..	2·62	..	2·62	2·62	..	2·62
..	..	..	2·54	..	2·48	2·54	..	2·48
..	..	..	·94	..	·90	·94	..	·90
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3·95	..	3·75	3·95	..	3·75
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2·13	..	2·13	2·13	..	2·13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2·22	..	1·97	2·22	..	1·97
..	..	..	1·80	3·75	1·85	1·80	3·75	1·85
..	..	..	1·61	..	1·61	1·61	..	1·61
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1·04	..	1·04	1·04	..	1·04
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
·14	·30	·15	2·19	·91	2·14	2·34	1·21	2·30
..	..	..	1·07	..	1·00	1·07	..	1·00
·14	·27	·14	2·13	·83	2·08	2·27	1·11	2·23

E.—

No. I.—*Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise Powers in one Department from those exercising Powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating Number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to Appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Village Officers (exercising Civil and Criminal Powers).	51,270	2¾	470	(a) 43,320	One Judge	12 hours' imprisonment or 6 hours' stocks in petty assaults, thefts, &c. Final jurisdiction in Civil Suits, the value of which does not exceed 10 Rs., or on agreement of the parties in suits not exceeding Rs. 100.	Hereditary ... ...
2. Taluq Sub-Magistrates (exercising Criminal powers).	156	925	171,190	156	do. ...	Powers of 1st or 2nd Class Sub-Magistrates.	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and Rules of Practice. Special Test in Revenue Acts, Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, Taluq and Village Account System, and Rules of the Stamp Department.
3. Other Local Sub-Magistrates.	308	462	85,595	308	do. ...		
4. Cantonment Judges (exercising the powers of a Small Cause Court and Criminal powers).	5	2½	12,140	5	do. ...	Full powers of a Magistrate and of a Justice of the Peace and Small Cause jurisdiction in suits not exceeding Rs. 500.	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and in Special and Local Acts relating to jurisdiction.
5. District Munsifs (exercising Civil powers).	111	1,300	240,870	111	do. ...	Original Suits up to Rs. 1,000 and Small Cause Suits below Rupees 50 (Regulation VI. of 1816 and Madras Act IV. of 1863).	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, Rules of Practice (Civil and Criminal), Law of Contracts and of Torts, Equity and the Hindu and Mahomedan Laws.
6. Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers) having no independent local jurisdiction.	...	...	...	63	do. ...	Full powers of a Magistrate or powers of Magistrate of 1st or 2nd Class.	*Assistant Collectors and Magistrates.* Covenanted Civil Service Examination. *Deputy Collectors and Magistrates.* Special Test Examination in Law and in Revenue. Vide *Sub-Magistrates*.

(a) *i.e.*, The number of Heads of Villages.
(b) *i.e.*, The number who actually exercised jurisdiction.
(c) One-fifth of the cost of the Revenue Establishment is debited to Law and Justice.

CIVIL.

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31st December 1872.

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of Each Paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other Functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the Year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year.				
European & East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	(b) 29,181	...	Grants in land and fees in kind.	...	Revenue Executive	...	...	24,194	44,060	...	...	...
...	...	10	146	2,220	2,256	(c) 1,102	Revenue Executive.	...	...	(d) 109,930	(e) 323	...	...	...
...	...	6	302	1,200	840	(c) 125								
...	5	...	...	8,400	...	1,392	None. ...	288	...	(d) 4,536	1,382	...	23	...
...	...	14	97	288	2,472	1,800	do. ...	252	15	...	142,122	...	...	...
32	...	15	16	5,736	4,320	...	Revenue Executive.							

(d) Including Preliminary Inquiries.
(e) Civil work performed by the Sub-Magistrates of Anjengo, Vythri, and Gudalur in the Calicut Zillah, and by the Sub-Magistrate of the Pulney Hills.

E.—

No. I.—*Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise Powers in one Department from those exercising Powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating Number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to Appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Assistant Agents and Commissioners (exercising Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers).	3	2,622	356,498	3	One Judge.	Full powers of a Magistrate and Justice of the Peace: Civil Jurisdiction in cases referred. Powers of a Collector in Revenue suits-(Act XXIV. of 1839 and Madras Act I. of 1868).	Covenanted Officers.
8. Divisional Officers (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers).	52	...	...	52	do. ...	Full powers of a Magistrate and Justice of the Peace—Powers of a Collector in Revenue suits.	Covenanted and Uncovenanted.—*Vide* 6.
9. Police Magistrates (Presidency Town).	2	13	225,000	2	One Magistrate singly or two together.	Justice of the Peace and Magisterial powers under Madras Act VIII. of 1867.	None ... ...
10. Small Cause Courts (confined to proper functions).	1	...	...	1	One Judge.	Small Causes not exceeding in value 500 Rupees.	Covenanted Officers and Uncovenanted.—No special qualification for the latter.
11. Small Cause Courts (exercising also the powers of a Principal Sadr Amin).	6	4,280	985,790	6	do. ...	Small Causes, &c., Original Suits exceeding Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000. Appellate Jurisdiction in appeals referred for disposal.	
12. Small Cause Courts (Presidency Town).	1	26	450,000	1	Four Judges	Small Cause Suits not exceeding in value Rs. 1,000—Suits exceeding Rupees 1,000 with consent of the parties (Acts IX. of 1850 and XXVI. of 1864).	The First Judge must be a Barrister.
13. Principal SadrAmins (exercising ordinary Civil powers).	7	4,590	1,029,490	7	One Judge.	Original Suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 10,000, and Appellate Jurisdiction in appeals referred.	Special Test Examination in Law. Vide *District Munsifs.*
14. Principal SadrAmins (exercising also the powers of Small Cause Courts).	5			5	do. ...	Small Causes exceeding Rs. 50 and not exceeding Rs. 500.	do.
15. District Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers).	18	6,654	129,588	18	do. ...	Full powers of a Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, Judicial powers under special Revenue Acts. Regulations XII. of 1816, IX. of 1822, VI. of 1831, and Madras Act VIII. of 1865.	Covenanted Officers.
16. Agents and Commissioner (exercising Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers).	3	7,867	1,069,496	3	One Judge with Assessors in Criminal Cases.	Powers of a Collector in Revenue matters. Powers of a Civil and Session Judge.	do.

(f) *i.e.*, One-fifth of the Revenue Establishment is debited to Law and Justice.
(g) Including Preliminary Inquiries.

CIVIL.

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31*st December* 1872.—(Continued.)

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each Paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other Functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the Year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year.				
European & East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3	...	...	...	12,550	...	(f) 582	Rev. Executive...	288	...	(g) 9,830	64	...	2,462	...
34	...	3	15	11,080	4,200									
...	1	2	1	12,000	9,600	8,178	None. ...	274	8 Law Agents & all Advocates, Attorneys and Vakils of the High Court.	(g) 12,794	...	...	...	...
5	...	2	...	13,740	...	4,980	do. ...	236	10	(h) 40	10,334	...	...	387
...	...	3	1	14,000	12,000	84,534	do. ...	261	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	10	6,000	6,000	5,832	do. ...	236	11	166	4,976	...	18	3,537
18	...	...	...	28,260	...	(i) 5,090	Chief Executive Officer of the District.	288	...	838	...	(i) 3,155	577	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...						

(h) The Judge of the Masulipatam Small Cause Court exercises the powers of a Magistrate.
(i) Including Revenue Suits decided by Divisional Officers.

E.—

No. I.—*Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise Powers in one Department from those exercising Powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating Number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to Appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Civil and Session Courts (exercising Civil and Criminal powers).	18	6,800	1,259,530	21	One Judge with Assessors in Criminal Cases, and in 6 Zillahs with Jury in certain offences	All Civil Suits exceeding Rs. 10,000 where there is a Principal Sadr Amin: all exceeding Rs. 1,000 where none: Appellate Jurisdiction from decrees of Principal Sadr Amins and District Munsifs. Where Small Cause Jurisdiction exists, suits not exceeding Rs. 500.	Covenanted Officers.
18. Civil and Session Courts (exercising also the powers of Small Cause Courts).	3						
Total ...	697			760			
19. High Court. (Original Side).	1	26	450,000	1	One.	Ordinary Original Jurisdiction in all matters within the Presidency Town.	According to Letters Patent.
19. High Court. (Appellate Side).	1	143,380	26,534,400	1	Two.	Appeals from Division Courts (High Court). Regular Appellate Jurisdiction from decrees and sentences and orders of Civil and Session Courts. Special Appellate Jurisdiction from decrees, &c., and orders of Lower Appellate Courts. General powers of revision.	

CIVIL.

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31*st December* 1872.—(Continued.)

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each Paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other Functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the Year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year.				
European & East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
21	...	...	...	26,500	...	7,080	None. ...	236	28	1,569	773	...	732	3,700
116	6	61	582							139,703	159,974	3,155	8,812	7,624
5	Appointed by Letters Patent.			48,000	...	75,544 (k) 79,968	...	243	42	45	782	...	386	1,114

(k) Not including the pay of menial servants.

E.—CIVIL.

No. II.—*Statement showing the Number and Nature of Civil Suits instituted in the several Classes of Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year* 1872.

Nature of Claims.	Number of Cases in Different Courts.												High Court.	Madras Court of Small Causes.
	Ordinary Suits.							Small Causes.						
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of S. C. Courts as Principal Sadr Amins.	Civil Judges, Agents, & Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	Civil Judges, Agents, & Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	Ordinary Suits.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Civil Court Cases.														
Money due on Contract. — On written promise for sum certain	6,416	...	25,541	416	176	226	32,775	42,415	1,907	7,949	54	52,325	323	6,189
Money due on Contract. — On unwritten promise for sum certain	24,799	...	2,327	31	3	7	27,167	15,713	340	786	4	16,843	13	5,481
Money due on Contract. — On account stated	4,893	...	1,353	37	11	17	6,311	7,074	206	1,238	15	8,533	29	2,510
Money due on Contract. — Money paid or received	2,236	...	399	9	2	13	2,659	2,217	43	157	4	2,421	72	2,379
Money due on Contract. — For goods sold and delivered	2,911	...	251	4	...	1	3,167	1,516	82	411	...	2,009	29	4,723
Rent	309	...	1,476	18	10	7	1,820	4,626	226	364	...	5,216	4	2,318
Recovery of personal property, or value thereof	2,272	...	880	12	12	7	3,183	2,770	119	226	3	3,118	10	656
Damages — For injuries to person	...	...	28	2	...	...	30	25	...	...	...	25	4	2
Damages — For injuries to property	88	...	271	3	5	2	369	169	3	43	...	215	6	33
Damages — For defamation	...	...	116	2	...	5	123	6	...	...	...	6	3	7
Damages — For other injuries, not included in the above	...	...	140	3	...	5	148	104	2	...	1	107	3	...
Damages — For breaches of contract, not included in the above	3	...	226	4	...	2	235	105	...	20	...	125	9	22
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts	...	...	378	2	1	3	384	74	...	7	...	81	4	
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident	...	...	120	4	...	3	127	1	2	...	...	3	5	

Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction	...	...	93	4	...	2	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	...	...	71	3	3	14	91	5	...	...	1	6	5	...	
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Suits connected with religion and caste	...	...	20	2	...	...	22	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments	...	...	27	1	1	10	39	3	...	...	...	3	7	...	
Suits relating to marriage, dower, and divorce	...	...	164	5	...	5	174	49	6	13	3	71	13	...	
Suits to establish or dispute adoption	...	...	17	3	...	5	25	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics	...	...	17	1	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights	...	...	561	10	6	15	592	4	2	...	...	6	5	...	
Suits to establish or contest Wills	...	...	45	1	2	3	51	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Claims to inheritance (under Hindu Law)	...	...	435	9	6	37	487	1	...	...	...	1	45	...	
Claims to inheritance (do. Mahomedan Law)	...	...	96	7	1	5	109	1	...	...	...	1	10	...	
Claims to inheritance (do. any other Law)	...	...	6	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	..	...	4	...	
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows	...	...	61	2	...	2	65	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Suits relating to the Revenue	...	...	188	1	...	...	189	518	9	22	...	549	...	...	
Suits relating to mortgage of immoveable property	...	...	11,844	164	106	49	12,163	...	...	...	...	...	101	20	
Claims in right of pre-emption	...	...	124	22	1	6	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits to resume or assess rent-free lands	...	...	60	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than Rent Suits)	...	...	427	3	...	9	439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits for partition of immoveable property	...	...	748	42	23	28	841	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	
Suits regarding boundaries	...	...	42	4	...	2	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits for, or relating to, real property not included in the above	...	...	10,027	178	23	53	10,281	...	...	...	...	...	36	160	
REVENUE COURT CASES.															
Claims connected with boundary and cultivation disputes (Regulation XII. of 1816, Section 4)	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Claims to hereditary offices or their emoluments (Regulation VI. of 1831, Section 3)	...	588	...	...	...	...	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent (Madras Act VIII. of 1865, Sections 8, 9, 10, and 11)	...	1802	...	...	...	...	1,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits relating to ejectment (Section 12)	...	54	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits regarding illegal exaction, distraint, &c. (Sections 5, 17, 20, 35, 36, 49, and 80)	...	651	...	...	...	...	651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	43,927	3098	58,579	1012	392	543	107,551	77,398	2,947	11,236	85	91,666	767	24,506

E.—CIVIL.

No. III.—*Statement showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year* 1872.

Value.	Number of Suits disposed of in Different Courts.																
	Ordinary Suits.								Small Causes.						High Court.	Madras Court of Small Causes.	
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Small Cause Courts as Principal Sadr Amins.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Total Number of Suits.	Total Value in Rupees.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Asst. Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Total Number of Small Causes.	Total Value in Rupees.	Ordinary Suits.	Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Not exceeding 5 Rs.	22,245	573	722	6	...	5	23,551	71,312	4,511	15	639	...	5,165	19,256	...	17,489	28,392
Do. 20 ,,	21,471	883	4,786	52	6	5	27,203	2,52,109	31,177	159	1,214	...	32,550	4,10,074	...		94,362
Do. 100 ,,	342	1,014	29,940	140	17	31	31,484	19,27,132	42,502	1,412	4,665	43	48,622	18,49,802	1	5,536	2,34,929
Do. 500 ,,	1	328	25,005	162	7	30	25,533	52,82,684	34	1,953	4,719	52	6,758	12,65,941	122	1,349	2,66,636
Do. 1,000 ,,	1	50	3,719	35	3	8	3,816	25,02,357	...	...	...	..	...	...	90	132	79,175
Do. 5,000 ,,	...	17	55	951	408	432	1,863	35,38,823	...	...	...	...	..	...	327	...	...
Do. 10,000 ,,	...	1	1	88	37	36	163	10,95,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...
Do. 1,00,000 ,,	...	...	...	...	1	115	116	30,54,607	..	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
Exceeding 1,00,000 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	33,71,922	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Suits of which it is not possible to estimate the money value ...	...	289	57	3	...	6	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...
Total ...	44,060	3,155	64,285	1,437	479	678	114094	2,10,96,738	78,224	3,539	11,237	95	93,095	35,45,073	782	24,506	6,98,494

E.—CIVIL.

No. IV.—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Madras in the year* 1872.

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from 1871.	Filed in 1872, including Suits remanded and re-admitted.	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Uncontested.						Contested.		Total.		Pending.			Average duration of Suits.		Referred to Arbitration.
							Dismissed for Default.	Withdrawn with Leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.		Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Over Two Months.	Over Four Months.	Over Twelve Months.	Contested.	Uncontested.	
											For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Village Courts	10,615	43,927	4	54,546	6	35	6,628	2,420	8,643	6,972	8,516	564	9,349	968	44,060	10,480	2,729	2,072	1,425	80	79	12
Revenue Courts	875	3,094	83	4,052	88	80	280	339	148	55	190	72	1,371	700	3,155	809	106	434	39	131	87	6
District Munsifs. { Ordinary	36,648	59,706	4,435	100,789	4,897	161	2,657	1,902	13,520	5,174	14,112	2,228	17,286	7,406	64,285	31,607	7,943	11,363	3,873	504	322	159
{ Small Causes ...	6,483	78,006	15	84,504	41	79	4,562	1,844	15,494	7,553	19,336	2,973	19,829	6,633	78,224	6,239	1,196	171	4	75	56	55
Small Cause Courts ... { As P. S. Amins ...	200	398	13	611	5	1	10	13	93	39	129	1	129	65	479	127	44	26	21	453	135	16
{ Small Causes ...	1,142	11,245	...	12,387	...	24	721	124	2,940	1,584	3,366	48	1,876	578	11,237	1,150	63	4	...	24	20	49
Principal Sadr Amins. { Ordinary	880	1,067	89	2,036	33	13	216	38	176	80	229	4	461	233	1,437	566	100	167	109	313	234	2
{ Small Causes ...	840	2,958	...	3,798	2	...	188	14	307	422	932	9	1,283	384	3,539	257	9	28	1	56	52	1
Civil Courts. { Ordinary	495	562	428	1,485	425	9	24	10	167	35	100	5	192	145	678	382	72	134	96	262	202	8
{ Small Causes ...	12	85	...	97	...	...	2	...	16	6	16	...	35	20	95	2	...	...	...	31	34	...
Madras Court of Small Causes ...	2,747	24,506	...	27,253	...	...	3,117	1	7,825	952	7,441	7	4,477	631	24,451	2,802	741	546	39	31	13	110
Total ...	60,937	225,554	5,067	291,558	5,497	402	18,405	6,705	49,329	22,872	54,367	5,911	56,288	17,763	231,640	54,421	13,093	14,945	5,607	...	...	418
High Court (Original Side) ...	556	767	...	1,323	...	4	27	128	4	...	...	...	509	114	782	541	...	...	280	...	...	3

E.—CIVIL.

No. V.—*Statement showing the Business of the Appellate Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year* 1872.

Class of Courts.	Remaining from 1871.	Instituted in 1872 (including Appeals remanded and re-admitted).	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred.	Uncontested.					Contested.			Total Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending		Remanded.	Objections under Section 348 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Objections allowed.
						Dismissed for Default or under Sections 5 and 6, Act XXIII. of 1861.	Withdrawn, compromised, or decreed on Confession.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.			Over Four Months.	Over Twelve Months.			
1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Principal Sadr Amins and Assistant Agents.	1,626	121	2,955	4,702	204	157	107	170	29	101	1,588	344	1,041	3,537	961	381	29	184	45	23
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Principal Sadr Amins ..	161	57	349	567	1	26	22	3	..	3	211	31	91	387	179	81	57	16	3	3
Civil Courts — Revenue	110	388	..	498	2	34	24	75	5	24	102	5	31	300	196	81	15	17	..	..
Civil	3,090	6,437	101	9,628	3,200	197	165	95	28	53	1,672	552	638	3,400	3,028	1,099	723	153	35	8
Total ..	4,987	7,003	3,405	15,395	3,407	414	318	343	62	181	3,573	932	1,801	7,624	4,364	1,642	824	370	83	34
High Court — Regular Appeals...	105	145	..	250	..	..	5	6	..	1	151	9	29	201	49	28	5	7	7	2
Special Appeals ..	299	811	..	1,110	..	14	13	135	6	28	569	54	70	889	221	29	5	36	32	5
Appeals from Original Side ..	..	28	..	28	..	1	2	..	..	..	15	2	4	24	4	..	..	2	..	..

E.—CIVIL.

No. VI.—*Statement showing the Number of Suits, Original and Appeal, pending in the Presidency of Madras, classified according to the years in which they were instituted.*

Courts.		Years in which instituted.												Total.		Remarks.
		Previous to or in 1867.		In 1868.		In 1869.		In 1870.		In 1871.		In 1872.				
		Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Ordinary.. ..	56	..	70	..	247	..	687	..	2,872	..	27,675	..	31,607	..	
	Small Causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6,235	..	6,239	..	
Judges of Small Cause Courts.	As P. S. Amins ..	..	..	1	..	..	4	1	41	19	12	106	122	127	179	
	Small Causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,150	..	1,150	..	
Principal Sadr Amins	Ordinary ..	..	..	..	..	23	..	36	3	54	28	453	930	566	961	
	Small Causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	255	..	257	..	
Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Ordinary ..	4	..	..	1	2	19	15	114	75	530	286	2,560	382	3,224	
	Small Causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	
	Total..	60	..	71	1	272	23	740	158	3,025	570	36,162	3,612	40,330	4,364	
High Court		29	..	17	..	36	1	93	4	105	5	261	264	541	*274	* Regular Appeals 53. Special Appeals 221.

E.—CIVIL.

No. VII.—*Statement showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year* 1872.

Class of Courts.		Applications to execute Decrees.				Decrees.		Pending at the end of 1872.	Nature and Number of Coercive Processes issued.					Orders under Section 243 of the Civil Procedure Code.
		Pending from 1871.	Filed in 1872.	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.		Imprisonment of Person.	Moveable Property.		Immoveable Property.		
										Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Ordinary ..	11,191	59,654	1,684	72,529	24,048	25,348	12,350	10,847	8,625	2,548	17,639	9,703	249
	Small Causes ..	6,185	52,359	225	58,769	21,532	21,487	6,039	12,628	9,662	2,563	3,062	1,470	39
Judges of Small Cause Courts.	As P. S. Amins.	108	973	6	1,087	355	406	102	54	133	73	421	263	16
	Small Causes ..	384	8,590	5	8,979	5,262	2,944	638	2,482	2,243	745	..	..	..
Principal Sadr Amins ..	Ordinary ..	406	1,949	23	2,378	1,137	883	487	590	233	81	800	420	27
	Small Causes ..	205	2,427	2	2,634	1,287	372	164	88	355	132	..	..	1
Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Ordinary ..	417	1,280	102	1,799	704	517	389	265	256	101	523	301	7
	Small Causes ..	8	92	2	102	37	52	2	1	1	4	2	2	..
Revenue Courts		38	608	..	646	617	23	28	..	24	34	1	3	..
Madras Court of Small Causes		458	7,608	..	8,066	6,760	299	1,007	622	574	304	..	..	..
	Total ..	19,400	135,540	2,049	156,989	61,739	52,331	21,206	27,577	22,106	6,585	22,448	12,162	339

F.—REGISTRATION.

No. I.—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency for the Years* 1871-72 *and* 1872-73.

Districts.	AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.			
	DEEDS OF GIFT.			
	Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.	
1	2		3	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P. ... ...
Madras District	10	32	4,284 0 0	11,642 0 0
Ganjam do.	5	3	4,300 0 0	... ...
Vizagapatam do.	28	22	16,225 0 0	7,420 0 0
Godavery do.	21	10	9,154 0 0	3,525 0 0
Kistna do.	12	6	2,742 6 6	... ...
Nellore do.	10	10	3,352 0 0	4,205 0 0
Cuddapah do.	8	16	3,795 8 0	6,400 0 0
Kurnool do.	21	17	5,880 0 0	4,000 0 0
Bellary do.	13	24	400 0 0	3,172 0 0
Chingleput do.	4	5	1,050 0 0	890 0 0
North Arcot do.	12	6	9,539 5 0	2,080 0 0
South Arcot do.	5	5	1,961 0 0	800 0 0
Tanjore do.	72	38	37,772 0 0	18,191 0 0
Tinnevelly do.	45	49	47,894 0 0	18,537 0 0
Madura do.	12	10	6,323 0 0	450 0 0
Trichinopoly do.	5	15	600 0 0	8,471 0 0
Salem do.	8	6	2,835 0 0	4,550 0 0
Coimbatore do.	11	6	2,550 0 0	2,700 0 0
South Canara do.	22	16	7,375 0 0	4,102 0 0
Tellicherry do.	*19	27	*8,490 0 0	15,526 0 0
Calicut do.	17	17	40,371 6 10	57,410 0 0
Nilgiri do.	1	...	... ...	... ...
Total ...	361	340	2,16,893 10 4	1,74,071 0 0

F.—

No. I.—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by*

Districts.	AFFECTING IMMOVE			
	DEEDS OF SALE (RUPEES 100 AND UPWARDS).			
	Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.	
	4		5	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	13	...	Rs. A. P. 3,43,949 0 0	Rs. A. P. ... ...
Madras District	1,871	1,423	17,78,673 9 6	16,75,545 7 9
Ganjam do.	547	513	2,21,402 11 6	1,85,330 10 3
Vizagapatam do.	894	910	4,50,377 15 11	4,94,625 11 10
Godavery do.	1,704	1,958	6,44,817 11 9	7,01,796 12 0
Kistna do.	669	789	2,05,542 10 7	2,54,690 12 10
Nellore do.	303	462	98,678 0 0	1,69,854 0 0
Cuddapah do.	1,160	1,434	3,65,953 0 10	4,25,857 13 1
Kurnool do.	1,097	1,009	2,60,602 12 6	2,36,565 0 0
Bellary do.	849	1,066	3,21,732 9 7	2,99,420 5 0
Chingleput do.	1,023	1,171	4,04,361 14 5	6,41,084 10 11
North Arcot do.	1,285	1,411	3,98,216 3 0	4,30,878 10 0
South Arcot do.	1,292	1,678	4,25,296 0 0	5,53,906 0 0
Tanjore do.	5,141	6,407	26,67,857 8 0	33,19,018 8 0
Tinnevelly do.	4,004	5,571	17,79,559 0 0	23,89,632 0 0
Madura do.	2,353	2,887	10,53,115 0 9	13,27,392 10 2
Trichinopoly do.	1,412	1,872	6,39,987 10 11	8,28,096 9 4
Salem do.	1,457	1,721	4,79,294 14 3	5,01,632 8 0
Coimbatore do.	2,318	2,988	9,77,712 4 4	12,39,093 15 1
South Canara do.	1,175	1,623	9,08,234 6 10	12,22,540 11 1
Tellicherry do.	1,529	1,405	7,25,723 3 1	5,70,379 10 4
Calicut do.	3,125	3,496	15,27,062 10 3	18,52,697 11 2
Nilgiri do.	76	109	1,53,191 3 6	2,25,977 13 6
Total ...	34,797	41,903	1,68,81,852 1 6	1,95,47,017 14 10

REGISTRATION.

Documents registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Contd.)

ABLE PROPERTY.

DEEDS OF SALE (LESS THAN RUPEES 100).						PERPETUAL LEASES.					
Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.				Number of Deeds.		Value of Annual Rents.			
6		7				8		9			
1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.			1872-73.			1871-72.			1872-73.
		RS.	A.	P.	RS. A. P.			RS.	A.	P.	RS. A. P.
...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
121	174	7,709	12	10	9,704 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
349	311	17,947	14	9	16,255 2 10	....	...	...	...	...	... ...
212	228	11,467	4	0	12,178 8 0	6	9	101	8	9	343 1 4
1,280	1,278	73,031	5	9	75,722 1 2	1	21	160	0	0	3,893 0 0
437	476	23,640	1	1	26,882 7 2	2	5	605	0	0	106 11 10
247	283	14,679	0	0	15,901 0 0	16	6	2,179	0	0	190 0 0
614	985	37,393	12	4	56,698 11 4	4	14	630	0	0	658 15 6
734	848	40,415	8	0	44,381 0 0	2	3	145	0	0	32 0 0
384	458	21,387	8	6	25,212 9 0	3	7	416	0	0	940 0 0
339	347	20,081	4	6	20,772 4 0	10	6	1,075	11	8	115 13 0
375	463	28,256	6	0	29,572 14 0	19	55	6,443	10	0	6,359 3 0
639	799	39,448	0	0	47,929 0 0	3	13	3	0	0	165 12 0
1,417	1,765	83,593	0	0	1,02,727 4 0	67	48	297	1	0	1,331 11 0
1,677	2,192	97,344	0	0	1,23,327 0 0	16	44	221	0	0	861 0 0
577	612	34,209	12	10	36,408 2 11	14	4	18,390	10	9	27 7 10
527	815	30,121	6	7	42,910 9 6	11	3	46	8	0	90 0 0
369	518	20,914	1	0	28,659 5 9	17	35	6,526	1	10	19,727 0 2
252	310	15,030	8	0	18,740 14 0	7	10	107	3	2	133 1 11
351	421	16,887	12	1	20,438 6 8	1,007	1,128	71,580	0	2	43,686 9 1
787	793	36,194	6	4	33,647 14 7	123	206	2,782	4	0	5,593 6 5
1,921	2,305	85,805	14	9	1,07,338 0 3	119	31	21,308	9	10	4,178 1 0
70	52	1,844	6	0	1,619 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
13,579	16,433	7,57,401	12	4	8,97,026 9 9	1,447	1,648	1,33,018	5	2	87,932 14 1

F.—

No. I.—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by*

Districts.	AFFECTING IMMOVE											
	LEASES FOR UPWARDS OF ONE YEAR, OTHER THAN PERPETUAL LEASES.								LEASES FOR ONE YEAR			
	Number of Deeds.		Value of Annual Rents.						Number of Deeds.		Aggregate	
	10		11						12		13	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.			1872-73.			1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A. P.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	1	...	315	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
Madras District ...	334	300	15,84,969	13	10	38,128	5	8	10	13	8,503	0 0
Ganjam do. ...	13	47	17,583	15	4	25,054	7	8	2	12	250	8 0
Vizagapatam do. ...	147	378	30,723	6	0	97,315	4	5	7	119	1,002	12 0
Godavery do. ...	101	1,402	19,171	15	7	2,46,419	8	3	44	255	15,598	11 4
Kistna do. ...	75	75	12,285	8	6	18,019	15	10	5	5	87	0 0
Nellore do. ...	193	639	3,44,826	0	0	5,41,354	0	0	2	3	97	0 0
Cuddapah do. ...	140	247	23,168	13	11	17,379	0	5	3	7	108	0 0
Kurnool do. ...	1,561	1,810	2,83,181	14	2	2,04,387	0	0	5	16	637	0 0
Bellary do. ...	60	80	15,034	6	0	13,706	12	6	4	10	1,322	0 0
Chingleput do. ...	143	211	42,901	4	11	84,510	2	2	11	39	1,302	9 1
North Arcot do. ...	137	202	1,72,203	2	0	90,586	15	0	15	33	9,841	14 0
South Arcot do. ...	186	233	13,814	0	0	12,440	4	0	21	27	894	0 0
Tanjore do. ...	1,619	2,529	2,35,189	0	0	4,26,760	13	0	191	198	19,277	0 0
Tinnevelly do. ...	150	162	39,443	0	0	33,506	0	0	53	48	11,516	0 0
Madura do. ...	143	181	1,63,266	13	3	90,760	11	9	8	14	708	0 0
Trichinopoly do. ...	278	356	25,868	5	10	59,156	3	2	27	42	5,825	0 0
Salem do. ...	128	203	1,27,284	9	4	58,408	7	6	11	29	537	0 0
Coimbatore do. ...	203	319	18,967	1	0	38,500	10	2	7	23	1,287	0 0
South Canara do. ...	263	356	48,990	2	8	28,394	7	8	67	137	3,229	12 0
Tellicherry do. ...	6,236	8,340	5,02,272	1	9	2,43,584	6	8	79	205	3,567	3 2
Calicut do. ...	9,502	12,402	13,52,251	2	10	10,47,697	5	5	1,745	3,821	1,20,271	12 7
Nilgiris do. ...	33	2	51,500	0	0	35	0	0	1	1	540	0 0
Total ...	21,646	30,474	51,25,161	8	11	33,66,105	8	3	2,318	5,117	2,01,403	2 2

REGISTRATION.

Documents registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Contd.)

ABLE PROPERTY.—(*Continued.*)

OR LESS:	AMOUNT OF FINE OR PREMIUM PAID ON SUCH LEASES.				DEEDS OF MORTGAGE.			
Rents.	Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.		Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.	
	14		15		16		17	
1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	6	...	14,700 0 0	... ...
1,211 12 0	...	...	... ...	... ...	1,377	1,372	17,78,750 10 7	29,66,545 6 11
9,359 11 11	...	...	... ...	... ...	698	725	2,56,578 15 5	2,49,911 11 11
22,145 6 0	...	1	... ...	100 0 0	1,133	1,059	6,81,921 9 4	6,08,461 11 11
65,544 15 11	1	1	625 0 0	350 0 0	1,293	1,722	4,77,746 10 5	5,88,148 1 9
276 13 4	...	1	... ...	200 0 0	907	1,022	3,16,448 9 0	3,88,242 4 10
1,799 0 0	...	...	... ...	... ...	967	902	3,61,044 0 0	3,28,712 0 0
200 5 3	14	70	2,225 2 0	19,476 4 0	502	623	1,57,707 4 10	1,67,356 15 5
1,579 0 0	...	473	... ...	84,001 0 0	1,004	842	2,69,914 10 0	1,93,903 0 0
849 8 0	...	1	... ...	100 0 0	1,262	1,385	5,14,237 5 10	6,59,699 9 0
4,097 10 0	...	...	... ...	... ...	1,184	1,028	3,98,946 15 3	3,58,761 7 8
22,545 9 0	...	...	... ...	... ...	1,727	1,727	5,93,171 5 0	7,85,523 13 0
2,929 0 0	2	4	83 0 0	381 0 0	1,662	1,914	5,12,607 0 0	5,54,131 0 0
32,027 12 0	...	...	... ...	... ...	8,113	8,816	33,04,351 0 0	36,45,094 0 0
2,755 0 0	1	40	1,500 0 0	8,546 0 0	10,220	11,451	33,65,392 0 0	37,20,640 0 0
21,479 12 0	4	7	1,000 0 0	8,301 11 2	4,409	5,110	18,10,034 14 7	20,86,236 7 9
10,577 12 6	...	...	... ...	... ...	2,119	2,252	8,35,329 13 9	7,88,013 2 3
2,267 15 4	2	2	140 0 0	180 0 0	1,741	1,717	5,00,318 14 1	5,02,842 13 4
3,541 8 0	...	7	... ...	322 0 0	2,549	2,591	9,42,457 12 5	9,55,924 11 11
12,217 15 8	50	98	14,679 0 0	31,015 12 0	2,862	3,385	14,97,459 5 7	16,70,555 8 4
59,880 1 11	729	558	3,592 3 5	36,732 1 0	7,159	8,236	14,74,284 11 7	15,67,897 7 6
2,41,375 9 6	52	238	821 13 9	5,396 8 2	7,304	12,243	27,54,739 10 5	39,29,341 6 4
264 0 0	...	...	... ...	... ...	30	62	70,153 13 6	92,724 8 0
5,18,926 2 4	855	1501	24,666 3 2	1,95,102 4 4	60,228	70,184	2,28,88,296 15 7	2,68,08,607 3 10

F.—

No. I.—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by*

Districts.	AFFECTING IMMOVE								
	ALL OTHER DEEDS NOT MENTIONED ABOVE EXCEPT CERTIFIED COPIES OF DECREES AND ORDERS OF COURT.						CERTIFIED ORDERS	
	Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.				Number of Deeds.	
	18		19				20	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.			1872-73.		1871-72.	1872-73.
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.			
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	4	...	1,51,559	10	4	... ...		...	...
Madras District	149	174	3,77,090	12	11	8,97,274	14 3	...	7
Ganjam do.	41	35	14,633	7	6	70,156	3 8	...	6
Vizagapatam do.	78	94	81,210	2	2	81,040	0 0	3	3
Godavery do.	154	102	1,41,405	0	9	3,56,996	4 8	2	8
Kistna do.	56	66	65,847	0	3	12,886	15 3	...	3
Nellore do.	51	65	49,715	0	0	30,887	0 0	...	74
Cuddapah do	70	67	50,199	11	8	18,994	3 5	9	29
Kurnool do.	77	112	13,012	0	0	15,479	0 0	...	5
Bellary do.	69	60	35,207	2	0	55,849	14 9	34	28
Chingleput do.	71	105	1,01,068	15	6	57,713	2 0	...	...
North Arcot do.	88	92	66,026	0	0	72,703	4 0	8	37
South Arcot do.	113	165	81,359	0	0	57,298	0 0	9	18
Tanjore do.	887	902	12,69,891	0	0	10,95,988	0 0	90	117
Tinnevelly do.	344	344	3,04,603	0	0	5,15,312	0 0	39	93
Madura do.	232	217	7,62,330	8	0	1,85,957	1 7	4	9
Trichinopoly do.	246	353	2,18,522	14	4	1,84,121	1 6	9	8
Salem do.	139	135	1,17,792	10	8	1,00,374	0 0	...	...
Coimbatore do.	177	127	63,449	7	2	58,235	0 0	...	8
South Canara do.	765	1,090	5,88,897	1	8	6,51,035	2 11	...	1
Tellicherry do.	1,252	1,495	3,44,604	2	6	2,69,861	6 9	...	...
Calicut do.	3,267	4,417	11,84,257	4	8	15,00,410	14 0	...	127
Nilgiris do.	37	72	411	2	4	7,505	14 8	...	...
Total ...	8,367	10,289	60,33,093	2	0	62,96,070	7 8	207	581

REGISTRATION.

Documents registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Contd.)

ABLE PROPERTY.—(*Continued.*)

COPIES OF DECREES AND OF COURT.				TOTAL.			
Aggregate Value.		Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.			
21		22		23			
1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.		1872-73.	
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
... ...	... ...	24	...	5,10,523	10 4	... ...	
... ...	... ...	3,372	3,495	55,34,986	11 8	56,01,052	3 2
... ...	10 12 10	1,655	1,652	5,32,697	8 6	5,56,078	13 1
1,068 9 3	1,897 8 3	2,508	2,822	12,74,098	3 5	13,25,527	3 9
475 0 0	2,635 9 11	4,600	6,756	13,82,185	7 7	20,45,031	0 8
... ...	670 10 7	2,163	2,447	6,27,198	3 11	7,01,976	11 8
... ...	21,846 0 0	1,789	2,444	8,74,570	0 0	11,14,748	0 0
1,785 14 0	3,919 13 4	2,510	3,422	6,42,966	3 7	7,16,942	1 9
... ...	375 0 0	4,501	4,662	8,73,788	7 8	7,84,702	0 0
10,007 5 8	6,702 10 7	2,678	3,118	9,19,744	5 7	10,65,644	4 10
... ...	... ...	2,785	2,912	9,70,788	11 4	11,17,945	1 9
2,430 0 0	10,014 5 0	3,666	4,026	12,86,127	13 0	14,50,264	9 0
2,000 0 0	5,359 0 0	3,930	4,852	10,77,465	0 0	12,35,339	0 0
32,228 0 0	81,561 0 0	17,597	20,820	76,50,455	9 0	87,22,700	0 0
27,854 0 0	65,873 0 0	16,548	19,954	56,75,326	0 0	68,78,489	0 0
5,457 13 6	9,464 6 4	7,752	9,044	38,54,836	9 8	87,66,478	7 6
8,055 8 4	22,421 0 2	4,634	5,716	17,64,357	3 9	19,43,857	6 5
... ...	... ...	3,870	4,364	12,55,593	2 9	12,18,642	2 4
... ...	1,006 13 4	5,524	6,382	20,21,561	4 1	23,18,198	10 5
... ...	1,819 0 0	6,512	8,157	31,07,332	9 0	36,35,805	9 5
... ...	... ...	17,184	20,707	31,01,515	3 10	28,03,102	7 2
... ...	26,163 7 1	26,900	38,919	70,36,390	5 11	87,72,008	14 11
... ...	... ...	248	298	2,77,640	9 4	3,28,126	6 2
91,362 2 9	2,61,740 1 5	142,950	176,969	5,23,02,648	15 11	5,81,52,660	2 0

F.—

No. I.—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by*

Districts.	AFFECTING MOVE							
	DEEDS OF SALE.							
	Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.				Number of Deeds.	
	24		25				26	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.			1872-73.				1871-72.	1872-73.
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Madras District ...	17	22	35,391	8	0	37,693	12	10		203	174
Ganjam do. ...	8	5	1,897	11	4	4,565	0	0		126	110
Vizagapatam do. ...	13	30	10,563	12	9	12,105	12	3		195	231
Godavery do. ...	160	98	70,009	10	11	36,459	6	6		1,013	1,325
Kistna do. ...	36	20	11,359	13	7	19,940	12	2		139	184
Nellore do. ...	12	9	2,703	0	0	6,949	0	0		91	113
Cuddapah do. ...	15	15	3,888	10	0	6,589	12	0		45	66
Kurnool do. ...	31	21	14,589	0	0	4,205	0	0		100	48
Bellary do. ...	26	25	2,963	11	0	15,844	14	0		136	113
Chingleput do. ...	2	5	165	0	0	3,484	3	9		81	79
North Arcot do. ...	7	12	1,621	14	0	10,351	1	0		107	119
South Arcot do. ...	6	4	940	0	0	2,050	0	0		84	76
Tanjore do. ...	33	44	37,784	0	0	12,415	0	0		852	681
Tinnevelly do. ...	41	87	54,639	0	0	14,081	0	0		1,153	1,074
Madura do. ...	4	11	739	4	0	9,588	4	0		317	338
Trichinopoly do. ...	12	22	1,615	4	0	9,769	12	0		186	243
Salem do. ...	27	5	4,675	7	0	907	0	0		149	84
Coimbatore do. ...	8	4	1,956	14	0	1,093	0	0		145	148
South Canara do. ...	109	99	46,745	5	11	21,003	2	3		635	847
Tellicherry do. ...	211	183	60,907	6	3	45,170	14	11		809	1,143
Calicut do. ...	232	222	87,124	2	7	87,001	1	2		1,202	1,575
Nilgiris do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		6	5
Total ...	1,010	943	4,52,340	7	4	3,60,767	12	10		7,774	8,776

REGISTRATION.

Documents registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Contd.)

ABLE PROPERTY.

BONDS.						OTHER DOCUMENTS REGISTERED IN BOOK IV.						TOTAL.	
Aggregate Value.						Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.				Number of Deeds.	
27						28		29				30	
1871-72.			1872-73.			1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.			1872-73.			1871-72.	1872-73.
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	...	...	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	...	...
3,07,522	3	10	2,03,098	2	8	109	138	88,134	13	3	73,940	1	0	329	334
96,643	3	10	1,37,371	8	5	79	313	24,100	2	2	1,10,757	3	4	213	428
1,45,285	5	5	1,15,842	13	3	71	97	30,706	8	10	1,05,207	8	11	279	358
11,13,107	6	2	7,03,235	12	3	167	146	37,360	10	0	80,730	1	6	1,340	1,569
46,325	9	6	82,360	10	4	28	169	18,335	15	10	7,89,797	4	4	203	373
62,037	0	0	1,78,478	0	0	67	92	33,326	0	0	2,25,472	0	0	170	214
34,174	8	7	87,722	7	2	57	67	25,444	9	10	5,21,319	3	5	117	148
1,13,881	10	9	13,838	0	0	41	46	1,12,237	0	0	9,98,930	0	0	172	115
1,11,453	0	8	23,12,604	10	8	75	67	22,696	1	5	42,202	15	1	237	205
36,369	13	7	32,031	1	6	32	30	2,53,406	12	8	1,31,270	8	0	115	114
1,89,489	11	0	3,40,861	12	0	51	60	52,602	4	0	3,33,397	15	0	165	191
27,105	0	0	28,510	0	0	68	62	27,295	0	0	1,72,809	0	0	158	142
3,64,704	0	0	4,96,854	0	0	474	526	1,94,749	8	0	8,41,638	8	0	1,359	1,251
4,09,657	0	0	4,84,181	0	0	244	392	1,96,715	0	0	8,75,731	0	0	1,438	1,553
2,35,236	1	6	3,61,456	4	5	101	195	10,37,331	10	6	28,42,446	7	9	422	544
96,321	9	6	1,16,739	4	3	121	155	1,65,226	2	4	5,04,725	10	4	319	420
1,50,338	8	6	23,679	12	0	89	92	1,85,091	0	4	5,83,859	7	3	265	181
50,746	0	0	72,151	8	0	45	56	40,861	8	0	7,42,781	5	2	198	208
2,24,271	8	3	2,97,414	14	3	180	262	55,898	1	6	3,18,197	12	9	924	1,208
3,10,477	15	4	4,02,760	11	11	178	256	1,33,482	1	3	7,22,877	15	0	1,198	1,582
4,81,659	5	2	5,57,528	6	11	262	332	1,87,633	6	8	4,71,779	4	0	1,696	2,129
1,050	0	0	905	0	0	8	6	23,223	0	0	1,32,050	0	0	14	11
46,07,856	9	7	70,49,625	12	0	2,547	3,559	29,45,857	4	7	116,21,921	2	10	11,331	13,278

F.—

No. I.—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred*

Districts.	AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY.—(*Continued.*) TOTAL.—(*Continued.*) Aggregate Value. 31				CIVIL COURT Number of Memo. 32	
	1871-72.			1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS. A. P.		
Office of Inspector-General of Registration--	...	...	...	... ...	...	...
Madras District	4,31,048	9	1	3,14,732 0 6	1	...
Ganjam do.	1,22,641	1	4	2,52,693 11 9	138	96
Vizagapatam do.	1,86,555	11	0	2,33,156 2 5	410	195
Godavery do.	12,20,477	11	1	8,20,425 4 3	1,268	204
Kistna do.	76,021	6	11	8,92,098 10 10	358	6
Nellore do.	98,066	0	0	4,10,899 0 0	309	...
Cuddapah do.	63,507	12	5	6,15,631 6 7	447	100
Kurnool do.	2,40,707	10	9	10,16,973 0 0	742	71
Bellary do.	1,37,112	13	1	23,70,152 7 9	314	...
Chinglepat do.	2,89,941	10	3	1,66,785 13 3	383	8
North Arcot do.	2,43,713	13	0	6,84,610 12 0	571	217
South Arcot do.	55,340	0	0	2,03,369 0 0	622	144
Tanjore do.	5,97,237	8	0	13,50,907 8 0	2,106	918
Tinnevelly do.	6,61,011	0	0	13,73,993 0 0	4,893	270
Madura do.	12,73,307	0	0	32,13,491 0 2	228	8
Trichinopoly do.	2,63,162	15	10	6,31,234 10 7	387	29
Salem do.	3,40,104	15	10	6,08,446 3 3	667	1,281
Coimbatore do.	93,564	6	0	8,16,025 13 2	...	...
South Canara do.	3,26,914	15	8	6,36,615 13 3	63	...
Tellicherry do.	5,04,867	6	10	11,70,809 9 10	1,383	150
Calicut do.	7,56,309	14	5	11,16,308 12 1	1,017	1,197
Nilgiris do.	24,273	0	0	1,32,955 0 0	4	...
Total ...	80,96,054	5	6	190,32,314 11 8	16,311	4,894

REGISTRATION.

by registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Continued).

MEMORANDA. Aggregate Value.						Grand Total of Documents.		Grand Total of Aggregate Value.					
33						34		35					
1871-72.			1872-73.			1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.			1872-73.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	5,10,523	10	4	...	...	...
1,359	9	6	...	...	...	3,702	3,829	59,67,394	14	3	59,15,784	3	8
19,199	11	0	55,765	12	9	2,006	2,176	6,74,538	4	10	8,64,538	5	7
21,991	1	11	3,003	8	0	3,197	3,375	14,82,645	0	4	15,61,686	14	2
73,359	5	3	9,807	15	0	7,208	8,529	26,76,022	7	11	28,75,264	3	11
57,410	14	4	552	12	0	2,724	2,826	7,60,630	9	2	15,94,628	2	6
26,059	0	0	...	...	...	2,268	2,658	9,98,695	0	0	15,25,647	0	0
39,623	9	3	12,342	13	5	3,074	3,670	7,46,097	9	3	13,44,916	5	9
72,419	15	9	6,505	0	0	5,415	4,848	11,86,916	2	2	18,08,180	0	0
10,086	1	0	...	...	...	3,229	3,323	10,66,943	3	8	34,35,796	12	7
1,38,126	0	11	...	...	...	3,283	3,034	13,98,856	6	6	12,84,730	15	0
22,225	2	0	13,773	10	0	4,402	4,434	15,52,066	12	0	21,48,648	15	0
28,226	0	0	...	...	...	4,710	5,138	11,61,031	0	0	14,88,708	0	0
2,42,349	0	0	1,26,003	0	0	21,062	22,989	84,90,042	1	0	1,01,99,610	8	0
18,45,797	0	0	1,00,244	0	0	22,879	21,777	81,82,134	0	0	83,52,726	0	0
36,952	7	0	...	...	...	8,402	9,596	51,65,096	0	8	69,79,969	7	8
51,025	10	9	3,921	13	0	5,340	6,165	20,78,545	14	4	25,79,013	14	0
55,071	9	4	50,375	6	7	4,802	5,826	16,50,769	11	11	18,77,463	12	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,722	6,590	21,15,125	10	1	31,34,224	7	7
10,528	13	0	...	...	...	7,499	9,365	34,44,776	5	8	43,22,421	6	8
34,154	4	8	1,128	10	6	19,765	22,439	36,40,536	15	4	39,75,040	11	6
19,461	4	0	25,576	6	4	29,613	42,245	78,62,828	8	4	99,13,894	1	4
1,576	0	0	...	...	...	266	309	3,03,489	9	4	4,61,081	6	2
28,07,002	7	8	4,09,000	11	7	170,592	195,141	6,31,15,705	13	1	7,75,93,975	9	3

F.—

No. II.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices*

Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING: Compulsory. Instruments of Gift (Section 17, Clause 1).	Instruments of Sale, Mortgage, &c., (Section 17, Clause 2).	Acknowledgments of Consideration on account of ditto (Section 17, Clause 3).	Perpetual Leases (Section 17, Clause 4).	All Leases other than Perpetual Leases which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.	Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								RS. A. P.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
Madras District ...	2	32	2,899	2	...	298	3,231	7,183 10 0
Ganjam do. ...	11	3	1,104	11	...	43	1,161	1,932 4 0
Vizagapatam do. ...	18	22	1,982	4	9	258	2,275	3,987 9 0
Godavery do. ...	19	10	8,346	1	21	1,333	4,711	6,755 9 0
Kistna do. ...	16	6	1,706	...	5	70	1,787	2,826 7 0
Nellore do. ...	15	10	1,254	...	6	623	1,893	3,003 11 0
Cuddapah do. ...	15	16	1,933	2	14	236	2,201	3,312 2 0
Kurnool do. ...	12	17	1,661	...	3	1,777	3,458	4,627 0 0
Bellary do. ...	22	24	2,338	...	7	77	2,446	4,029 8 0
Chingleput do. ...	11	5	2,145	3	6	186	2,345	3,794 1 0
North Arcot do. ...	16	6	3,065	3	55	173	3,302	5,359 1 0
South Arcot do. ...	13	5	3,477	2	13	111	3,608	5,751 4 0
Tanjore do. ...	17	38	15,162	42	48	1,651	16,941	29,088 12 0
Tinnevelly do. ...	18	49	15,413	6	44	135	15,647	25,523 6 0
Madura do. ...	17	10	7,864	3	4	162	8,043	13,399 10 0
Trichinopoly do. ...	9	15	4,044	33	3	241	4,336	7,109 3 0
Salem do. ...	18	6	8,347	...	85	161	3,549	5,480 9 0
Coimbatore do. ...	16	6	5,539	1	10	270	5,826	9,256 4 0
South Canara do. ...	11	16	4,764	610	1,128	320	6,838	11,346 7 0
Tellicherry do. ...	11	27	6,127	51	206	6,709	13,120	13,878 11 0
Calicut do. ...	20	17	13,080	59	31	11,915	25,102	32,127 10 0
Nilgiri do. ...	2	...	173	...	...	2	175	402 2 0
Total ...	309	340	102,423	833	1,648	26,751	131,995	2,00,174 12 0

REGISTRATION.

of the Madras Presidency in the year 1872-73.

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

OPTIONAL.										
Instruments of Sale, Mortgage, &c., of value less than Rs. 100 (Section 18, Clause 1).	Acknowledgments of ditto (Section 18, Clause 2).	Leases for one year or less, &c., (Section 18, Clause 3).	Leases exempted under the Proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).	Miscellaneous Registrations under Section 18, Clause 7, other than Certified Copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Certified Copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Total of Optional Registrations relating to Immoveable Property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.			Total Value of Immoveable Property transferred.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			19		
								RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
228	...	13	2	3	11	7	264	288	4	0	56,01,052	3	2
460	1	12	4	2	6	6	491	454	13	0	5,56,078	13	1
301	...	119	120	...	4	3	547	489	6	0	13,25,527	3	9
1,650	...	255	69	...	63	8	2,045	1,943	9	0	20,45,031	0	8
598	...	5	5	2	47	3	660	651	12	0	7,01,976	11	8
433	...	3	16	...	25	74	551	545	12	0	11,14,748	0	0
1,146	...	7	11	1	27	29	1,221	1,055	1	0	7,16,942	1	9
1,096	...	16	33	6	48	5	1,204	945	12	0	7,84,702	0	0
611	1	10	3	...	19	28	672	589	4	0	10,65,644	4	10
456	...	39	25	...	47	...	567	613	1	0	11,17,945	1	9
586	...	33	29	...	39	37	724	730	10	0	14,50,264	9	0
1,052	...	27	122	2	23	18	1,244	1,150	7	0	12,35,339	0	0
2,644	10	198	878	...	32	117	3,879	3,734	0	0	87,22,700	0	0
4,108	2	48	27	...	29	93	4,307	3,665	15	0	68,78,489	0	0
877	3	14	19	10	69	9	1,001	1,081	15	0	37,66,478	7	6
1,030	176	42	115	...	9	8	1,380	1,169	10	0	19,43,857	6	5
691	1	29	42	...	52	...	815	774	0	0	12,18,642	2	4
402	...	23	49	...	74	8	556	704	3	0	23,18,198	10	5
910	37	137	36	...	198	1	1,319	1,815	6	0	36,85,805	9	5
5,485	68	205	1,631	...	198	...	7,587	5,416	11	0	28,03,102	7	2
8,780	68	3,881	487	...	474	127	13,817	11,750	1	0	87,72,008	14	11
57	...	1	...	...	65	...	123	104	8	0	3,28,126	6	2
33,601	367	5,117	3,723	26	1,559	581	44,974	39,674	0	0	5,81,52,660	2	0

F.—

No. II.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration*

Districts.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.					Number of Sealed Covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.	Number of Written Authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Will, Book III.
	Conveyances, &c., of Moveable Property and Receipts for same.	Obligations for Payment of Money.	All other Documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.			
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Office of Inspector-General of Registration ...	...	...	...	...	RS. A. P.	...	...	...
Madras District ...	22	174	138	334	897 0 0	2	31	...
Ganjam do. ...	5	110	313	428	748 6 0	...	4	2
Vizagapatam do. ...	30	231	97	358	724 4 0	...	15	1
Godavery do. ...	98	1,325	146	1,569	2,746 7 0	1	7	...
Kistna do. ...	20	184	169	373	975 12 0	...	10	...
Nellore do. ...	9	113	92	214	566 11 0	...	4	...
Cuddapah do. ...	15	66	67	148	555 8 0	1	4	...
Kurnool do. ...	21	48	46	115	493 0 0	...	5	...
Bellary do. ...	25	118	67	205	1,116 12 0	...	2	...
Chingleput do. ...	5	79	30	114	267 14 0	1	29	...
North Arcot do. ...	12	119	60	191	404 8 0	...	16	1
South Arcot do. ...	4	76	62	142	356 0 0	...	20	...
Tanjore do. ...	44	681	526	1,251	2,702 15 0	...	86	...
Tinnevelly do. ...	87	1,074	392	1,553	2,914 2 0	1	26	1
Madura do. ...	11	338	195	544	1,731 1 0	...	14	3
Trichinopoly do. ...	22	243	155	420	977 0 0	1	17	...
Salem do. ...	5	84	92	181	571 12 0	...	10	2
Coimbatore do. ...	4	148	56	208	653 0 0	...	3	...
South Canara do. ...	99	847	262	1,208	1,830 5 0	1	22	...
Tellicherry do. ...	183	1,143	256	1,582	2,679 14 0	...	5	...
Calicut do. ...	222	1,575	332	2,129	3,459 9 0	1	3	2
Nilgiri do. ...	...	5	6	11	51 4 0	...	...	...
Total ...	943	8,776	3,559	13,278	27,423 0 0	9	333	12

a This sum includes Rupees 1,299-3-8, being the estimated value of paper for registers and for cost and freight of

b Including Rupees 18-6-6, the

REGISTRATION.

Offices of the Madras Presidency in the year 1872-73.

Number of Memoranda received under Section 41 of Act XX. of 1866.	Number of Memoranda received under Section 42 of Act XX. of 1866.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of Refusals to register.	Number of Powers of Attorney attested.	Number of Searches or Applications for Copies.	Receipts.		Total Expenditure.
							Total Ordinary Fees (including the Entries in Columns 9, 17, & 24, and the Total Fees paid for Registrations under Columns 26 and 27).	Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines.	
27 a	27 b	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	a 30,142 11 4
...	...	...	...	48	124	236	8,489 14 0	3,201 8 0	b 12,225 0 1
...	96	15	...	1	62	102	3,159 15 0	1,168 7 0	3,281 5 11
...	195	9	10	141	109	113	5,266 3 0	1,904 8 0	4,912 7 4
...	204	8	1	24	156	324	11,476 9 0	2,362 3 4	9,021 4 6
...	6	16	5	21	46	85	4,494 15 0	878 7 0	3,992 0 4
...	...	14	...	9	20	94	4,132 2 0	886 6 0	3,775 8 9
...	100	6	...	29	30	92	4,939 11 0	616 7 0	4,073 0 8
...	71	2	...	15	21	144	6,084 12 0	656 8 0	4,715 12 10
...	...	4	...	10	14	111	5,744 8 0	605 12 0	4,083 14 7
...	8	10	14	32	42	146	4,793 0 0	1,296 6 0	4,021 0 0
4	217	8	24	80	23	115	6,564 3 0	1,367 1 6	5,889 10 2
...	144	14	32	61	26	284	7,339 11 0	1,504 4 0	6,221 4 2
...	918	32	53	331	230	1,805	35,871 11 0	[7,982 10 6	24,511 14 3
...	270	14	5	114	181	1,300	32,213 7 0	4,844 0 0	21,128 2 9
...	8	8	3	31	140	635	16,278 2 0	2,570 8 0	11,355 14 0
...	29	29	11	46	67	291	9,338 9 0	1,867 8 0	7,126 5 6
19	1,281	19	2	21	44	186	6,876 5 0	2,263 14 0	6,031 14 3
...	...	6	7	31	61	203	10,625 7 0	960 12 9	7,656 6 0
...	...	1	3	67	156	1,599	15,082 2 0	5,656 10 8	12,551 4 2
...	150	2	...	42	110	686	21,998 4 0	5,771 5 0	15,831 12 6
...	1,197	21	10	91	357	1,097	47,357 4 0	9,874 4 9	30,498 7 3
...	...	2	...	...	26	24	557 14 0	134 0 0	905 0 0
23	4,894	240	180	1,245	1,945	9,672	2,68,679 8 0	58,368 2 6	2,33,952 1 4

indexes, office stationery, and packing materials, and Rupees 1,539-4-6, being the amount debited
333 Chubb's locks.
estimated value of office stationery.

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. I.—*Income.*

Districts.	Municipalities.	Current Taxes, &c.				
		Rate on Houses, &c.	Tax on Arts, &c.	Tolls.	Tax on Vehicles, &c.	Registration of Carts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bellary	Adoni	4,570	4,380	2,815	1,633	501
	Anantapore ..	897	..	4,300	377	212
	Bellary	17,464	9,416	17,930	9,972	1,148
	Ghooty	1,127	319	3,262	475	270
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	6,851	..	10,000	1,620	1,394
	Erode	1,502	..	1,831	631	500
Cuddapah	Cuddapah ..	6,041	4,592	8,500	867	490
Ganjam	Berhampore ..	2,641	2,089	5,500	661	417
	Chicacole ..	1,579	..	6,000	437	210
Godavery ..	Cocanada ..	5,506	5,573	3,800	653	132
	Ellore	3,145	3,030	4,640	380	606
	Rajahmundry ..	2,925	5,229	2,131	537	157
Kistna	Guntoor ..	2,150	5,230	8,395	1,025	917
	Masulipatam ..	4,946	5,198	7,145	1,042	564
Kurnool	Cumbum ..	1,231	1,087	1,319	377	295
	Kurnool ..	4,671	1,074	6,970	1,493	293
Chingleput ..	Conjeveram ..	6,470	4,790	4,721	833	527
Madura	Dindigul ..	1,094	..	4,970	742	401
	Madura ..	10,884	..	25,152	2,316	842
Malabar	Calicut	9,374	6,426	3,973	1,738	643
	Cannanore ..	1,889	..	4,068	799	168
	Cochin	4,388	2,749	..	194	107
	Palghaut ..	3,654	2,185	10,260	..	..
	Tellicherry ..	5,507	3,648	2,184	279	51
Nilgiri Hills ..	Coonoor ..	2,654	1,212	..	607	46
	Ootacamund ..	9,495	2,652	..	2,697	206
Nellore	Nellore	7,449	..	5,055	1,908	1,800
North Arcot ..	Vellore	5,185	5,029	16,994	1,762	994
	Wallajahpett ..	1,491	1,997	5,250	349	671
Salem	Salem	8,314	6,968	10,175	1,599	619
South Arcot ..	Cuddalore ..	5,501	..	10,900	2,969	1,045
South Canara ..	Mangalore ..	6,347	7,003	1,009	1,134	325
Tanjore	Combaconum ..	8,421	5,621	13,521	1,289	..
	Mayaveram ..	3,953	4,491	6,005	545	446
	Manargudi ..	1,996	3,823	7,452	587	..
	Negapatam ..	8,375	12,349	9,876	1,475	..
	Tanjore	11,877	10,818	16,669	2,086	..
Tinnevelly ..	Palamcottah ..	3,271	801	8,054	1,376	465
	Tinnevelly ..	2,332	2,677	9,100	867	474
	Tuticorin ..	2,753	2,810	7,653	319	78
Trichinopoly ..	Srirungum ..	5,998	779	..	..	..
	Trichinopoly ..	13,777	11,427	16,431	5,698	1,654
Vizagapatam ..	Bimlipatam ..	1,069	1,712	6,600	424	150
	Palcondah ..	308	1,031	4,650	46	258
	Vizagapatam ..	1,918	7,860	8,043	2,172	172
	Vizianagram ..	995	2,317	6,613	1,487	349
	Total ..	2,23,988	1,60,392	3,19,916	60,377	20,597

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. I.—*Income.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Municipalities.	CURRENT TAXES, &c.—(*Contd.*)			ARREAR TAXES, &c.	
		License Fees.	Fines.	Total.	Rate on Houses, &c.	Tax on Arts, &c.
		8	9	10	11	12
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary	Adoni	163	394	14,456	2	17
	Anantapore ..	95	42	5,923	59	..
	Bellary.. ..	45	1,621	57,596	2,036	1,996
	Ghooty.. ..	..	51	5,504	..	..
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	248	176	20,189	942	..
	Erode	..	359	4,823	283	..
Cuddapah	Cuddapah ..	23	130	20,643	3,244	666
Ganjam	Berhampore ..	130	209	11,647	255	139
	Chicacole ..	..	70	8,296	20	..
Godavery ..	Cocanada ..	972	141	16,777	115	207
	Ellore	17	134	11,952	134	358
	Rajahmundry ..	417	220	11,616	6	143
Kistna	Guntoor ..	351	422	18,490	168	..
	Masulipatam ..	1,542	342	20,779	952	900
Kurnool.. ..	Cumbum ..	33	54	4,396	6	..
	Kurnool ..	815	57	15,373	593	..
Chingleput ..	Conjeveram ..	274	57	17,672	884	551
Madura	Dindigul ..	114	44	7,365	181	..
	Madura ..	570	214	39,978	6,468	54
Malabar.. ..	Calicut.. ..	537	609	23,300	3,441	3,548
	Cannanore ..	5	208	7,137	122	41
	Cochin	130	71	7,639	186	64
	Palghaut ..	45	37	16,181	846	657
	Tellicherry ..	75	84	11,828	890	3,437
Nilgiri Hills ..	Coonoor ..	68	232	4,819	22	88
	Ootacamund ..	596	369	16,015	317	199
Nellore	Nellore.. ..	410	264	16,886	8	..
North Arcot ..	Vellore.. ..	123	92	30,179	2,460	2,245
	Wallajahpett ..	22	30	9,813	631	74
Salem	Salem	417	462	28,554	3,930	1,526
South Arcot ..	Cuddalore ..	223	362	21,000	1,660	..
South Canara ..	Mangalore ..	769	568	17,155	1,351	751
Tanjore	Combaconum ..	1,285	116	30,253	187	..
	Mayaveram ..	832	412	16,684	324	282
	Manargudi ..	256	269	14,383	105	91
	Negapatam ..	1,385	418	33,878	10	396
	Tanjore.. ..	512	597	42,559	593	579
Tinnevelly ..	Palamcottah ..	120	372	14,459	..	183
	Tinnevelly ..	165	552	16,167	109	244
	Tuticorin ..	151	257	14,021	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	Srirungum ..	421	180	7,378	..	..
	Trichinopoly ..	914	898	50,799	2,038	1,187
Vizagapatam ..	Bimlipatam ..	..	..	9,955	..	..
	Palcondah ..	80	..	6,373	156	140
	Vizagapatam ..	127	20	20,312	791	270
	Vizianagrum ..	34	13	11,808	1	10
	Total ..	15,511	12,229	8,13,010	36,526	21,043

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. I.—*Income.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Municipalities.	Arrear Taxes, &c.—(*Contd.*)			Government Allotment.	Other Receipts.
		Tolls.	Other Items.	Total.		
		13	14	15	16	17
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary	Adoni	..	2	21	..	448
	Anantapore ..	..	..	59	..	574
	Bellary	1,300	50	5,382	4,660	3,809
	Ghooty	..	3	3	195	218
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	..	324	1,266	111	10,899
	Erode	..	13	296	..	1,851
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	..	..	3,910	156	1,798
Ganjam ..	Berhampore ..	..	..	394	..	1,067
	Chicacole ..	..	65	85	..	2,124
Godavery ..	Cocanada ..	..	367	689	188	6,010
	Ellore	..	..	492	..	125
	Rajahmundry ..	50	13	212	1,192	2,212
Kistna	Guntoor ..	..	12	180	253	1,019
	Masulipatam ..	653	50	2,555	178	2,894
Kurnool ..	Cumbum ..	..	4	10	..	1,052
	Kurnool ..	..	1	594	..	1,988
Chingleput ..	Conjeveram ..	439	..	1,874	672	201
Madura	Dindigul ..	..	121	302	103	1,218
	Madura ..	350	..	6,872	..	19,745
Malabar	Calicut	..	..	6,989	..	5,862
	Cannanore ..	81	..	244	..	124
	Cochin	..	..	250	1,375	1,855
	Palghaut ..	203	..	1,706	52	2,066
	Tellicherry ..	..	..	4,327	108	1,388
Nilgiri Hills ..	Coonoor ..	..	55	165	..	4,095
	Ootacamund ..	..	66	582	10,000	6,064
Nellore	Nellore	38	121	167	..	11,446
North Arcot ..	Vellore	..	..	4,705	1,110	6,384
	Wallajahpett ..	..	..	705	720	626
Salem	Salem	858	107	6,421	1,599	8,200
South Arcot ..	Cuddalore ..	..	..	1,660	285	4,742
South Canara ..	Mangalore ..	..	..	2,102	..	2,384
Tanjore	Combaconum ..	..	..	187	271	2,805
	Mayaveram ..	121	101	828	312	1,024
	Manargudi ..	..	18	214	365	1,737
	Negapatam ..	..	9	415	341	562
	Tanjore ..	..	113	1,285	444	5,474
Tinnevelly ..	Palamcottah ..	260	..	443	..	7,869
	Tinnevelly ..	..	..	353	21	1,552
	Tuticorin ..	..	..	..	..	1,286
Trichinopoly ..	Srirungum ..	..	..	..	..	23
	Trichinopoly ..	2,086	107	5,418	6,228	13,086
Vizagapatam ..	Bimlipatam ..	..	..	..	..	94
	Palcondah ..	..	85	381	36	360
	Vizagapatam ..	200	57	1,318	31	1,251
	Vizianagrum ..	597	..	608	..	314
	Total ..	7,236	1,864	66,669	31,006	1,51,925

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. I.—*Income.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Municipalities.	Recoveries.	Contribution from Local Funds.	Balance.	Grand Total.
		18	19	20	21
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary	Adoni	14	598	1,658	17,195
	Anantapore	..	203	387	7,146
	Bellary	..	850	819	73,116
	Ghooty	..	..	531	6,451
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore	..	645	4,868	37,978
	Erode	..	..	775	7,745
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	73	2,100	2,690	31,370
Ganjam	Berhampore	50	500	6,941	20,599
	Chicacole	..	..	449	10,954
Godavery ..	Cocanada	2,977	500	931	28,072
	Ellore	34	..	2,708	15,311
	Rajahmundry ..	120	1,324	3,046	19,722
Kistna	Guntoor	1	1,041	13,507	34,491
	Masulipatam ..	..	890	1,360	28,656
Kurnool	Cumbum	..	650	2,742	8,850
	Kurnool	9	1,800	2,691	22,455
Chingleput ..	Conjeveram	3	1,400	17,640	39,462
Madura	Dindigul	2	..	5,031	14,021
	Madura	26	1,900	21,686	90,207
Malabar	Calicut	..	701	6,959	43,811
	Cannanore	6	..	3,052	10,563
	Cochin	..	..	3,949	15,068
	Palghaut	..	500	5,074	25,579
	Tellicherry	..	472	1,304	19,427
Nilgiri Hills ..	Coonoor	125	..	686	9,890
	Ootacamund ..	350	..	5,199	38,210
Nellore	Nellore	251	3,810	3,190	35,750
North Arcot ..	Vellore	..	..	10,363	52,741
	Wallajahpett ..	..	..	..	11,864
Salem	Salem	4,619	2,397	4,393	56,183
South Arcot ..	Cuddalore	..	2,995	5,500	36,182
South Canara ..	Mangalore	25	..	13,811	35,477
Tanjore	Combaconum ..	2	2,540	9,279	45,337
	Mayaveram	42	600	2,091	21,581
	Manargudi	..	3,620	7,697	28,016
	Negapatam	..	4,030	9,083	48,309
	Tanjore	..	250	18,539	68,551
Tinnevelly ..	Palamcottah ..	..	460	4,945	28,176
	Tinnevelly	5	530	1,001	19,629
	Tuticorin	388	..	3,665	19,360
Trichinopoly ..	Srirungum	..	950	..	8,351
	Trichinopoly ..	440	2,358	6,966	85,295
Vizagapatam ..	Bimlipatam ..	..	..	23	10,072
	Palcondah	..	..	878	8,028
	Vizagapatam ..	..	..	3,860	26,772
	Vizianagrum ..	150	..	148	13,028
	Total ..	9,712	40 614	2,22,115	13,35,051

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. II.—*Expenditure.*

Districts.	Municipalities.	Grant I.				Grant II.
		New Works.	Repairs.	Other Items.	Total.	Education.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bellary	Adoni	2,939	459	13	3,411	890
	Anantapore ..	998	611	..	1,609	725
	Bellary	7,063	12,544	787	20,394	705
	Ghooty	106	606	..	712	756
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	7,750	5,292	1,883	14,925	1,834
	Erode	1,489	1,093	43	2,625	90
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	9,124	4,941	163	14,228	248
Ganjam	Berhampore ..	2,017	1,658	223	3,898	924
	Chicacole ..	1,212	902	1,127	3,241	819
Godavery ..	Cocanada ..	8,212	2,734	264	11,210	170
	Ellore	2,520	311	216	3,047	493
	Rajahmundry ..	2,683	906	222	3,811	433
Kistna	Guntoor ..	3,819	3,465	753	8,037	1,352
	Masulipatam ..	5,259	2,772	1,398	9,429	1,700
Kurnool	Cumbum ..	1,158	767	..	1,925	876
	Kurnool ..	1,893	759	52	2,704	369
Chingleput ..	Conjeveram ..	7,691	613	742	9,046	1,127
Madura	Dindigul ..	1,968	695	149	2,812	458
	Madura ..	5,236	4,394	1,934	11,564	2,022
Malabar	Calicut	345	3,296	4,798	8,439	1,272
	Cannanore ..	46	332	35	413	539
	Cochin	1,240	3,380	..	4,620	192
	Palghaut ..	3,925	4,876	988	9,789	2,766
	Tellicherry ..	3,337	4,327	783	8,447	1,491
Nilgiri Hills ..	Coonoor ..	889	1,299	53	2,241	143
	Ootacamund ..	5,724	4,340	828	10,892	402
Nellore	Nellore	6,110	3,963	..	10,073	2,465
North Arcot ..	Vellore	7,286	5,482	4,064	16,832	1,488
	Wallajahpett ..	2,658	770	191	3,619	627
Salem	Salem	13,884	1,856	2,302	18,042	2,408
South Arcot ..	Cuddalore ..	4,956	4,497	1,088	10,541	691
South Canara ..	Mangalore ..	5,905	5,956	1,330	13,191	1,488
Tanjore	Combaconum ..	1,763	8,562	1,873	12,198	934
	Mayaveram ..	2,594	2,255	1,656	6,505	318
	Manargudi ..	9,850	1,416	1,106	12,372	1,351
	Negapatam ..	1,213	5,862	3,190	10,265	1,556
	Tanjore ..	22,053	5,471	1,796	29,320	2,448
Tinnevelly ..	Palamcottah ..	5,427	3,791	555	9,773	1,083
	Tinnevelly ..	3,110	1,100	668	4,878	790
	Tuticorin ..	2,411	3,632	729	6,772	13
Trichinopoly ..	Srirungum ..	445	392	531	1,368	264
	Trichinopoly ..	25,837	6,225	3,806	35,868	774
Vizagapatam ..	Bimlipatam ..	3,735	1,232	87	5,054	641
	Palcondah ..	819	506	..	1,325	491
	Vizagapatam ..	2,841	5,113	..	7,954	1,762
	Vizianagrum ..	3,802	2,021	82	5,905	636
	Total ..	2,15,342	1,37,474	42,508	3,95,324	45,024

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. II.—*Expenditure.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Municipalities.	GRANT III.				
		Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Registration of Births and Deaths.	Conservancy.	Total.
		8	9	10	11	12
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary	Adoni	1,086	208	120	2,710	4,124
	Anantapore ..	445	120	120	1,955	2,640
	Bellary	4,056	381	468	19,761	24,666
	Ghooty	42	32	..	2,553	2,627
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	4,596	156	240	9,302	14,294
	Erode	252	..	77	1,807	2,136
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	2,203	120	194	5,056	7,573
Ganjam	Berhampore ..	2,304	126	226	3,980	6,636
	Chicacole ..	2,087	162	195	2,293	4,737
Godavery ..	Cocanada ..	4,023	161	60	3,324	7,568
	Ellore	..	122	158	4,377	4,657
	Rajahmundry ..	3,132	182	7	4,885	8,206
Kistna	Guntoor ..	2,525	157	180	6,942	9,804
	Masulipatam ..	2,336	234	180	5,497	8,247
Kurnool	Cumbum ..	1,017	123	63	1,256	2,459
	Kurnool ..	2,045	130	385	5,953	8,513
Chingleput ..	Conjeveram ..	4,781	167	216	5,952	11,116
Madura	Dindigul ..	560	113	120	2,026	2,819
	Madura	8,193	427	..	23,647	32,267
Malabar	Calicut	6,844	331	864	13,575	21,614
	Cannanore ..	20	152	120	2,666	2,958
	Cochin	812	140	127	2,394	3,473
	Palghaut ..	1,378	120	254	2,937	4,689
	Tellicherry ..	1,985	162	330	3,098	5,575
Nilgiri Hills ..	Coonoor ..	400	180	65	2,898	3,543
	Ootacamund ..	500	191	110	8,250	9,051
Nellore	Nellore	3,770	157	239	4,478	8,644
North Arcot ..	Vellore	1,070	280	192	10,056	11,598
	Wallajahpett ..	250	120	191	1,757	2,318
Salem	Salem	5,021	360	364	16,067	21,812
South Arcot ..	Cuddalore ..	5,767	190	600	7,134	13,691
South Canara ..	Mangalore ..	1,817	246	163	5,693	7,919
Tanjore	Combaconum ..	7,372	134	228	11,644	19,378
	Mayaveram ..	1,241	172	..	5,040	6,453
	Manargudi ..	7,839	120	120	1,690	9,769
	Negapatam ..	5,434	139	443	14,941	20,957
	Tanjore ..	1,002	330	412	13,193	14,937
Tinnevelly ..	Palamcottah ..	5,713	123	193	2,473	8,502
	Tinnevelly ..	2,130	120	179	5,139	7,568
	Tuticorin ..	1,362	210	258	3,303	5,133
Trichinopoly ..	Srirungum ..	193	36	56	1,849	2,134
	Trichinopoly ..	4,702	601	336	17,528	23,167
Vizagapatam ..	Bimlipatam ..	375	120	180	2,754	3,429
	Palcondah ..	880	120	..	1,141	2,141
	Vizagapatam ..	162	451	436	9,574	10,623
	Vizianagrum ..	..	120	270	3,815	4,205
	Total ..	1,13,722	8,546	9,739	2,88,363	4,20,370

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. II.—*Expenditure.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Municipalities.	Grant IV.				
		Lighting.	Markets.	Choultries (Rest-houses.)	Other Miscellaneous Expenditure.	Total.
		13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bellary ..	Adoni ..	583	..	..	214	797
	Anantapore ..	654	..	..	335	989
	Bellary ..	4,437	..	130	3,848	8,415
	Ghooty ..	364	..	..	98	462
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	1,349	546	1,045	1,496	4,436
	Erode	..	..	176	112	288
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	884	..	66	1,075	2,025
Ganjam	Berhampore ..	724	..	214	993	1,931
	Chicacole ..	..	..	579	245	824
Godavery ..	Cocanada ..	2,784	..	88	1,457	4,329
	Ellore	..	..	..	545	545
	Rajahmundry ..	1,265	3	317	687	2,272
Kistna	Guntoor ..	1,002	240	..	172	1,414
	Masulipatam ..	1,007	..	..	4,660	5,667
Kurnool	Cumbum ..	209	..	..	..	209
	Kurnool ..	..	..	101	4,497	4,598
Chingleput ..	Conjeveram ..	1,091	..	..	166	1,257
Madura	Dindigul ..	1,566	172	..	87	1,825
	Madura	3,900	144	2,281	506	6,831
Malabar	Calicut	16	..	20	856	892
	Cannanore ..	322	..	229	214	765
	Cochin	757	..	269	862	1,888
	Palghaut ..	653	..	126	402	1,181
	Tellicherry ..	..	..	..	115	115
Nilgiri Hills ..	Coonoor ..	736	..	..	100	836
	Ootacamund ..	..	..	17	4,727	4,744
Nellore	Nellore	2,105	..	1,281	1,001	4,387
North Arcot ..	Vellore	3,125	461	582	3,409	7,577
	Wallajahpett ..	317	72	..	869	1,258
Salem	Salem	879	128	397	1,636	3,040
South Arcot ..	Cuddalore ..	867	12	562	2,174	3,615
South Canara ..	Mangalore ..	215	..	..	1,015	1,230
Tanjore	Combaconum ..	1,912	..	90	387	2,389
	Mayaveram ..	1,097	..	..	1,404	2,501
	Manargudi ..	947	..	..	508	1,455
	Negapatam ..	3,734	..	..	..	3,734
	Tanjore ..	2,237	..	164	6,983	9,384
Tinnevelly ..	Palamcottah ..	1,015	201	..	1,642	2,858
	Tinnevelly ..	1,606	..	..	814	2,420
	Tuticorin ..	864	..	200	33	1,097
Trichinopoly ..	Srirungum ..	292	..	..	107	399
	Trichinopoly ..	3,533	1,660	162	5,992	11,347
Vizagapatam ..	Bimlipatam ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Palcondah ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	587	587
	Vizianagrum ..	82	..	..	..	82
	Total ..	49,130	3,639	9,096	57,030	1,18,895

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. II.—*Expenditure.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Municipalities.	GRANT V. Supervision.	Advances.	Refunds.	Balance.	Grand Total.
		18	19	20	21	22
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary	Adoni	1,814	..	30	6,129	17,195
	Anantapore ..	908	..	..	275	7,146
	Bellary	7,532	..	62	11,342	73,116
	Ghooty	883	..	10	1,001	6,451
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	1,859	..	555	75	37,978
	Erode	686	..	..	1,920	7,745
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	2,956	..	..	4,340	31,370
Ganjam	Berhampore ..	2,243	50	..	4,917	20,599
	Chicacole ..	1,317	..	..	16	10,954
Godavery ..	Cocanada ..	3,465	..	..	1,330	28,072
	Ellore	1,197	..	..	5,372	15,311
	Rajahmundry ..	1,578	120	3	3,299	19,722
Kistna	Guntoor ..	2,522	281	4	11,077	34,491
	Masulipatam ..	2,354	..	53	1,206	28,656
Kurnool	Cumbum ..	883	..	..	2,498	8,850
	Kurnool ..	2,075	..	10	4,186	22,455
Chingleput ..	Conjeveram ..	2,506	10	..	4,400	39,462
Madura	Dindigul ..	1,463	..	..	14,644	14,021
	Madura ..	3,093	557	..	3,873	90,207
Malabar ..	Calicut	3,254	..	279	38,061	43,811
	Cannanore ..	1,390	100	175	4,223	10,563
	Cochin	1,686	..	51	3,158	15,068
	Palghaut ..	1,707	150	..	5,297	25,579
	Tellicherry ..	2,482	..	48	1,269	19,427
Nilgheiri Hills ..	Coonoor ..	2,225	..	..	902	9,890
	Ootacamund ..	3,388	575	1,640	7,518	38,210
Nellore	Nellore	1,959	..	..	8,222	35,750
North Arcot ..	Vellore	3,725	2	56	11,463	52,741
	Wallajahpett ..	1,420	156	..	2,466	11,864
Salem	Salem	2,499	4,762	173	3,447	56,183
South Arcot ..	Cuddalore ..	3,379	..	523	3,742	36,182
South Canara ..	Mangalore ..	2,120	385	102	9,042	35,477
Tanjore	Combaconum ..	3,665	..	..	6,773	45,337
	Mayaveram ..	1,856	73	..	3,875	21,581
	Manargudi ..	1,588	..	..	1,481	28,016
	Negapatam ..	3,673	..	..	8,124	48,309
	Tanjore ..	4,104	..	6	8,352	68,551
Tinnevelly ..	Palamcottah ..	2,408	..	4	3,548	28,176
	Tinnevelly ..	1,865	..	..	2,108	19,629
	Tuticorin ..	1,560	..	50	4,735	19,360
Trichinopoly ..	Srirungum ..	1,263	..	..	2,933	8,351
	Trichinopoly ..	5,130	1,760	1,271	5,978	85,295
Vizagapatam ..	Bimlipatam ..	942	..	..	6	10,072
	Palcondah ..	1,072	..	524	2,475	8,028
	Vizagapatam ..	4,468	..	..	1,378	26,772
	Vizianagrum ..	1,958	60	..	182	13,028
	Total ..	1,08,120	9,041	5,629	2,32,648	13,35,051

H.—

No. I.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	British.			For	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
				RS. A. P.		
Ganjam.	Ganjam	10	6,432	738 4 6	1	254
	Gopaulpore	72	64,167½	8,871 0 6	7	3,596
	Calingapatam	9	7,870	899 8 0	8	4,100½
	Poondy	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Barwah	...	...	... ...	1	829
	Sonapore	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Bavanapad	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Total ...	91	78,469½	10,508 13 0	17	8,279½
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	86	87,270	642 10 6	3	1,542
	Bimlipatam	102	89,531	3,849 3 0	20	10,566
	Poodimadakah	...	...	... ...	1	606
	Pentacottah	2	2,841	... .	1	654
	Total ...	190	179,642	4,491 13 6	25	13,368
Godavery.	Coringa	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Cocanada...	115	100,027	4,997 4 0	45	21,475½
	Nursapur	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Total ...	115	100,027	4,997 4 0	45	21,475½
Kistna.	Masulipatam	53	43,420	1,851 9 3	4	1,823
	Nagayalunka	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Ipurupalem	1	943	... .	...	...
	Motupally	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Nizampatam	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Kottapollem	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Pammody	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Morutota	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Bodduvaripollem ...	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Gungadipollem	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Total ...	54	44,363	1,851 9 3	4	1,823
Nellore.	Kottapatam	4	1,212	... ...	...	...
	Itamukala	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Pakala	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Ramayapatnam	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Chinnayapalem	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Tummalapenta	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Juvvaladinni	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Iskapalli	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Ponnapudi	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Mypaud	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Kristnapatam	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Pamanji	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Tupili	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Dugarazupatam ...	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Total ...	4	1,212	... ...	...	...
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	27	3,660	126 13 9	3	1,182
	Porto Novo	...	...	... ...	1	16
	Total ...	27	3,660	126 13 9	4	1,198

MARINE.

District for the Official Year 1872-73.

EIGN.			COUNTRY OR NATIVE.			TOTAL.		
Dues.			Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
RS.	A.	P.			RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
15	14	0	5	496	31 0 0	16	7,182	785 2 6
401	6	0	39	7,025½	417 12 6	118	74,789	9,690 2 6
512	9	0	21	3,491	285 11 6	38	15,461½	1,697 12 6
...	...	...	39	5,840	... ...	39	5,840	... ...
...	...	...	36	6,397½	... ...	37	6,726½	... ...
...	...	...	2	137	... ...	2	137	... ...
...	...	...	14	2,542	... ...	14	2,542	... ...
929	13	0	156	25,929	734 7 6	264	112,678	12,173 1 6
162	0	0	195	20,770	1,257 14 8	284	109,582	2,062 8 9
1,300	9	0	28	2,241	142 15 6	150	102,338	5,292 11 6
...	...	...	5	302	... ...	6	908	... ...
...	...	...	7	451	... ...	10	3,946	... ...
1,462	9	0	235	28,764	1,400 13 9	450	216,774	7,355 4 3
...	...	...	71	11,960	1,028 0 8	71	11,960	1,028 0 8
3,776	13	0	115	13,970	1,252 14 0	275	135,472½	10,206 15 0
...	...	...	68	2,823	... ...	68	2,823	... ...
3,776	13	0	254	28,753	2,280 14 8	414	150,255½	11,054 15 8
114	3	0	140	5,759	303 4 8	197	51,002	2,269 0 6
...	...	...	17	557	... ...	17	557	... ...
...	...	...	64	7,911	... ...	65	8,854	... ...
...	...	...	36	2,660	... ...	36	2,660	... ...
...	...	...	112	5,976	... ...	113	5,976	... ...
...	...	...	164	10,097	... ...	164	10,097	... ...
...	...	...	2	90	... ...	2	90	... ...
...	...	...	2	52	... ...	2	52	... ...
...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
...	...	...	4	101⅓	... ...	4	101⅓	... ...
114	3	0	541	33,203⅓	303 4 3	599	79,389⅓	2,269 0 6
...	...	...	176	17,837¾	... ...	180	19,049¾	... ...
...	...	...	82	9,793	... ...	82	9,793	... ...
...	...	...	8	1,012$\frac{84}{320}$	... ...	8	1,012$\frac{84}{320}$	... ...
...	...	...	5	832½	... ...	5	832½	... ...
...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
...	...	...	1	94½	... ...	1	94½	... ...
...	...	...	11	1,667	... ...	11	1,667	... ...
...	...	...	10	1,678	... ...	10	1,678	... ...
...	...	...	14	1,782½	... ...	14	1,782½	... ...
...	...	...	54	4,825½	... ...	54	4,825½	... ...
...	...	...	4	321	... ...	4	321	... ...
...	...	...	5	499	... ...	5	499	... ...
...	...	...	1	166⅔	... ...	1	166⅔	... ...
...	...	...	371	40,505$\frac{19}{320}$	... ...	375	41,717$\frac{19}{320}$	... ...
145	13	0	220	13,012	573 1 6	250	17,654	845 12 3
1	0	0	276	2,259¼	1,027 10 6	277	22,175¼	1,028 10 6
146	13	0	496	15,271¼	1,600 12 0	527	40,029¼	1,874 6 9

H.—MARINE.

No. I.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the Official Year* 1872-73.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Value of Export.			Value of Import.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam...	3,26,025	7	6	2,165	3	9
	Gopaulpore	18,50,999	8	2	6,51,579	7	4
	Calingapatam	6,47,701	8	1	30,409	7	9
	Poondy...	50,814	4	0	25,792	0	0
	Barwah...	60,507	6	9	14,762	2	8
	Sonapore	6,792	9	2	7,300	0	0
	Bavanapad	88,130	0	0	63,209	8	0
	Total ...	30,30,970	11	8	7,95,217	13	6
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	8,27,290	12	10	11,80,302	15	3
	Bimlipatam	25,27,451	4	10	11,81,379	12	1
	Poodimadakah	43,227	5	8	75	0	0
	Pentacottah	81,713	7	7	5,497	12	4
	Total ...	34,79,682	14	11	23,17,255	7	8
Godavery.	Coringa	2,61,222	0	0	61,712	0	0
	Cocanada	60,81,546	0	0	13,06,795	0	0
	Nursapur	97,039	0	0	14,708	0	0
	Total ...	64,39,807	0	0	13,83,215	0	0
Kistna.	Masulipatam	12,92,031	8	6	10,07,804	4	0
	Nagayalunka	9,242	0	0	...	...	...
	Ipurupalem	3,01,194	0	8	2,40,467	6	0
	Motupally	76,030	2	6	62,313	8	0
	Nizampatam	87,636	1	11	75,144	6	11
	Kottapollem	11,087	13	6	3,426	2	11
	Pammody	...	...	...	1,064	3	8
	Moruntota	1,046	0	0	...	...	...
	Bodduvaripollem	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gungadipollem	2,176	0	0	...	...	...
	Total ...	17,80,443	11	1	13,90,219	15	6
Nellore.	Kottapatam	2,46,500	8	0	2,06,187	0	0
	Itamukala	94,733	10	0	85,087	2	0
	Pakala	2,119	0	0	3,403	8	0
	Ramayapatnam	8,741	13	8	152	0	0
	Chinnayapalem	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tummalapenta	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Juvvaladinne	1,680	0	0	225	0	0
	Iskapalli	16,669	0	0	5,029	8	0
	Ponnapudi	31,830	4	0	2,885	4	0
	Mypaud	23,165	3	5	221	4	0
	Kristnapatam	50,918	5	3	6,686	12	6
	Pamanji	6,405	0	0	...	...	...
	Tupili	6,956	4	0	..	...	...
	Dugarazupatam	432	0	0	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,90,151	0	9	3,09,877	6	6
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	5,48,785	0	0	1,24,757	0	0
	Porto Novo	4,12,606	0	0	46,569	0	0
	Total ...	9,61,391	0	0	1,71,326	0	0

H.—MARINE.

No. I.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the Official Year* 1872-73.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Duty on Export.			Duty on Import.			Sea Customs Revenue.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	27,360	6	0	...	...	...	27,360	6	0
	Gopaulpore	12,798	3	10	118	5	4	12,916	9	2
	Calingapatam	10,619	12	3	125	1	5	10,744	13	8
	Poondy	...	...	...	0	13	3	0	13	3
	Barwah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bavanapad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	50,778	6	1	244	4	0	51,022	10	1
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	4,555	11	2	3,638	6	4	8,194	1	6
	Bimlipatam	34,318	2	11	3,196	8	3	37,514	11	2
	Poodimadakah	1,045	1	0	...	...	...	1,045	1	0
	Pentacottah	1,662	4	8	5	11	8	1,668	0	4
	Total ...	41,581	3	9	6,840	10	3	48,421	14	0
Godavery.	Coringa	2,251	1	7	...	...	...	2,251	1	7
	Cocanada	42,340	13	11	9,797	1	8	52,137	15	7
	Nursapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	44,591	15	6	9,797	1	8	54,389	1	2
Kistna.	Masulipatam	2,035	14	7	120	9	6	2,156	8	1
	Nagayalunka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Iparupalem	459	13	8	124	8	0	584	5	8
	Motupally	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizampatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Kottapollem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pammody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Morutota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bodduvaripollem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gungadipollem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,495	12	3	245	1	6	2,740	13	9
Nellore.	Kottapatam	...	...	...	47	4	0	47	4	0
	Itamukala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pakala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramayapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chinnayapalem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tummalapenta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Juvvaladinne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Iskapalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ponnapudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mypaud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kristnapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pamanji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tupili	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dugarazupatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	47	4	0	47	4	0
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	31,787	6	7	1,148	1	1	32,935	7	8
	Porto Novo	39,515	0	0	3,433	0	0	42,948	0	0
	Total ...	71,302	6	7	4,581	1	1	75,883	7	8

H.—

No. I.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	British.		
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
				Rs. A P.
Tanjore.	Kodyampalayam	...	...	... ...
	Tirumullavasal	...	...	... ...
	Tranquebar	...	...	... ...
	Nagore	...	...	... ...
	Negapatam	107	57,624	1,036 0 0
	Velangany	...	...	... .
	Topetoray	8	430	... ...
	Muttupettai	...	...	... ...
	Adrampatam	...	...	... ...
	Ammapatam	...	...	... ...
	Kattumavadi	...	...	... ...
	Krishnajipatam	...	...	... ...
	Kottaipatam	...	...	... ...
	Gopalapatam	...	...	... ...
	Sundarapandiyampatam	...	...	... ...
	Total	115	58,054	1,036 0 0
Madura.	Keelacarry	...	...	... ...
	Devipatam	288	49,922¾	... ...
	Pamben	...	...	... ...
	Tondy	...	...	... ...
	Total	288	49,922¾	... ...
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	84	72,041	10,261 13 0
	Coolasagarapatam	...	...	... ...
	Coilpatam	...	...	... ...
	Total	84	72,041	10,261 13 0
Malabar.	Cannanore	112	64,110	1,003 12 0
	Tellicherry	107	64,122	1,159 7 0
	Kalai	3	650	... ...
	Badagara	10	6,935	... ...
	Quilandy	6	5,322	... ...
	Calicut	116	72,041	2,663 4 0
	Beypore	38	26,016	455 1 0
	Tanur	1	1,249	... ...
	Ponany	...	...	... ...
	Chowghaut	...	...	... ...
	Cochin	251	102,879	13,140 13 9
	Total	644	343,324	18,422 5 9
South Canara.	Mangalore	189	120,884	1,306 12 11
	Mulki	...	...	... ...
	Manjeshwar	...	...	... ...
	Kumbla	...	...	... ...
	Kassergode	...	...	... ...
	Udipi	...	...	... ...
	Barcur	...	...	... ...
	Kundapur	...	...	... ...
	Baindur	...	...	... ...
	Naikenkottah	...	...	... ...
	Total	189	120,884	1,306 12 11
Madras.	Madras	306	345,759	39,432 0 0

MARINE.

District for the Official Year 1872-73.—(Continued.)

FOREIGN.			COUNTRY OR NATIVE.		
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
...	...	... ...	7	572	... ...
...	...	... ...	107	9,413	... ...
9	2,859	357 6 0	66	6,383	386 5 3
1	29	1 13 6	44	8,531	994 14 0
1	287	35 14 0	447	47,222	2,551 13 4
...	...	... ...	23	2,261	... ...
...	...	... ...	347	8,407	... ...
...	...	... ...	133	11,115	... ...
...	...	... ...	151	10,303	... ...
...	...	... ...	59	2,073	... .
...	..	... ...	61	655	... ...
...	...	... ...	24	385	... ...
...	...	... ...	14	848	... ...
...	...	... ...	6	223	... ...
...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
11	3,175	395 1 6	1,489	108,391	3,933 0 10
...	...	... ...	1,151	35,308	... ...
...	...	... ...	1,812	32,194½	... ...
...	...	... ...	2,770	247,001	... ...
...	...	... ...	586	17,100½	... ...
...	...	... ...	6,319	331,604	... ...
1	428	80 4 0	584	34,010¾	1,212 11 5
...	...	... ...	270	16,405¾	... ...
...	...	... ...	150	6,154½	... ...
1	428	80 4 0	1,004	56,571	1,212 11 5
3	1,302	81 6 0	1,352	35,335	963 0 8
15	6,323	597 6 0	1,091	24,584	983 13 0
1	100	... ...	319	8,972	... ...
3	2,371	... ...	700	19,532	... ...
2	1,346	... ...	267	8,936	... ...
2	2,318	434 10 0	2,243	92,981	6,190 13 9
3	251	18 15 0	1,356	35,021	1,630 3 6
...	...	... ...	276	9,829	... ...
2	338	... ...	615	26,165	... ...
...	...	... ...	48	3,477	... ...
21	10,869	2,419 0 6	1,158	49,153	4,187 1 0
52	25,218	3,551 5 6	9,425	308,985	13,909 15 6
440	33,228	2,383 10 6	2,837	62,838	797 6 9
4	193	... ...	483	6,721	... ...
37	1,735	... ...	197	3,216	... ...
20	753	... .	305	3,876	... ...
4	180	... ...	723	8,850	... ...
85	2,181	... ...	675	7,560	... ...
400	9,045	... ...	995	13,536	... ...
275	9,407	... ...	1,172	20,802	... ...
18	481	... ...	484	6,094	... .
...	...	... ...	80	700	... ...
1,283	57,203	2,383 10 6	7,951	134,193	797 6 9
69	47,024	4,726 0 0	444	53,730	4,384 0 0

H.—MARINE.

No. I.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the Official Year* 1872-73.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Names of Ports.	TOTAL. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues. Rs.	A.	P.
Tanjore.	Kodiyampalayam	7	572	...	...	...
	Tirumulavasal	107	9,413	...	...	...
	Tranquebar	75	9,242	743	11	3
	Nagore...	45	8,560	996	11	9
	Negapatam	555	105,133	3,623	11	4
	Valangany	23	2,261	...	...	...
	Topetoray	355	8,837	...	...	...
	Muttupattai	133	11,115	...	...	...
	Adrampatam	151	16,303	...	...	...
	Ammapatam	59	2,073	...	...	...
	Kattumavadi	61	655	...	...	...
	Krishnajipatam	24	386	...	...	...
	Kottapatam	14	848	...	...	...
	Gopalapatam	6	223	...	...	...
	Sundarapandiyampatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,615	169,620	5,364	2	4
Madura.	Keelacarry	1,151	35,308	...	...	...
	Devipatam	2,100	82,117½	...	...	...
	Paumben	2,770	247,001	...	...	...
	Tondy	586	17,100½	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,607	381,527	...	...	...
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	669	106,479¾	11,554	12	5
	Coolasagarapatam	270	16,405¾	...	...	...
	Coilpatam	150	6,154½	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,089	129,040	11,554	12	5
Malabar.	Cannanore	1,467	100,747	2,053	2	8
	Tellicherry	1,213	95,029	2,740	10	0
	Kalai	323	4,722	...	...	...
	Badagara	713	28,838	...	...	...
	Quilandy	275	15,604	...	...	...
	Calicut	2,361	167,340	9,288	11	9
	Beypore	1,397	61,288	2,104	8	6
	Tanur	277	11,078	...	...	...
	Ponany	617	26,503	...	...	...
	Chowghaut	48	3,477	...	...	...
	Cochin	1,430	162,901	19,696	15	3
	Total ...	10,121	677,527	35,883	10	9
South Canara.	Mangalore	3,466	216,950	4,487	14	2
	Mulki	487	6,914	...	...	...
	Manjeshwar	234	4,951	...	...	...
	Kumbla...	325	4,629	...	...	...
	Kassergode	727	9,030	...	...	...
	Udipi	760	9,741	...	...	...
	Barcur	1,395	22,581	...	...	...
	Kundapur	1,447	30,209	...	...	...
	Baindur	502	6,575	...	...	...
	Naikenkottah	80	700	...	...	...
	Total ...	9,423	312,280	4,487	14	2
Madras.	Madras	819	446,513	48,542	0	0

H.—MARINE.

No. I.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the Official Year* 1872-73.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Value of Export.			Value of Import.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Tanjore.	Kodiyampalayam	91,080	0	0	112	0	0
	Tirumulavasal	9,35,937	0	0	27,566	0	0
	Tranquebar	5,46,745	0	0	11,463	0	0
	Nagore	1,14,108	0	0	3,16,665	0	0
	Negapatam	37,45,039	0	0	17,09,661	0	0
	Valangany	1,44,672	0	0	753	0	0
	Topetoray	1,61,044	0	0	9,740	0	0
	Muttupattai	13,28,940	0	0	16,918	0	0
	Adrampatam	3,33,455	0	0	20,595	0	0
	Ammapatam	56,144	0	0	5,712	0	0
	Kattumavadi	4,611	0	0	309	0	0
	Krishnajipatam	32,750	0	0	265	0	0
	Kottapatam	30,404	0	0	597	0	0
	Gopalapatam	35,223	0	0	169	0	0
	Sundarapandiyampatam	3,290	0	0	...	...	...
	Total ...	75,63,442	0	0	21,20,525	0	0
Madura.	Keelacarry	2,52,586	0	0	1,90,001	0	0
	Devipatam	1,78,008	0	0	91,791	0	0
	Paumben	4,49,101	0	0	5,00,570	0	0
	Tondy	67,676	0	0	62,055	0	0
	Total ...	9,47,371	0	0	8,44,417	0	0
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	86,64,751	0	0	23,26,236	0	0
	Coolasagarapatam	2,23,438	0	0	26,235	0	0
	Coilpatam...	11,813	0	0	16,981	0	0
	Total ...	89,00,002	0	0	23,69,452	0	0
Malabar.	Cannanore	18,93,276	0	0	26,29,861	0	0
	Tellicherry	40,17,087	0	0	43,08,902	0	0
	Kalai	1,19,453	0	0	2,21,369	0	0
	Badagara	16,41,596	0	0	4,68,001	0	0
	Quilandy	1,54,367	0	0	1,80,404	0	0
	Calicut...	57,70,642	0	0	33,66,365	0	0
	Beypore	27,62,563	0	0	3,73,649	0	0
	Tanur	2,83,660	0	0	28,936	0	0
	Ponany	5,18,731	0	0	1,20,237	0	0
	Chowghaut	54,967	0	0	7,300	0	0
	Cochin	99,15,269	0	0	70,68,348	0	0
	Total ..	2,71,31,611	0	0	1,87,73,372	0	0
South Canara.	Mangalore	44,62,084	0	0	22,56,896	0	0
	Mulki...	1,60,068	0	0	39,021	0	0
	Manjeshwar	87,096	0	0	13,254	0	0
	Kumbla...	1,03,880	0	0	29,811	0	0
	Kassergode	86,478	0	0	90,885	0	0
	Udipi	1,65,238	0	0	2,11,715	0	0
	Barcur	4,93,625	0	0	1,37,459	0	0
	Kundapur	3,48,418	0	0	1,53,422	0	0
	Baindur	75,769	0	0	43,814	0	0
	Naikenkottah	12,452	0	0	347	0	0
	Total ...	59,95,108	0	0	29,76,624	0	0
Madras.	Madras	2,60,85,376	0	0	3,48,82,644	0	0

H.—MARINE.

No. I.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the Official Year* 1872-73.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Duty on Export.			Duty on Import.			Sea Customs Revenue.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Tanjore.	Kodyampalayam	5,692	8	0	...	...	...	5,692	8	0
	Tirumulavasal	58,133	7	7	478	1	3	58,611	8	10
	Tranquebar	39,299	8	7	697	5	0	39,996	13	7
	Nagore	2,241	11	6	16,730	5	0	18,972	0	6
	Negapatam	1,69,890	14	5	75,820	14	1	2,45,711	12	5
	Valangany	9,268	2	6	...	...	...	9,268	2	6
	Topetoray	10,525	15	4	567	2	6	11,093	1	10
	Muttupattai	80,337	14	10	1,158	0	7	81,495	15	5
	Adrampatam	20,607	8	11	1,357	2	6	21,964	11	5
	Ammapatam	4,657	12	10	294	10	10	4,952	7	8
	Kattumavadi	416	13	11	17	12	2	434	10	1
	Krishnajipatam	3,013	0	7	9	1	5	3,022	2	0
	Kottapatam	2,519	5	3	35	10	3	2,554	15	6
	Gopalapatam	2,906	4	1	9	5	11	2,915	10	0
	Sundarapandiyampatam ...	251	13	0	...	...	...	251	13	0
	Total ...	4,09,762	13	4	97,175	7	6	5,06,938	4	9
Madura.	Keelacarry	3,314	8	9	5,735	9	4	9,050	2	1
	Devipatam	1,392	12	4	860	5	0	2,253	1	4
	Paumben	4,925	13	4	1,761	3	11	6,687	1	3
	Tondy	3,678	7	2	1,735	2	2	5,413	9	4
	Total ...	13,311	9	7	10,092	4	5	23,403	14	0
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	22,612	4	7	1,02,758	1	4	1,25,370	5	11
	Coolasagarapatam	1,212	13	11	1,075	9	5	2,288	7	4
	Coilpatam	18	11	9	893	0	9	911	12	6
	Total ...	23,843	14	3	1,04,726	11	6	1,28,570	9	9
Malabar.	Cannanore	940	14	7	1,985	14	2	2,926	12	9
	Tellicherry	5,656	14	8	5,543	7	10	11,200	6	6
	Kalai	...	...	...	77	9	3	77	9	3
	Badagara	304	10	8	276	11	3	581	5	1
	Quilandy	135	6	4	287	2	9	422	9	1
	Calicut	8,662	5	0	22,632	1	4	31,294	6	4
	Beypore	2,814	9	0	4,496	9	0	7,311	2	0
	Tanur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ponany	6	3	0	116	15	0	123	2	0
	Chowghaut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cochin	59,973	4	1	32,550	1	9	92,523	5	10
	Total ...	78,494	3	4	67,966	8	4	1,46,460	11	8
South Canara.	Mangalore	12,380	9	0	28,436	10	4	40,817	3	4
	Mulki	...	...	...	1,164	1	3	1,164	1	3
	Manjeshwar	985	2	5	...	...	...	985	2	5
	Kumbla	1,044	4	8	...	...	...	1,044	4	8
	Kassergode	...	...	...	483	15	0	483	15	0
	Udipi	604	12	3	6,441	1	8	7,045	13	11
	Barcur	23,425	10	2	14,289	2	11	37,714	13	1
	Kundapur	5,260	11	9	6,071	14	0	11,332	9	9
	Baindur	116	0	4	12,320	4	2	12,436	4	6
	Naikenkottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	43,817	2	7	69,207	1	4	1,13,024	3	11
Madras.	Madras	3,10,211	0	0	13,05,374	0	0	16,15,585	0	0

H.—MARINE.

No. II.—*Statement showing the Wrecks, &c., which have occurred at various Ports within the Madras Presidency during the official year 1872-73.*

Date.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Particulars.
1872.			
1st April ...	Brig *Futtiah Aman*, Mallim Samud Allee.	140	While on the voyage from Chittagong to Cochin sprung a leak and made for Tuticorin; but, in attempting to enter that port, she grounded and was totally lost, the Mallim not being acquainted with the port. He did not wait until assistance was rendered from Tuticorin, as the vessel was in a sinking state, and he was afraid of her foundering in deep water if he delayed. The crew, 15 in number, were saved by boats, but a portion of the cargo, comprising of paddy and rice, was lost, amounting to Rupees 3,800. The vessel was valued at 5,000 rupees.
30th ,, ...	Brig *Foiz Rohoman*, Tindal Asmuth Ally.	218	Was bound to Chittagong from Cochin in ballast, and while coming through the Paumben Pass experienced very bad weather and grounded several times, in consequence of which she became leaky, and was stranded to prevent her from foundering. The crew, 18 in number, were saved in ship's boats.
1st May ...	Barque *Hydross*, Syrang Ramzan Ally.	248	Laden with timber was riding at anchor in the Madras Roads, and, during a cyclone, parted from her anchors. Sail was made but blew to pieces, and the vessel drifted against the pier, carrying away the piles and passing right through it. The crew, 25 in number, landed on the pier, and were saved.
1st ,, ...	Barque *Stree Veerraga-vahswamy*, Syrang Gunganah.	265	Was lying at anchor at Madras with timber on board, and during a cyclone parted from her anchors and came ashore. Six of the crew were lost, and 26 reached the shore safely.
2nd ,, ...	Ship *Misser*, Commander G. Stege.	700	Was in ballast lying at anchor in the Madras Roads, and during a cyclone carried away her windlass, hawser pipes, parted from two anchors, and was driven ashore. She was valued at 50,000 rupees. The crew, 40 in number, were saved.
2nd ,, ...	Barque *Kingdom of Belgium*, Commander William Charles Smith.	494	Was anchored in the Madras Roads, and during a cyclone parted from her anchors, and drifted on shore. A Court of Inquiry was held, and being satisfied that the commander adopted some precautions on board his ship, and having regard to all the circumstances of the case, it resolved to return Captain Smith's certificate.
2nd ,, ...	Ship *Ardbeg*, Commander Thomas Hobson.	925	Laden with coals was anchored at the port of Madras, and during a cyclone drove and parted from her cables, and striking in the outer surf broke up almost instantaneously, before anything could be done to save those on board. Eight hands, including the captain, were drowned, and 12 swam or drifted on shore.
2nd ,, ...	Ship *Burlington*, Commander Thomas R. Mowat.	677	Was taking in cargo at Madras, and during a cyclone parted from her cable, and striking well out broke up in fragments. The crew, 18 in number, were saved by swimming, and by the aid of the Rocket apparatus. The Court of Inquiry held considered the commander was to blame for having remained on shore despite the grave signs of threatening weather, and suspended his certificate for 10 months.

H.—MARINE.

No. II.—*Statement showing the Wrecks, &c., which have occurred at various Ports within the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1872-73.—(Continued.)

Date.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Particulars.
1872.			
2nd May ...	Ship *Armenian*, Commander Andrew Charles.	901	Was partly loading at Madras, and during a cyclone was wrecked. The crew, 31 in number, were saved by means of rope, life buoy, and hauling lines. The Court of Inquiry held observed that the *Armenian* was left hampered with all her heavy spars, and consequently unable to resist the force of the hurricane with two anchors down. The commander's certificate was suspended for 10 months.
2nd „ ...	Ship *Hotspur*, Commander W. H. Hawkins.	1,045	Was loading a general cargo at Madras for London, and during a cyclone drifted ashore. The crew consisted of 35 hands, 5 were lost in attempting to swim ashore, 16 swam ashore safely, and 14 were landed in boats after the weather moderated. The Court of Inquiry held considered the commander was to blame for having remained on shore despite the grave signs of threatening weather, and suspended his certificate for 10 months.
2nd „ ...	Barque *John Scott*, Commander George Thomson.	655	Was lying in the Madras Roadstead partly laden, and during a cyclone drifted and came on shore. Her crew, 18 men, were saved by the aid of the Rocket apparatus. The Court of Inquiry held was satisfied that the commander had taken warning and adopted some steps to meet coming bad weather. His certificate was, therefore, returned.
2nd „ ...	Ship *Sir Robert Seppings*, Commander Thomas Coates.	592	Was laden with rice, soap, and oil, and on the 29th April, 271 emigrants bound for the Mauritius were embarked; but the Captain having remained on shore to complete his ship's papers, the vessel was detained, and during a cyclone drifted and came ashore. The emigrants, as well as the crew, were all safely landed by a cradle. The Court of Inquiry held considered the commander was to blame for having remained on shore despite the grave signs of threatening weather, and suspended his certificate for 10 months.
2nd „ ...	Ship *Invereshie*, Commander D. Foreman.	717	Was loading a general cargo at Madras, and during a cyclone parted from her chains, and was wrecked. The crew, 21 men, were saved by the Rocket apparatus. The Court of Inquiry held was of opinion that the evidence in this case disclose culpable negligence on the part of the commander, whose certificate was consequently suspended for 15 months.
2nd „ ...	Barque *Stree Ramaloo*, Mallim Gathala Potamah.	289	Laden with timber was lying at anchor at Madras, and during a cyclone drifted from her anchorage and came on shore. The crew, 30 hands, were saved by lines and swimming.
2nd „ ...	Barque *Stree Kistnamoorthee*, Nacoda Dooda Juggiah.	443	Was anchored at Madras in ballast, and during a cyclone drifted and came ashore. Her 32 hands gained the beach on pieces of the wreck.

2nd	,,	..	Dhoney *Stree Mootoocomaraswamy*, Syrang Sappala Swamy.	188	Had a cargo of rice on board, and was anchored at Madras. She parted from her anchor and drifted ashore during a cyclone. The crew, 14 men, reached the shore in safety.
2nd	,,	...	Dhoney *Mootoocomaraswamy*, Tindal Mootheen.	141	Was anchored at Madras with a cargo of rice, and during a cyclone drifted and came ashore. Her crew, 14 hands, were saved.
2nd	,,	...	Dhoney *Stree Ramaloo*, Syrang G. Narsimloo.	149	Was anchored at Madras with a cargo of rice, and during a cyclone parted and drifted on shore. The crew, 15 in number, saved themselves by getting on the pier.
2nd	,,	...	Brig *Hydross*, Tindal Noor Mahomed.	75	Laden with paddy was lying at anchor at Madras, and during a cyclone parted and drifted ashore. Her crew, 13 men, waded safely to the shore.
2nd	,,	...	Brig *Joy Soondaree*, Nacoda Ahmud Allee.	224	Was lying at anchor laden with salt, and during a cyclone parted and drifted on shore. The crew, 16 in number, swam ashore.
2nd	,,	...	Barque *Stree Ranganayakooloo*, Nacoda Cola Verannah.	265	Was lying at anchor at Madras laden with timber, and during a cyclone parted and drifted ashore. Her crew, 15 in number, waded to the shore.
2nd	,,	...	Dhoney *Angalaparamayswory*, Syrang Singoothoo Ramasawmy.	127	Was lying at anchor at Madras laden with oil-seeds and grain, and during a cyclone parted and came ashore. The crew, 15 in number, saved themselves by getting up on the pier.
2nd	,,	..	Sloop *Stree Nagaswerasawmy*, Syrang Passingia Swamy.	102	Was lying at anchor at Madras laden chiefly with grain, and during a cyclone parted and drifted on shore. The crew, 16 in number, waded to the shore.
2nd	,,	...	Dhoney *Stree Lutchmynarasimloo*, Syrang B. Soobooroydo.	44	Was lying at anchor at Madras laden with a general cargo, and during a cyclone parted and drifted ashore. Her crew, 11 in number, waded to the shore.
2nd	,,	...	Barque *Amidivully*, Syrang Royapen.	207	Was lying at anchor at Madras in ballast, and during a cyclone parted from her cables and drifted on shore. Her crew, 16 in number, waded to the shore.
2nd	,,	...	Brig *Juggernauthaprasaud*, Syrang Sandiah Manjee.	189	Was lying at anchor at Madras, and during a cyclone parted from her cables and came on shore. Her crew, 16 men, swam ashore.
2nd	,,	...	Schooner *Stree Vencataswerloo*, Syrang Sathiah.	82	Was anchored at Madras in ballast, and during a cyclone parted from 1 anchor, 2 others were let go, but they did not hold, and the vessel drifted on shore. Her crew, 15 in number, were saved by lines and by the aid of boatmen.
2nd	,,	...	Barque *Stree Veerabadraswamy*, Nacoda Sunkrasooshnum.	226	Was lying at anchor at Madras laden with paddy and rice, and during a cyclone first drifted, and then parting from both chains, came on shore. 24 of her crew were saved by swimming; 6 were drowned.
2nd	,,	...	Brig *Shahool Ameed*, Syrang Peetha Veerasawmy.	187	Was lying at anchor at Masulipatam, laden with chillies, seeds, and saffron, and in a cyclone parted from her cables and came on shore. Part of her cargo, valued Rupees 1,500, was lost. Her crew, 9 in number, were saved.

H.—MARINE.

No. II.—*Statement showing the Wrecks, &c., which have occurred at various Ports within the Madras Presidency, &c.*—(Continued.)

Date.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Particulars.
1872.			
2nd May ...	Barque *Stree Vencataswerloo*, Nacoda Annasawmy.	403	Was lying at anchor laden with timber in the Madras Roads, and during a cyclone drifted and came ashore. Her crew, 30 in number, saved themselves by getting up on the pier.
2nd ,, ...	Barque *Stree Vencataswerloo*, Nacoda Thappala Ramiah.	290	Parted from her anchors and drove ashore during a cyclone at Madras. 24 of her crew were saved; 2 perished.
2nd ,, ...	Brig *Khader Buksh*, Syrang Mahabbathally.	134	Was on a voyage from Galle to Chittagong in ballast, and, having encountered a cyclone, was wrecked three miles north of the port of Krishnapatam, Nellore District. The vessel was valued Rupees 4,000. Her crew, 17 in number, swam ashore safely.
2nd ,, ...	Brig *Samad Amee*, Syrang Abdool Husain.	85	Was on a voyage from Galle to Chittagong in ballast, and having encountered a cyclone was wrecked at Sriharicottah in the Nellore District. The value of the vessel was Rupees 4,000. The crew, 16 in number, were saved in the ship's boat.
2nd ,, ...	Dhoney *Srivenkakristnaswamy*, Syrang Daudoo Polee Sawmy.	147	Was wrecked during a cyclone off the port of Iskapalli, Nellore District. Her cargo, which consisted of grain, valued Rupees 4,500, was totally lost. The vessel was worth Rupees 5,000. Her crew, 16 in number, swam ashore.
2nd ,, ...	Barque *Melanie* ...	296	Was bound from Negapatam to Coringa, and having encountered a cyclone was driven ashore near Covelong. The vessel was valued Rupees 15,000. Her crew, 32 in number, were saved.
3rd ,, ...	*Cottega Rampersad*, Tindal Karra.	68	Parted from her anchors and drifted on shore at Calicut in a rough sea. The crew, 9 in number, reached the beach safely. The value of the vessel was Rupees 4,000. She had a cargo of coast produce on board for Porebunder, Bombay.
3rd ,, ...	Pattimar *Lutchmey*, Tindal Govind.	58	This vessel parted from her anchors owing to a rough sea, and was run on shore near Calicut, without any attempt being made to set sail. The crew deserted immediately the vessel stranded. She had a cargo of cocoanuts for Bombay.
4th June ...	Barque *Rohoman Bux*, Mallim Kassim Ally.	184	Was on a voyage from Galle to Chittagong in ballast, and having sprung a leak, to save the lives of the crew, the Mallim ran her ashore near Nursapur. The vessel was valued Rupees 2,000. The crew swam ashore safely.
24th August ...	*Munjee Misken*	47	Was moored in the Cochin Harbour, and covered over with cadjans, which caught fire, destroying the mast and slightly burning the after deck and bulwarks. The damages amounted to Rupees 100. There was only one watchman on board, who was saved. The accident was attributed to want of a careful watch.

18th September.	Barque *Stree Vencataswerloo*, Syrang Yerripilly Mungiah.	205	While warping out from the river to the roadstead of Vizagapatam the warps broke, and, through neglect on the part of the Syrang, the vessel was allowed to drift ashore. She was valued Rupees 15,000. Her crew were saved.
20th ,, ...	*Kalianprasad Cotia*, Tindal Pitambi.	65	While conveying a cargo of country marble and silver coins from Porebunder to Mangalore was grounded on the bar of the Mangalore river, becoming a total wreck. The vessel was valued Rupees 4,000, and the lost portion of the cargo Rupees 400. The crew, 10 men, were saved by boats.
20th October ...	Dhoney *Mahomedeyah*, Syrang Chinna Padachee.	94	Was being hauled over the Poondy river bar for the purpose of being docked, when she drifted on a sand-bank, where she stuck fast, and, being very old and rotten, broke up. The crew were safely landed. The vessel was worth 4,000 rupees.
25th November.	Ship *Hurkaru*, Master C. Cornwell.	576	Was loading cotton, sugar, and skins at Madras for London, and on the 22nd November last, the weather assuming a suspicious appearance, in accordance with the signal to that effect from the Master Attendant's flagstaff, slipped and proceeded to sea from the Madras Roadstead. She was next heard of as being wrecked on the coast near Alamparva, 55 miles south of Madras. The *Hurkaru* was on the 24th idem standing in for the land. Wind N.E. heading N.N.W., when the land was suddenly seen, and the vessel struck while she was being put on the other tack. A Court of Inquiry was held on the case, and it considered the master was to blame for not having given more definite instructions to the officer left in charge of the deck with regard to the lookout to be kept for land, heaving the lead, and the time at which he should be called, as the vessel was standing in for the land, with the weather not very clear and the currents uncertain. The commander's certificate was suspended for six months. The Court also considered that an exceedingly careless lookout was kept, and that this carelessness was the immediate cause of the disaster, consequently the certificate of the 2nd Mate, Mr. Macnamara, who was officer of the watch, was likewise suspended for six months.
1873.			
20th January ...	Brig *Hydrose*, Mallim Chinnappen.	129	Was wrecked near Point Calimere owing to a strong westerly current and neglect of the lead. The vessel was valued Rupees 12,000. The cargo, composed of coir yarns and bags, was partly saved, the value of which was Rupees 430. The crew, 12 in number, were saved in the vessel's boat.
4th February.	Dhoney *Sri Bhimeswaraswamy*, Syrang Tikhadi Appaya.	51	Was bound from Vizagapatam to Madras with a cargo of country produce, and was stranded near the port of Pomanji, Nellore District, owing, it is alleged, to want of seamanship and a negligent lookout. The cargo, valued Rupees 1,800, was totally lost. The value of the vessel was 1,000 rupees. The crew swam ashore safely.
1873.	*Vessels grounded.*		
2nd January...	French Ship *Adolphe Thiers*, Captain Victor Fortin.	790	This vessel left Pondicherry on the 26th December with a portion of her cargo for London, being bound to Cocanada to complete her lading, and was grounded on the shoal on which the American Frigate *Sacramento* became a total wreck some years back near Cocanada; but was got off uninjured, after having jettisoned a portion of her cargo, consisting of oil casks, valued Rupees 16,260. The commander ascribed the disaster to an error in the chronometer, which placed him 75 miles to the eastward of the shoal.

II.—MARINE.

No. II.—*Statement showing the Wrecks, &c., which have occurred at various Ports within the Madras Presidency, &c.*—(Continued.)

Date.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Particulars.
1872.	*Collisions of Vessels.*		
13th August ...	Ship *General Caulfield*, Commander E. M. Moon.	646	Was in the act of slipping her berth in the Madras Roads, and had a line out to swing the vessel by, but the capstan having carried away while heaving the line taut, the line parted also, resulting in that vessel drifting down on the *Dunphaile Castle*. Her foremain and mizen topmasts and gallantmasts carried away, and also the jibboom. The ship was in ballast.
13th ,, ...	Ship *Dunphaile Castle*, Commander A. Hilder.	720	Anchored in the Madras Roadstead, having a general cargo on board, astern of the *General Caulfield*, and in a clear berth, but the latter vessel drove rapidly down and fouled her, the damages sustained were, viz., bowsprit cap broken, main and topgallant rails from forecastle to gangway. Two main stanchions broken, and three planks of the bulwarks carried away.
17th September.	French Barque *Ponnaron*, Master E. M. Hily.	319	Was anchored in the Cocanada Roads, and the Steamer *Himalaya* approached her so close that a slight collision occurred without causing any damages.
1873.			
5th January ...	*Battallo Ruthnagherry* ...	50	This vessel was run into by the B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer *Arcot*, about 10 miles from Cochin. She was not provided with proper lights. The crew, 12 in number, were saved by the steamer.
31st ,, ...	Pattamary *Bhowany*, Tindal Dajee.	31	Was at anchor in the Cochin Harbour, and the *Munjee Hydross* dragged her anchor and fell foul of her at night. The *Bhowany's* carved head and upper part of the stern broke off, and the seam down the wooden ends started a little.
20th March ...	Ship *Maha Buleshwar*, Master John Webster Hackett.	1,304	After taking in 1,000 bags of rice and 40 tons of myrabollams at Gopaulpore, left for Bimlipatam; made the port at 6 P.M. from foreyard, and kept ship away for it. Fresh breeze S.S.W. 6-30 handed royals; at 7 ship's lights visible; haze over the land; shortened sail and cockbilled anchor. 7-30 rounded to anchor, ship answering helm slowly. Finding her nearing a ship very fast, put the helm up to go astern of her, as she could not cross her bows; ship paid off very slowly; finding collision imminent squared afteryards, and let go anchor, which failed to bring the vessel up, and she ran into the Ship *Carnatic*, carrying away her own bowsprit, jibboom, and false stern. The collision might have been avoided had she anchored outside till the morning.

20th ,, ...	Ship *Carnatic*, Master Alexander McNeil Boyd.	871	Laden with indigo, rice, cotton, jute, seeds, and horns, about 1,000 tons; was lying at anchor in 7 fathoms water, with her anchor light burning brightly at the port of Bimlipatam, and was run into by the Ship *Maha Buleshwar* while entering the roadstead, the *Carnatic* having her port side amidships driven bodily in about 12 feet in length, 32 feet of the covering board smashed and split; her sheer plank split 8 feet, 7 stanchions carried away, main rail and bulwarks 45 feet 2 inches carried away, top gallant rail and bulwarks 50 feet carried away, copper started as far as can be seen amidships, with the ship well heeled over to starboard; coveringboard angle iron broke in two, and inward deck diagonal tie plate about mainmast badly bent, and started from the deck, mainmast (iron) injured 20 feet 6 inches above deck, mainstays, fore main shrouds, and some running gear carried away.
1872.	*Ships foundered.*		
May	Brig *Punch*, Master Logan Mathews.	158½	Was loading rice, punach, and turmeric at Madras for Colombo, and on the 1st May, the weather being stormy, left the roads, running to the southward along the coast, and from the course she was steering it appeared very probable that she overtook the cyclone of the 2nd May, which was approaching Madras, and foundered with all hands on board, 14 in number, including the master. The cargo was valued Rupees 3,806.
Date not known.	Pattimar *Shuvad Maho-modee*, Tindal Goolam Hossein.	289	Was bound from Badagherry to Carwar, shipped large quantities of water overall, and the crew being unable to bail her out, she foundered. The vessel was worth Rupees 4,000. The crew were saved in two of ship's boats.

H.—

No. III.—*List of Lights in the*

Names.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Class and Description.	Height of Light above the Sea.	Distance at which visible in clear weather.
	N.	E.		Feet.	Miles.
Gopaulpore ...	19° 13′ 0″	84° 52′ 0″	3rd; country-made.	80	6
Santapillay ...	18° 3′ 30″	83° 36′ 35″	English-made Dioptric, 4th Order.	150	14
Cocanada ...	16° 56′ 15″	82° 14′ 46″	2nd; country-made.	112	10
Coringa or Hope Island.	16° 49′ 5″	82° 18′ 25″	1st; country-made.	83½	15
Masulipatam ...	16° 9′ 15″	81° 9′ 30″	English-made 6th Order.	95	6
Point Divi ...	15° 58′ 55″	81° 9′ 30″	Do. 4th Order.	52	11
Armeghon ...	13° 52′ 50″	80° 12′ 50″	Do ...	95	11
Pulicat ...	13° 25′ 20″	80° 19′ 30″	Do ...	56	10
Madras ...	13° 5′ 10″	80° 16′ 29″	English Catadioptric.	128	20 to 30
Pondicherry ...	11° 55′ 40″	79° 49′ 25″	1st.	90	12 to 14
Karical ...	10° 55′ 00″	79° 50′ 00″	3rd.	65	8
Negapatam ...	10° 44′ 50″	79° 50′ 10″	English-made Dioptric, 4th Order.	82	12

MARINE.

Presidency of Madras.

Arc of Illumination.	Whence displayed.	Year lighted.	Remarks.
180° or the whole sea horizon.	From a flagstaff.	1871.	A white fixed light, intended as a guide to vessels making the anchorage at night.
180° facing S. E.	From the roof of a house on high ground.	1871.	A white fixed light, on a hill called Santapillaymetta, 150 feet high and ¾ mile inland. It is exhibited as a guide to mariners when near the Santapillay Rocks, from which it bears N. 60° west. The rocks are 5½ miles from the coast.
90° or from N. N. E. to E. S. E.	From a column.	1870.	A white fixed light, with three reflectors, placed at the mouth of the Cocanada river as a Harbour-light, to enable mariners to clear the north end of the shoals off Hope Island and steer for the anchorage at night.
Visible all round the compass.	From a tower.	1871.	A white fixed light, displayed from a tower erected on Hope Island, intended to lead vessels clear of the rocks and shoals off Godavery Point. This light is temporarily exhibited.
180° ...	From a flagstaff.	1870.	A white light at present; will be converted again into a red light as soon as practicable.
230° from N. to S. W.	From a column.	1870.	A white fixed light, about two miles N. W. of Point Divi, whose position it is intended to point out. It is also a guide to Masulipatam anchorage.
180° or the whole sea horizon.	Do. do.	1870.	A white fixed light in the village of Moonapolliem, due west of the shoalest part of the Armeghon Shoal, which has only 1¾ fathoms on it six miles from the shore.
180° or the whole sea horizon.	Do. do.	1870.	A red fixed light, exhibited from a tower on the side of the old flagstaff, as a guide to vessels near the Pulicat Reef.
310° facing East.	Do. do.	1st January 1844.	A reciprocating flashing Catadioptric light, on the north esplanade; the ratio of light to dark intervals being as 2 to 3.
From all parts of the sea horizon	Do. do.	1st July 1836.	A white light near the beach (fixed) in French territory and under the control of that Government.
146° ...	From the flagstaff.	June 1853.	On the bank of the river near the sea in French territory and under the control of that Government.
180° or the whole sea horizon.	From a column.	1870.	A fixed white light.

H.—

No. III.—*List of Lights in the*

Names.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Class and Description.	Height of Light above the Sea.	Distance at which visible in clear weather.
	N.	E.		Feet.	Miles.
Paumben ...	9° 17′ 30″	79° 12′ 34″	English Catadioptric.	97	12 to 14
Tuticorin ...	8° 47′ 17″	78° 10′ 55″	1st; country-made.	43½	12
Cape Comorin...	8° 5′ 10″°	77° 32′ 30″	.....	.....	.....
Cochin ...	9° 58′ 5″	76° 13′ 55″	English-made Catadioptric, 4th Order.	97	15
Calicut ...	11° 15′ 15″	75° 45′ 35″	1st; country-made.	105	15
Tellicherry ...	11° 44′ 50″	75° 28′ 0″	English-made Dioptric, 6th Order.	112	6
Cannanore ...	11° 51′ 20″	75° 21′ 45″	Do. ...	110	6
Mangalore ...	12′°52 00″	74° 49′ 25″	Do. 4th Order.	240	10 to 12

MARINE.

Presidency of Madras.—(Continued.)

Arc of Illumination.	Whence displayed.	Year lighted.	Remarks.
All round the compass.	From a column.	In 1860.	A white fixed Catadioptric light, on a sand-hill about a mile east of the Northern Channel and sufficiently high to be seen from the Gulf of Manaar.
202° or from N. by W. to S. by W.	From an obelisk erected 1767, (now from a temporary staging.)	15th May 1845	A white fixed light from a temporary staging on Hare Island, 2¼ miles due east of the town of Tuticorin. The new light-house will shortly be completed, and a 4th order Dioptric light exhibited upon it. The new light-house in course of erection here, at a height of 70 feet above the sea level, was destroyed by a cyclone when partially completed. The new column, when built, will exhibit a 4th order fixed white light on the Dioptric principle, visible all round the compass.
.....	.....	.....	It has now been resolved to erect a column on high land near the Cape, and to exhibit thereon a first-class revolving light, as well as first-class fixed light on Cadiapatam Point to warn ships off the Crocodile Rock.
270° ...	From a column.	15th January 1868.	A white Catadioptric fixed light of the 4th order, exhibited from a column near the beach 78 feet high.
180° or from S. E. to N. W.	Do. do...	15th February 1847.	A white light near the beach. The Calicut Reef lies about one mile S. 20 W. of the light.
180° ...	From a flagstaff.	1870.	A single white light.
180° ...	Do. do...	1870.	A red light close to the beach.
180° ...	From a tower 60 feet high.	1870.	A fixed white light.

H.—MARINE.

No. IV.—*Statement showing the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balances connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, under the Operation of Act XXII. of* 1855, *from* 1*st April* 1872 *to* 31*st March* 1873.

Names of the Ports.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess for this year.	Deficit for this year.	Total Balance to credit of the Port.	Total Deficit against the Port.	Remarks.
Eastern Group.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Ganjam	955 11 0	622 15 5	332 11 7	... ...	... ...	4,952 7 3	
Gopaulpore	9,715 12 10	1,704 7 2	8,011 5 8	... ...	35,827 5 5	... ...	
Calingapatam	1,732 15 0	655 2 0	1,077 13 0	... ...	5,059 6 7	... ...	
Bimlipatam	5,373 15 4	2,179 12 8	3,194 2 8	... .	18,957 3 9	... ...	
Vizagapatam	2,092 10 3	2,015 0 4	77 9 11	... ...	2,474 7 3	... ...	
Cocanada	12,761 7 2	15,567 10 8	... ...	2,806 3 6	16,414 5 8	... ...	
Masulipatam	2,789 11 3	702 13 3	2,086 14 0	... ...	16,123 14 10	... ...	
Madras	68,141 11 9	59,475 9 9	8,666 2 0	... ...	... ...	29,325 7 11	Net credit to the General Port Fund Rupees 38,166-0-4.
Cuddalore	910 6 1	435 5 9	475 0 4	... ...	5,534 13 4	... ...	
Porto Novo	1,332 11 10	922 8 1	410 8 9	... ...	410 3 9	... ...	
Tranquebar	880 9 6	327 13 2	552 12 4	... ...	8,590 15 5	... ...	
Negapatam and Nagore ...	5,121 10 0	6,138 11 4	... ...	1,017 1 4	... ...	16,480 11 0	
Tuticorin	11,585 8 1	7,335 1 3	4,250 6 10	... ...	37,712 14 7	... ...	
Western Group.							
Cochin	22,988 6 10	44,896 2 8	... ...	21,907 11 5	... ...	55,668 13 4	
Calicut and Beypore	12,570 15 8	7,873 15 0	4,697 0 8	... ...	... ...	40,746 9 3	
Tellicherry	2,781 0 3	1,232 1 6	1,548 14 9	... ...	8,956 0 4	... ...	
Cannanore	2,249 12 3	896 10 11	1,353 1 4	.. ..	14,147 4 6	... ...	
Mangalore	4,927 2 7	2,620 12 5	2,306 6 2	... ...	15,131 1 8	... ...	
Total ...	1,68,912 1 8	1,55,602 8 11	39,040 9 0	25,731 0 3	1,85,340 1 1	1,47,174 0 9	

A.—AGRICULTURE.

No. I.—*Statement showing the Cultivations in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official Year* 1872-73.

Districts.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		1871-72.		Comparison.			
									Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Ganjam	98,390	1,24,502	164,834	4,77,747	263,224	6,02,249	265,700	6,03,509	...	..	2,476	1,260
Vizagapatam ...	50,886	54,413	24,333	1,28,612	75,219	1,83,025	75,396	1,60,706	...	22,319	177	...
Godavery	307,566	6,12,375	264,717	14,93,167	572,283	21,05,542	557,212	21,87,428	15,071	...	....	81,886
Kistna	1,453,065	21,37,283	169,897	9,31,953	1,622,965	30,69,236	1,581,813	29,12,571	41,152	1,56,665	..	...
Nellore	587,652	7,50,251	169,073	7,61,896	756,725	15,12,147	751,427	14,73,551	5,298	38,596	...	...
Cuddapah	1,128,004	8,66,956	98,014	7,91,633	1,226,018	16,58,589	1,204,564	15,79,873	21,454	78,716	...	...
Bellary	2,326,205	14,86,071	117,910	6,25,845	2,444,115	21,11,916	2,306,044	20,16,368	138,071	95,548	...	...
Kurnool	1,162,745	11,17,725	24,800	1,89,734	1,187,545	13,07,459	1,148,329	12,80,877	39,216	26,582	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	166,962	2,92,980	244,434	10,28,317	411,396	13,21,297	404,298	13,07,578	7,098	13,719	...	...
North Arcot' ...	398,330	6,38,004	188,678	11,68,568	587,008	18,06,572	617,334	17,89,436	...	17,136	80,326	...
South Arcot... ...	808,687	15,94,989	267,067	14,83,802	1,075,754	30,78,791	1,076,779	30,07,282	...	71,509	1,025	...
Tanjore	215,788	3,02,876	748,673	37,19,660	964,461	40,22,536	954,486	39,97,454	9,975	25,082	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	808,327	7,21,071	135,508	6,36,144	943,835	13,57,215	991,378	14,57,308	...	...	47,543	1,00,093
Madura	624,753	8,28,498	139,176	6,11,814	763,929	14,40,312	755,865	14,32,874	8,064	7,438	...	...
Tinnevelly	884,566	7,15,827	208,660	15,28,874	1,093,226	22,44,701	1,003,028	22,07,265	90,198	37,436	...	...
Coimbatore	1,986,311	17,99,655	81,295	6,12,723	2,067,606	24,12,378	1,945,910	22,87,682	121,696	1,24,696	...	...
Nilgiris	62,577	22,784	40	90	62,617	22,874	60,550	31,758	2,067	...	....	8,884
Salem	1,058,307	12,40,355	77,371	4,53,141	1,135,678	16,93,496	1,086,938	17,24,868	48,740	...	...	31,372
	14,129,124	153,06,615	3,124,480	166,43,720	17,253,604	319,50,335	16,787,051	314,58,388	548,100	7,15,442	81,547	2,23,495
South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,76,328	...	12,75,238	...	1,090	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	17,80,682	...	17,71,713	...	8,969	...	...
Total ...	14,129,124	153,06,615	3,124,480	166,43,720	17,253,604	350,07,345	16,787,051	345,05,339	548,100	7,25,501	81,547	2,23,495

A.—AGRICULTURE.

No. II.—*Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official Year* 1872-73, *compared with* 1871-72.

Districts.	Rice, 1st Sort, per Garce.		Rice, 2nd Sort.		Paddy, 1st Sort.		Paddy, 2nd Sort.		Cholum.		Cumboo.		Raggy.		Veragoo.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72	1872-73	1871-72	1872-73	1871-72	1872-73	1871-72	1872-73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam ...	304	269	279	243	124	109	113	98	154	196	151	164	138	148	48	...
Vizagapatam.	387	372	352	343	166	162	154	152	182	200	173	179	177	196	96	130
Godavery ...	263	278	234	255	116	128	108	118	123	153	105	127	112	134	96	113
Kistna ...	331	364	303	344	151	167	139	159	192	218	162	178	140	160	141	142
Nellore ...	253	301	228	265	118	140	106	123	127	139	121	133	111	117	85	87
Cuddapah ...	344	372	308	337	152	172	136	149	162	173	152	160	142	149	114	121
Bellary ...	359	388	328	344	151	159	135	140	144	163	154	177	116	129	...	...
Kurnool ...	401	377	356	341	178	191	159	175	175	164	189	167	153	148	115	120
Chingleput ...	262	299	243	275	114	139	104	121	174	186	183	151	135	146	88	87
Madras ...	292	335	267	307	116	127	107	116	176	168	135	145	129	132	172	179
North Arcot...	253	275	233	251	103	117	95	105	130	143	112	137	108	121	...	202
South Arcot...	251	302	231	280	108	129	98	117	104	137	103	139	99	80	66	129
Tanjore ...	285	307	261	289	127	137	115	128	146	164	111	132	110	128	61	73
Trichinopoly..	283	328	249	291	125	146	109	126	118	138	104	126	104	128	63	92
Madura ...	342	389	317	351	163	177	148	158	131	136	127	138	128	128	81	85
Tinnevelly ...	391	417	345	382	178	197	157	181	160	187	196	194	156	166	97	109
Coimbatore ...	350	391	304	348	158	182	138	158	153	177	127	139	120	133	112	126
Nilgiris ...	468	523	432	479	...	...	...	...	219	229	183	204	176	188	...	...
Salem ...	270	322	249	284	120	140	108	123	105	124	93	113	91	106	59	72
South Canara.	386	436	286	360	...	...	124	157	...	...	...	...	158	174	...	...
Malabar ...	359	392	324	359	173	183	151	168	...	157	...	170	148	150	...	292
Average ...	325	354	292	320	139	153	125	139	151	168	141	154	131	141	93	127

No. II.—*Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official Year* 1872-73, *compared with* 1871-72.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Horse Gram.		Ulundoo.		Wheat.		Gingelly Oil-seed.		Lamp Oil-seeds.		Salt.		Cotton per Candy.		Indigo per Candy.		Sugar per Candy.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Ganjam	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vizagapatam	148	200	259	233	387	353	358	359	294	336	343	314	134	179	1,138	1,110	83	103
Godavery...	182	258	253	280	374	358	368	393	293	349	316	322	123	136	805	830	80	80
Kistna	142	211	188	224	396	425	335	362	234	304	281	278	119	127	900	880	111	107
Nellore	180	242	257	283	465	519	339	341	206	312	326	326	108	111	848	860	29	37
Cuddapah...	201	220	355	359	512	562	346	356	210	279	309	307	116	124	961	882	90	87
Bellary	187	223	398	430	483	479	410	434	241	289	368	373	113	123	1,027	1,017	87	86
Kurnool...	153	176	352	354	499	520	373	395	223	264	429	411	99	112	940	980	91	88
Chingleput	191	187	356	343	491	544	400	451	246	305	363	341	94	107	1,000	1,000	80	83
Madras	242	270	387	397	751	621	...	...	...	...	296	319	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	200	220	284	318	412	426	389	439	242	317	268	261	112	124	1,070	992	70	72
South Arcot	175	205	298	323	479	440	...	...	...	...	301	295	108	116	790	840	...	...
Tanjore	209	254	321	350	607	543	457	445	320	324	331	336	85	143	700	615	30	34
Trichinopoly	195	222	276	302	565	484	417	430	251	330	301	300	137	139	470	147	32	32
Madura	161	217	274	305	504	457	405	457	222	305	328	346	109	126	265	422	29	32
Tinnevelly	168	193	300	290	601	515	483	488	254	335	327	363	119	120	703	700	33	36
Coimbatore	219	249	369	346	714	608	410	538	264	364	333	308	128	132	625	580	107	94
Nilgiris	171	179	346	325	501	437	370	444	265	294	384	388	106	117	585	677	30	31
Salem	235	251	583	471	474	396	...	...	...	...	522	523	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	137	166	273	280	533	452	268	426	182	278	348	354	122	120	675	680	46	60
Malabar	223	230	319	318	514	530	...	...	...	...	296	312	126	128	...	...	...	...
	222	211	394	387	562	544	...	...	...	...	339	325	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average ...	188	218	326	329	515	486	383	422	247	312	339	338	114	127	794	777	64	66

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

No. I.—*Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works in* 1872-73 *from Imperial and Provincial Funds, as compared with the Allotment for that year.*

Districts.	Imperial.		Provincial.	
	Allotment for 1872-73, including Private Contributions.	Expenditure in 1872-73.	Allotment for 1872-73, including Private Contributions.	Expenditure in 1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	32,820	29,115	81,395	62,089
Vizagapatam	51,282	49,545	1,15,064	95,563
Godavery	5,30,380	4,60,603	54,797	37,027
Kistna	2,73,523	2,13,951	15,798	8,010
Nellore	1,68,864	88,725	17,031	11,084
Cuddapah	27,601	20,634	17,876	8,794
Kurnool	30,331	21,362	13,644	8,739
Bellary	1,00,634	1,01,331	39,640	28,452
Presidency	1,36,786	1,24,603	2,11,379	1,73,087
Chingleput	3,26,828	2,99,886	22,316	47,347
North Arcot	1,68,727	1,40,588	38,851	21,994
South Arcot	1,86,994	1,91,624	23,466	26,338
Salem	99,700	92,428	61,105	33,861
Bangalore	1,41,433	1,36,220	5,043	5,044
Tanjore	2,78,550	2,15,039	75,978	66,154
Trichinopoly	96,106	90,803	39,621	25,111
Coimbatore...	88,110	80,782	49,042	41,846
Nilgiris	30,695	32,964	33,071	29,643
Malabar	29,082	32,180	60,818	54,247
Wynaad	1,574	1,265	12,023	7,788
South Canara	3,558	2,431	19,358	19,250
Madura	50,300	40,525	88,494	61,919
Tinnevelly	2,66,604	2,51,554	15,154	14,401
Reserve	41,070	...	...	...
Total ...	31,61,557	*27,18,158	11,10,964	8,87,788
* Exclusive of Outlay from Private Contributions	...	16,592	...	...

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

No. II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure on New Works in each District from Imperial and Provincial Funds under the Budget Heads.*

Districts.	Imperial.					Provincial.			
	Military.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural. Ordinary.	Agricultural. Extraordinary.	Total.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	...	1,196	947	...	2,143	16,864	22,884	13,362	53,110
Vizagapatam ...	23,357	575	760	...	24,692	51,516	30,444	...	81,960
Godavery	...	7,941	31,948	2,43,131	2,83,020	27,720	...	...	27,720
Kistna	...	864	31,289	80,823	1,12,976	5,725	...	139	5,864
Nellore	...	...	11,231	18,384	29,615	8,054	...	...	8,054
Cuddapah	...	..	219	...	219	5,951	...	...	5,951
Kurnool	...	...	3,021	...	3,021	7,626	...	...	7,626
Bellary	23,011	8,087	2,842	...	33,940	26,038	...	...	26,038
Presidency... ...	18,877	18,000	...	...	36,877	1,05,630	...	12,567	1,18,197
Chingleput... ...	84,069	120	1,26,030	...	2,10,219	10,232	29,982	...	40,214
North Arcot ...	715	...	10,129	...	10,844	15,003	...	...	15,003
South Arcot ...	...	...	13,529	59,169	72,698	11,253	3,165	...	14,418
Salem	7,642	...	3,244	...	10,886	28,749	1,270	...	30,019
Bangalore	76,280	1,087	...	...	77,367	4,232	...	...	4,232
Tanjore	...	7,918	12,175	44,771	64,864	50,570	...	9,149	59,719
Trichinopoly ...	10,693	...	4,235	...	14,928	22,554	...	...	22,554
Coimbatore... ...	800	432	7,851	...	9,083	37,446	950	...	38,396
Nilgiris ...	24,928	8	...	...	24,936	13,908	1,140	9,652	24,695
Malabar	12,009	...	...	...	12,009	34,822	95	14,138	49,055
South Canara ...	1,740	...	...	...	1,740	7,148	...	...	7,148
Madura	...	...	2,816	...	2,816	16,521	...	...	16,521
Tinnevelly	...	681	19,390	1,50,575	1,70,646	29,463	19,898	4,472	53,833
Wynaad	...	851	...	...	851	10,463	...	...	10,493
Total ...	2,84,121	47,760	*2,81,656	5,96,853	12,10,390	*5,47,483	1,09,828	63,479	7,20,790
*Exclusive of Outlay from Private Contributions ...	...	...	14,417	...	14,417	4,836	...	...	4,836

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

No. III.—*Statement showing the Expenditure on Repairs in each District from Imperial and Provincial Funds under the Budget Heads.*

Districts.	Imperial.				Provincial.			
	Military.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural.	Total.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	352	...	26,620	26,972	3,729	5,200	50	8,979
Vizagapatam ...	6,459	524	17,870	24,853	3,528	10,075	...	13,603
Godavery ...	...	...	1,77,583	1,77,583	4,340	...	4,967	9,307
Kistna, ...	40	474	1,00,461	1,00,975	2,146	...	...	2,146
Nellore	...	...	59,110	59,110	3,030	...	...	3,030
Cuddapah ...	...	309	20,106	20,415	2,843	...	...	2,843
Kurnool	...	...	18,341	18,341	1,113	...	...	1,113
Bellary	23,302	42	44,047	67,391	2,414	...	...	2,414
Presidency ...	86,235	...	1,491	87,726	34,247	19,649	994	54,890
Chingleput ...	22,672	20	66,975	89,667	6,518	470	145	7,133
North Arcot ...	3,335	120	1,26,289	1,29,744	6,991	...	...	6,991
South Arcot ...	...	...	1,18,926	1,18,926	3,320	8,600	...	11,920
Salem	852	136	80,554	81,542	3,842	...	...	3,842
Bangalore ...	58,684	169	...	58,853	812	...	...	812
Tanjore	...	138	1,50,037	1,50,175	6,235	...	200	6,435
Trichinopoly ...	11,375	...	64,500	75,875	2,557	...	...	2,557
Coimbatore ...	372	...	71,327	71,699	3,450	...	...	3,450
Nilgiris	7,572	456	...	8,028	4,698	...	250	4,948
Malabar	18,391	133	1,647	20,171	5,024	...	168	5,192
Wynaad	...	414	...	414	640	...	...	640
South Canara ...	691	...	...	691	2,682	...	47	2,729
Madura	...	306	37,403	37,709	6,086	2,000	...	8,086
Tinnevelly ...	2,737	155	78,016	80,908	3,938	...	...	3,938
Total ...	2,43,069	3,396	*12,61,303	15,07,768	1,14,183	45,994	6,821	1,66,998
*Exclusive of Outlay from Private Contributions ...	...	...	2,175	2,175	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Expenditure in each District from Local Funds.

Districts.	District Road, Port, and other Funds.	Educational Funds.	Total.	Districts.	District Road, Port, and other Funds.	Educational Funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam ...	89,012	1,256	90,268	Trichinopoly.	1,23,869	...	1,23,869
Vizagapatam.	1,25,886	502	1,26,388	Coimbatore ...	1,59,835	...	1,59,835
Godavery ...	1,90,006	...	1,90,006	Neilgherries...	51,623	...	51,623
Kistna ...	1,95,538	6,135	2,01,673	Malabar ...	2,36,287	349	2,36,636
Nellore ...	1,87,837	...	1,87,837	Wynaad ...	96,972	...	96,972
Cuddapah ...	1,14,401	635	1,15,036	South Canara.	1,14,716	2,837	1,17,553
Kurnool ...	1,06,200	...	1,06,200	Madura ...	2,02,630	927	2,03,557
Bellary ...	1,60,581	156	1,60,737	Tinnevelly ...	1,76,010	...	1,76,010
Presidency ...	2,273	24,293	26,566				
Chingleput ...	1,61,098	...	1,61,098	Total ...	32,47,909	37,650	*32,85,559
North Arcot...	1,67,728	560	1,68,288				
South Arcot...	2,03,298	...	2,03,298	* Exclusive of			
Salem ...	1,82,771	...	1,82,771	Outlay from			
Bangalore ...	...	...	...	Private Con-			
Tanjore ...	1,99,338	...	1,99,338	tributions ..	...	...	15,800

No. I.—*Statement showing the Imperial and Provincial Revenues of the Madras Presidency during the years* 1869-70 *to* 1871-72.

Receipts.	Actual, 1869-70.	Actual, 1870-71.	Actual, 1871-72.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
I.—Land Revenue	4,48,27,060	4,39,78,030	4,44,03,126
II.—Tributes and Contributions, &c.	34,66,430	34,46,430	34,26,431
III.—Forest	4,98,550	3,39,790	4,18,861
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	57,00,220	58,92,660	57,08,924
V.—Assessed Taxes	12,31,740	22,78,350	10,25,546
VI.—Customs	27,64,850	30,48,970	31,32,285
VII.—Salt	1,16,47,360	1,26,42,300	1,30,78,408
VIII.—Opium		*Nil.*	
IX.—Stamps	40,64,820	39,95,800	39,90,248
X.—Mint	24,070	15,720	2,129
XI. & XII.—Post Office and Telegraph ...		*Nil.*	
XIII.—Law and Justice	5,61,460	5,75,390	5,12,160
XIV.—Marine	23,210	1,04,610	49,611
XV.—Interest	1,42,130	1,61,350	1,70,723
XVI.—Miscellaneous	26,24,550	23,98,710	28,94,009
Public Works—Gain by Exchange.	...	3,41,800	16,45,235
Total ...	7,75,76,450	7,92,19,910	8,04,57,696
Provincial Service.			
II.—Jails	29,110	51,060	2,64,856
III.—Registration	3,36,550	2,81,840	3,54,750
IV.—Police	3,52,460	3,34,680	82,458
V.—Education	63,390	63,400	2,52,586
VI.—Printing	43,130	41,190	28,031
VII.—Medical	...	...	1,29,605
VIII.—Ecclesiastical...	...	...	2,657
IX.—Miscellaneous	...	...	36,402
X.—Public Works...	...	...	55,064
Total ...	8,24,640	7,72,170	12,06,409
Military Department	9,94,160	17,27,410	10,44,481
Public Works do.	37,65,960	1,70,640	67,66,004
Postal do.	6,08,100	6,25,260	6,99,786
Telegraph do.	3,60,100	4,08,140	3,58,281
Total ...	57,28,320	29,31,450	88,68,552
Local Funds	...	...	49,92,810
Special do.	...	...	70,61,365
Grand Total ...	8,41,29,410	8,29,23,530	10,25,86,832

No. II.—*Statement showing the Imperial and Provincial Expenditure of the Madras Presidency during the years* 1869-70 *to* 1871-72.

—	Expenditure.	Actual, 1869-70.	Actual, 1870-71.	Actual, 1871-72.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
2	Interest on Service Funds, &c... ...	9,01,270	8,86,070	7,09,508
3	Refunds	3,14,390	2,82,290	2,48,374
4	Land Revenue	42,13,930	42,78,860	42,37,576
5	Forest	2,79,250	2,94,820	3,46,911
6	Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,36,990	3,10,270	1,71,009
7	Assessed Taxes	26,860	31,810	34,980
8	Customs	1,70,250	1,72,890	1,50,219
9	Salt	14,14,560	12,72,230	15,44,154
10	Opium		*Nil.*	
11	Stamp and Stationery	3,07,980	2,69,920	1,57,954
12	Mint	72,340	37,290	54,739
13 & 14	Post Office and Telegraph		*Nil.*	
	Allowances to District and Village Officers		*Nil.*	
15	Administration	12,84,520	12,79,620	13,22,937
16	Minor Departments	1,65,260	1,55,800	1,69,114
17	Law and Justice	31,69,630	33,14,220	33,31,490
18	Marine	72,550	68,350	63,091
19	Ecclesiastical	3,82,220	3,62,860	4,06,402
20	Medical	3,70,080	3,12,150	3,00,825
21	Political Agencies	99,150	76,460	90,402
22	Allowances and Assignments	45,43,280	27,98,490	27,38,420
23	Superannuation, &c.	23,46,760	19,62,070	17,61,221
24	Miscellaneous	11,18,650	10,10,340	9,50,177
	Public Works—Loss by Exchange ...	...	2,88,340	14,87,244
	Allotment for Provincial Services ...	...	3,34,670	76,96,292
	Total ...	2,14,89,920	1,97,99,820	2,79,73,039
	Provincial Services.			
1	Jails	8,01,470	7,92,990	8,23,384
2	Registration	2,19,190	1,99,230	2,37,692
3	Police	37,11,750	33,90,030	33,96,294
4	Education...	9,26,490	9,24,110	8,53,681
5	Medical	5,84,280	6,04,730	5,43,615
6	Printing	3,07,320	2,54,340	2,47,157
7	Ecclesiastical	...	...	29
8	Miscellaneous	...	3,910	93,187
9	Public Works	...	...	20,41,337
	Total ...	65,50,500	61,69,340	82,36,376
	Military Department	1,84,71,900	2,91,41,630	1,77,93,706
	Public Works do.	1,15,49,040	65,81,040	1,00,05,038
	Postal do.	7,94,840	8,23,030	6,94,165
	Telegraph do.	4,10,400	4,55,350	5,22,304
	Total ...	3,12,26,180	3,70,01,050	2,90,15,213
	Local Funds	...	...	43,62,511
	Special Funds	...	...	84,01,910
	Grand Total ...	5,92,66,600	6,29,70,210	7,79,89,049

No. III.—*Statement showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official year* 1872-73, *compared with* 1871-72.

Districts.	Land Revenue.				Excise on Spirits and Drugs.				License Tax.			
	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decreas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	9,58,735	11,42,327	1,83,592	...	74,714	76,244	1,530	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	13,31,359	14,44,147	1,12,788	...	1,86,497	1,51,989	...	34,508	...	...	...	...
Godavery	42,66,508	39,00,043	...	3,66,465	1,62,056	2,19,151	57,095	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	38,46,936	37,61,040	...	85,896	1,64,585	2,11,082	46,497	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	24,73,598	25,62,739	89,141	...	89,773	95,130	5,357	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	17,71,726	19,52,272	1,86,546	...	2,07,108	2,41,733	34,625	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	23,43,386	26,07,008	2,63,622	...	6,89,841	7,21,174	31,333	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	14,27,653	14,58,411	30,758	...	3,31,272	3,50,489	19,217	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	16,32,688	18,28,507	1,95,819	...	1,57,129	2,01,332	44,203	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	95,385	74,464	...	20,921	10,89,624	11,26,029	36,405	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	26,91,778	27,74,561	82,783	...	3,15,342	2,93,434	...	21,908	625	201	...	424
South Arcot ...	34,05,651	39,99,748	5,94,097	...	2,69,396	2,18,064	...	51,332	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	39,89,490	42,57,659	2,68,169	...	4,94,585	5,69,824	75,239	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	15,54,787	15,49,942	...	4,845	1,49,363	1,53,663	4,300	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	19,24,196	26,28,979	7,04,783	...	1,37,974	1,77,945	39,971	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	28,56,551	27,55,665	...	1,00,886	1,64,035	1,93,486	29,451	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore... ...	25,01,180	27,98,879	2,97,699	...	2,80,718	2,81,923	1,205	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri Hills ...	35,007	30,438	...	4,569	84,067	83,950	...	117	...	...	...	...
Salem	21,88,829	21,81,001	...	7,828	3,06,113	3,84,331	78,218	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara ...	12,30,668	12,50,461	19,793	...	1,27,574	1,40,012	12,438	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	18,27,300	19,20,193	92,893	...	2,27,158	2,77,508	50,350	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	443,53,411	463,4,484	31,22,483	5,91,410	57,08,924	61,68,493	5,67,434	1,07,865	625	201	...	424
Net ...	...	...	25,31,073	...	...	..	4,59,569	...	...	...	...	...

No. III.—*Statement showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, &c.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Income Tax.				Sea Customs.				Land Customs.			
	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	13,782	12,862	...	920	48,911	51,073	2,162	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	31,607	25,514	...	6,093	70,162	48,511	...	21,651	...	...	...	...
Godavery	69,533	33,299	...	36,234	93,906	54,844	...	39,062	298	392	94	...
Kistna	53,926	32,680	...	21,246	5,568	2,785	...	2,783	...	...	...	...
Nellore	46,659	19,990	...	26,669	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	54,061	31,082	...	22,979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	45,940	27,676	...	18,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	18,225	10,747	...	7,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	24,035	11,967	...	12,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	1,71,671	1,13,605	...	58,066	16,91,853	16,24,709	...	67,144	...	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	36,560	22,158	...	14,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	19,839	9,834	...	10,005	87,033	75,958	...	11,075	1,17,923	1,02,015	...	15,908
Tanjore	74,695	70,175	...	4,520	5,17,870	5,07,476	...	10,394	79,998	82,052	2,054	...
Trichinopoly ...	18,600	9,688	...	8,912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	75,818	36,429	...	39,389	21,373	23,781	2,408	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	78,688	27,044	...	51,644	1,36,150	1,29,032	...	7,118	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	16,965	9,866	...	7,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri Hills... ...	6,237	6,525	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	21,433	13,690	...	7,743	...	1,14,418	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara ...	20,237	14,334	...	5,903	65,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	50,577	35,582	...	14,995	1,89,975	1,50,336	49,186	39,639	6,014	11,658	5,644	...
Total ...	9,49,088	5,74,747	288	3,74,629	29,28,050	27,82,940	53,756	1,98,866	2,04,233	1,96,117	7,792	15,908
Net ...				3,74,339				1,45,110				8,116
Stoppages made from the Salary of Public Servants at the Presidency ...	39,505	37,922	...	1,583								
	9,88,593	6,12,669	...	3,75,924								

No. III.—*Statement showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, &c.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Salt.				Stamps.				Total.			
	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	16,64,190	13,94,021	...	2,70,169	81,158	74,176	...	6,982	28,41,490	27,50,703	...	90,787
Vizagapatam ...	2,98,991	3,90,901	91,910	...	1,25,328	1,36,552	11,224	...	20,43,944	21,97,614	1,53,670	...
Godavery	5,75,656	5,78,633	2,977	...	2,16,438	2,21,131	4,693	...	53,84,395	50,07,493	...	3,76,902
Kistna	12,59,342	12,46,229	...	13,113	1,38,953	1,48,455	9,502	...	54,69,310	54,02,271	...	67,039
Nellore	13,49,011	12,85,718	...	63,293	1,11,679	1,24,501	12,822	...	40,70,737	40,88,095	17,358	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	1,71,529	1,85,457	13,928	...	22,04,424	24,16,544	2,12,120	...
Bellary	11,007	13,379	2,372	...	1,68,483	1,93,109	24,626	...	32,58,657	35,62,346	3,03,689	...
Kurnool	1,922	2,313	391	...	1,01,782	1,06,194	4,412	...	18,80,854	19,28,154	47,300	...
Chingleput	24,98,913	25,52,463	53,550	...	68,758	72,975	4,217	...	43,81,523	46,67,244	2,85,721	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	2,85,756	2,82,120	...	3,636	33,34,289	32,20,927	...	1,13,362
North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	1,34,964	1,62,345	27,381	...	31,79,269	32,52,699	73,430	...
South Arcot ...	6,69,522	7,16,960	47,438	...	1,25,548	1,31,592	6,044	...	46,94,912	52,54,171	5,59,259	...
Tanjore	13,24,932	13,91,419	66,487	...	4,69,129	4,92,361	23,232	...	69,50,699	73,70,966	4,20,267	...
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	1,06,494	1,14,956	8,432	...	18,29,244	18,28,219	...	1,025
Madura	5,47,495	5,17,023	...	30,472	2,78,463	3,04,676	26,213	...	29,85,319	36,88,833	7,03,514	...
Tinnevelly	10,22,793	10,87,276	64,483	...	2,64,981	2,96,147	31,166	...	45,23,198	44,88,650	...	34,548
Coimbatore... ...	...	...	...	...	1,39,684	1,39,151	...	533	29,38,547	32,29,819	2,91,272	...
Nilgiri Hills ...	...	...	...	...	7,276	12,816	5,540	...	1,32,587	1,33,729	1,142	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	1,35,434	1,33,087	...	2,347	26,51,809	27,12,109	60,300	...
South Canara ...	6,65,500	5,20,828	...	1,44,672	1,57,189	1,73,789	16,600	...	22,66,400	22,13,842	...	52,558
Malabar	11,89,133	11,11,289	...	77,844	4,82,709	5,21,089	38,380	...	39,72,866	40,27,655	54,789	...
Superintendent of Stamps	...	...	...	....	2,21,841	2,38,898	17,057	...	2,21,841	2,38,898	17,057	...
Total ...	1,30,78,407	1,28,08,452	3,29,608	5,99,563	39,93,576	42,65,547	2,85,469	13,498	7,12,16,314	7,36,80,981	32,00,888	7,36,221
Net ...	...	...	...	2,69,955	...	...	2,71,971	...	...	...	...	...
	Stoppages made from the Salary of Public Servants at the Presidency...								39,505	37,922	...	1,583
									7,12,55,819	7,37,18,934	24,63,084	...

No. I.—*Distribution of Schools in the*

1*st*.—With reference to the Agency

Names of Districts.	Classification of Government Schools.			Government Colleges and Schools.		Private Colleges					
								Receiving			
								From Provincial Funds.		From Local Funds.	
	Class.	No.	Pupils.	Number of Institutions.	Pupils.	Union Schools.	Pupils.	Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.
Ganjam	Higher.	1	157	23	1,104	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Middle.	5	190								
	Lower.	16	749								
	Normal.	1	8								
Vizagapatam	Middle.	6	170	7	271	1	35	1	158	..	..
	Normal.	1	101								
Godavery	Higher.	1	219	5	391	173	3,942	1	131	7	353
	Middle.	3	160								
	Normal.	1	12								
Kistna	Middle	1	72	1	72	4	141	4	575	7	248
Bellary	College.	1	16	5	314	10	306	5	538	..	..
	Higher.	1	215								
	Middle.	2	79								
	Lower.	1	4								
Cuddapah	Higher.	1	166	2	188	2	101	1	50	..	..
	Lower.	1	22								
Kurnool	Higher.	1	123	4	181	4	117	..	..	..	..
	Middle.	2	38								
	Lower..	1	20								
Nellore	Middle.	1	61	2	102	40	1,309	3	362	..	..
	Lower.*	1	41								
Madras and Chingleput.	College†	3	127	17	1,322	2	265	26	4,425	50	2,899
	Higher.	1	166								
	Middle.	6	457								
	Mixed Middle.	1	26								
	Normal.	2	234								
	Professional.	4	312								
South Arcot	Higher.	1	175	10	650	6	161	2	183	4	132
	Middle	9	475								
North Arcot	Higher.	1	356	7	983	2	82	4	356	3	169
	Middle.	5	439								
	Normal.	1	188								
Salem	Higher.	1	320	6	705	2	66	4	149	31	749
	Middle.	5	385								
Tanjore	College.	1	102	8	799	8	925	18	2,154	41	1,437
	Higher.	1	279								
	Middle.	5	395								
	Lower.	1	23								
Trichinopoly	Middle.	1	141	2	357	..	..	6	758	29	637
	Normal.	1	216								

* This school (Yenadi School, Sriharicottah,) is under the Educational Inspector, 3rd Division.

several Districts on the 31st March 1873.

by which they are managed.

AND SCHOOLS.

Grants-in-aid.												
From Provincial Funds.		From Local Funds.										
Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Total Pupils.	Schools under Inspection, but not receiving Grants-in-aid.	Pupils.	Total Number of Private Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Total Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Educational Divisions.	Total Number of Pupils according to Divisions.	Total Number of Pupils in Government Institutions according to Divisions.
17	522	143	2,907	3,429	58	869	218	4,298	241	5,402			
9	376	112	2,895	3,464	52	1,577	175	5,041	182	5,312	I.	27,662	1,838
24	1,105	98	2,269	7,800	4	282	307	8,082	312	8,473			
16	714	170	3,881	5,559	183	2,844	385	8,403	386	8,475			
2	121	220	4,888	5,853	167	2,860	405	8,713	410	9,027			
6	190	188	3,791	4,132	148	1,995	345	6,127	347	6,315	II.	26,671	785
3	159	133	2,590	2,866	106	1,351	246	4,217	250	4,398			
2	144	139	2,451	4,266	197	2,563	381	6,829	383	6,931			
28	3,887	397	9,911	21,387	3	158	506	21,545	523	22,867	III.	33,666	1,972
2	208	419	9,465	10,149	..	..	433	10,149	443	10,799			
29	976	205	5,765	7,348	191	4,290	434	11,638	441	12,621			
18	651	90	2,445	4,060	174	2,838	319	6,898	325	7,603	IV.	43,103	2,844
13	1,312	87	3,157	8,985	319	7,983	486	16,968	494	17,767			
10	294	94	2,330	4,019	42	736	181	4,755	183	5,112			

† Includes the Senior or College Departments of the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges.

No. I.—*Distribution of Schools in the several*

1*st*.—With reference to the Agency

Names of Districts.	Classification of Government Schools.			Government Colleges and Schools.		Private Colleges.					
								Receiving			
								From Provincial Funds.		From Local Funds.	
	Class.	No.	Pupils.	Number of Institutions.	Pupils.	Union Schools.	Pupils.	Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.
Coimbatore	Middle.	6	334	6	334	2	60	6	403	3	194
Madura	Higher.	1	194	3	282	..	..	5	477	52	1,393
	Middle.	2	194								
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	2,039	318	10,372
Malabar	College.	1	32	8	800	42	2,070	12	1,341	13	474
	Higher.	2	399								
	Middle.	4	244								
	Normal.	1	128								
South Canara ..	College.	1	19	7	541	25	1,054	6	489	9	395
	Higher.	1	225								
	Middle.	4	147								
	Normal.	1	120								
	Total ..			123	9,363	323	10,639	141	14,588	567	19,449

N.B.—The Trichinopoly and Vellore Normal Schools are under the Inspector of Schools, Presidency them was 216 and 188 respectively.

Districts on the 31st March 1873.—(Continued.)

by which they are managed.

AND SCHOOLS.

Grants-in-aid.												
From Provincial Funds.		From Local Funds.			Schools under Inspection, but not receiving Grants-in-aid.		Total Number of Private Colleges and Schools.		Total Colleges and Schools.			
Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Total Pupils.		Pupils.		Total Pupils.		Total Pupils.	Educational Divisions.	Total Number of Pupils according to Divisions.	Total Number of Pupils in Government Institutions according to Divisions.
18	1,356	325	7,426	9,136	257	4,042	611	13,148	607	13,479			
17	1,018	458	5,585	8,473	82	1,723	314	10,196	317	10,478	V.	40,945	613
21	858	99	2,987	16,256	37	732	540	16,988	540	16,988			
8	207	167	8,409	12,501	84	3,165	321	15,666	329	16,466			
2	122	22	604	2,658	16	372	80	3,030	87	3,541	VI.	20,007	1,311
240	14,220	3,266	83,453	142,341	2,120	40,350	6,657	182,691	6,780	192,054	..	192,054	9,363

Division, though they are included among the schools of the 4th Division; the number of pupils in

No. II.—*Distribution of Schools*

2*nd*.—With reference to the

Districts.	Boys' Schools.										Mixed			
	Colleges.	Number of Pupils.	Higher-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Lower-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Higher-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.
1st Division.														
Ganjam	..	..	1	157	21	697	216	4,487	238	5,341	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	3	427	23	824	148	3,470	174	4,721	..	..	1	36
Godavery	..	..	4	632	28	1,104	274	6,377	306	8,113	..	..	..	..
Kistna	1	23	2	418	22	881	356	6,837	381	8,159	..	..	..	..
2nd Division.														
Bellary	1	16	2	519	16	555	385	7,634	404	8,724	..	..	1	73
Kurnool	..	..	1	123	9	314	240	3,961	250	4,398	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	1	166	8	291	337	5,808	346	6,265	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	..	1	298	15	841	364	5,706	380	6,845	..	..	1	24
3rd Division.														
Madras and Chingleput	5	239	16	4,091	26	3,121	411	10,624	458	18,075	..	..	3	184
South Arcot	..	..	3	459	17	939	417	9,195	437	10,593	..	..	..	..
4th Division.														
North Arcot	..	..	1	356	36	1,620	395	10,050	432	12,026	..	..	1	46
Salem	..	..	1	320	25	1,123	291	5,882	317	7,325	..	..	2	56
Tanjore	3	140	7	1,679	32	2,696	430	12,371	472	16,886	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	1	11	2	649	12	462	162	3,622	177	4,744	..	..	..	..
5th Division.														
Coimbatore	..	..	1	391	28	1,633	584	11,299	613	13,323	..	..	2	61
Madura	..	..	1	191	23	1,489	290	8,598	314	10,278	..	..	1	52
Tinnevelly	..	..	1	239	43	1,666	282	8,879	326	10,784	..	..	..	..
6th Division.														
Malabar	1	32	3	562	42	2,861	87	3,435	133	6,890	..	..	3	225
South Canara ..	1	19	1	225	18	1,100	38	1,047	58	2,391	..	..	3	154
Total ..	13	480	52	11,902	444	24,217	5,707	129,282	6,216	165,881	..	..	18	911

a Of these 23 are girls.
b Of these 37 are girls.
c Of these 18 are girls.
d Of these 240 are girls.
e Of these 13 are girls.
f Of these 28 are girls.
g Of these 33 are girls.

NOTE.—Girls attending Lower-

Ganjam	
Vizagapatam	158
Godavery	58
Kistna	29
Bellary	27
Kurnool	23
Cuddapah	19
Nellore	116
Madras and Chingleput ..	199
South Arcot	142
North Arcot	156

Girls attending purely Female
Do. Mixed
Do. Lower-Class
Do. Normal

on the 31st March 1873.—(Continued.)

Standard of Instruction.

SCHOOLS.				GIRLS' SCHOOLS.								NORMAL SCHOOLS.		PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS			
Lower-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Higher-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Lower-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	53	2	53	1	8	..	..	241	5,402
..	..	1	*a* 36	..	..	..	..	6	454	6	454	1	101	..	..	182	5,312
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	319	4	319	2	41	..	..	312	8,473
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	136	4	136	1	180	..	..	386	8,475
..	..	1	*b* 73	..	..	2	112	3	118	5	230	..	..	..	..	410	9,027
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	4,398
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50	..	..	1	50	..	..	..	..	347	6,315
..	..	1	*c* 24	..	..	1	40	1	22	2	62	..	..	..	..	383	6,931
7	485	10	*d* 669	1	88	15	1,504	33	1,985	49	3,577	2	234	4	312	523	22,867
1	62	1	*e* 62	..	..	..	..	5	144	5	144	..	..	..	..	443	10,799
..	..	1	*f* 46	..	..	1	105	6	256	7	361	1	188	..	..	441	12,621
1	21	3	*g* 77	..	..	2	72	3	129	5	201	..	..	..	..	325	7,603
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	97	20	784	22	881	..	..	..	..	494	17,767
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	71	3	81	5	152	1	216	..	..	183	5,112
..	..	2	*h* 61	..	..	1	65	1	30	2	95	..	..	..	..	617	13,479
..	..	1	*i* 52	..	..	..	..	1	58	1	58	1	90	..	..	317	10,478
125	3,892	125	*j* 3,892	..	..	7	369	47	1,320	54	1,689	5	623	..	..	510	16,988
186	8,699	189	*k* 8,924	..	..	5	504	1	20	6	524	1	128	..	..	329	16,466
19	570	22	*l* 724	..	..	2	145	4	161	6	306	1	120	..	..	87	3,541
339	13,729	357	14,640	1	88	41	3,134	144	6,070	186	9,292	17	1,929	4	312	6,780	192,054

h Of these 33 are girls.
i Of these 18 are girls.
j Of these 1,039 are girls.
k Of these 1,157 are girls.
l Of these 78 are girls.

Total .. 2,717

Class Boys' Village Schools—

Salem	5
Tanjore	50
Trichinopoly	5
Coimbatore	322
Madura	523
Tinnevelly	393
Malabar	..
South Canara	..
Total ..	2,225

Schools	9,292
do.	2,717
Village Boys' Schools ..	2,225
Schools	96
Total ..	14,330

tion of this Presidency that must be looked upon as satisfactory. At the same time it must be admitted that there is still much room for advance.

An urgent measure of reform which is under adoption is the classification of the large Jails, so that prisoners may be drafted into them according to their offences, known characters, length of sentence, and other considerations of the like nature, so that hardened criminals and neophytes, men convicted of most serious crime and those guilty of minor offences, may not be herded together to the manifest detriment of the comparatively innocent and the destruction of all hope of improvement in any. Classification of large Jails.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

In the administration of Civil Justice the most notable event of the year (1873) was the coming into force of the Madras Civil Courts' Act. It is still too soon to speak with any certainty of the effect of this Act which abolished the pecuniary limit on the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges, (Principal Sadr Amins), empowered District Moonsiffs to try causes up to the value of Rupees 2,500, and adopted from the Court Fees Act a new mode of valuing, for the purposes of jurisdiction, land paying revenue to Government, so that the annual revenue, and not as formerly the annual produce, determines the value except in the case of Inam lands. Madras Civil Courts' Act.

Under the powers conferred on them by the Act, the Government invested all Subordinate Judges with authority to try suits cognizable by Courts of Small Causes up to the amount of Rupees 500, and all Moonsiffs with similar powers up to fifty.

A radical change in the internal [redacted] of the Courts was the introduction of an establishment of process servers, on fixed salaries in the room of the old batta peons. To effect this, new rules under Sections 20 and 22 of the Court Fees Act were framed and sanctioned by the Government of India. Process Servers.

A fixed fee is now levied for each process, but the rates originally decided on having been found not to yield sufficient for the maintenance of the necessary establishment, a slightly enhanced scale of fees has since been substituted.

The High Court have again commented on the inadequacy of the salaries of the Ministerial Officers of the Courts, and it is intended to re-open the question at an early date.

In the average duration of suits there was a great improvement, but the number of suits remaining undisposed of at the end of Duration of Suits.

the year was so large that it seems probable that it will be necessary to increase the number of the District Moonsiffs, and a reference on the subject has been since made to the High Court.

Presidency Small Cause Court.

A few years back it was discovered that owing to the difference of the cost of suits instituted in the Madras Court of Small Causes and the High Court, the former was the more expensive tribunal of the two, and that numerous suits cognizable by it were therefore brought in the latter Court. In the year 1872 a reduction of the institution fee on sums over Rupees 200 was sanctioned, and owing to this change and to a recent alteration in the table of fees on the original side of the High Court, the comparative cheapness of a suit for 1,000 Rupees (the Small Cause Court limit) is now 50 per cent. in favor of the lower tribunal. There is, therefore, every reason to hope that the numerous suits cognizable by the Small Cause Court which have hitherto been brought in the High Court will now be diverted into the proper judicatory. With a view still further to increase the usefulness of this Court, Act V of 1866, known as the "Summary procedure on Bills of Exchange Act" is now extended to it, and it has been decided to apply to the Government of India, so that the existing law under which the Court of Small Causes cannot attach and sell the *immoveable* property of a judgment-debtor may be altered and assimilated to that which enables the holder of a judgment passed by a Court in the Mofussil to obtain from it a certificate to the effect that, after the sale of a debtor's moveable property, a portion of the judgment-debt still remains due, and by presentation of that certificate to any Civil Court having general jurisdiction in the place in which the immoveable property of the judgment-debtor is situated, to get execution against the same. Moreover under the [redacted] of the Government of India, certain portions of the Sections of the Code of Civil Procedure and its Amending Act that relate to "Arrest and imprisonment in execution of decrees," and the subsistence allowance of defendants committed to jail in default of making a full surrender of their property, have been made applicable to the Madras Court of Small Causes.

REGISTRATION.

Increased operations.

In the operations of the Registration Department there was the usual increase of 9 per cent., and as the average value of nearly every species of instrument declined the new and reduced table of fees* is continuing to produce the expected results.

* Average, Rs. 1-5-1.

The steady increase that has occurred in the number of Wills registered since the Sub-Registrars were empowered to deal with open Wills, still continues, and it is interesting to observe that this is due to the Hindu and Mahomedan and not to the European and Eurasian portion of the population. It is also noteworthy that but few testators adopt the system of depositing their Wills in sealed covers. The number of Special Sub-Registrars is gradually being enlarged and the Government have signified their desire that Special Registrars and Sub-Registrars should always be appointed when existing arrangements appear insufficient. They are also prepared to assign fixed salaries to all Registrars' clerks and to give their assent to any other well-considered measure for the convenience of the public and the expansion of the system.

Wills.

Special Registrars and Sub Registrars.

MILITARY.

In the Military history of the year the assembling of a Camp of Exercise near Bangalore deserves special notice. The force which numbered 7,857 men was assembled in the month of January and remained in Camp for a month, during which it was manœuvred in brigades and divisions.

Camp of Exercise.

The troops were throughout in excellent health and were inspected by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The general health returns of the European troops for the year are very satisfactory, the sick and death-rates being both low.

Health of European troops.

The fevers which caused so large a mortality in the general population did not affect the European soldier, while the benefit of vaccination is conspicuously shown by the fact that in spite of the general prevalence of small-pox throughout t[redacted]ncy, only two deaths from this cause occurred among the Bi[redacted]ps and their families.

Still more remarkable is the case of the Native army in which there was only one fatal case of small-pox.

Health of Native troops.

MARINE.

There was no exceptional atmospheric disturbance during the year and there is thus happily no serious casualty to record.

The tonnage entering the various ports decreased, but there was an increase in the value of the year's trade.

The question of a harbour for Madras was definitely considered and the plan of a close harbour, as recommended and elaborated by Mr. Parkes, C. E., after personal and local inquiry, has commended itself to this Government.

Harbour for Madras.

AGRICULTURE.

Government Farms.

Measures for the improvement of agriculture continue to be systematically prosecuted in connection with the Government Farms—experimental and model—near Madras. In the successful conduct of operations at these farms there has been much to contend with, but progress is undoubtedly being made. The soils have been much improved and a large number of experiments with different manures, in feeding stock, and in the cultivation of new crops have been carefully carried out and fully reported on, with a view to the instruction and benefit of the agricultural public.

Subsoil drainage.

During the last two years experiments have been made of the effect of subsoil drainage, and though not yet completed, important results are anticipated. It is reported that "during the last dry season when the crops on the undrained land were withering and dying from want of moisture, those on the pipe-drained land were luxuriant and healthy."

Agricultural education.

The question of supplementing the work of active experiment by the formation of a scheme for the instruction of the people in the science of agriculture is receiving careful consideration.

HORTICULTURE.

Cinchona plantations.

Owing to lengthened drought and severe frost, the season was exceptionally unfavorable, but a considerable quantity of bark was harvested. Writing of the sale of the bark sent to England, the Secretary of State observed that "the total income from the plantations in 1873 will have been £13,490, which should increase in future years." "This [redacted]ce continued to remark, "I consider to be a satisfactory [redacted] the whole outlay and it entirely removes Cinchona cultivation from the category of experiments." The best mode of harvesting the bark is receiving very careful attention, but time is still required for the formation of a satisfactory decision on the subject. The manufacture of a febrifuge at once cheap and efficacious is a most pressing question in the interests of the fever-stricken poor, and special investigations are being made with a view to ascertaining how far the preparation now made up under the superintendence of the Government Quinologist meets the requirements of the case.

FORESTS.

Revenue.

The gross revenue derived from Forests amounted to Rs. 4,49,541, and was Rs. 30,774 larger than that of the previous year.

There was no exceptional expenditure on the purchase of land as in 1872-73, and the regular expenditure showed a decrease of Rs. 24,963. The net profit on the year's working, allowing for decrease of stock, was Rs. 72,253, a result that must be considered satisfactory, regard being had to the large and unremunerative outlay on plantations and fuel reserves, the cost of which is estimated to have been Rs. 69,915 against receipts amounting only to Rs. 14,222. Expenditure.

The most important measure of the year was the reduction of the fuel tax. A rapid rise had of late years taken place in the rate of seignorage charged upon fuel, and from information collected by the Board of Revenue, as well as from inquiries made regarding the general incidence of taxation in the Presidency, it appeared that in some localities the fuel tax pressed with special severity on the poorer classes of the population. A reduction of the general rate of seignorage from Rs. 1 to 6 As. per 1,000 lbs. was therefore authorized, but an exception was made of the Railway Companies, in whose case the higher rate was continued, as they require, not merely a supply of fuel, but a supply near to their lines, and this involves a special conservancy which the Government cannot be expected to supply gratuitously. The general question of the railway fuel supply is receiving earnest attention as well as the measures to be adopted for the prevention of the rapid disforestment which is reported to be taking place in some parts of the country from this cause. Fuel Tax. Railway Fuel Supply.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

The fact that there is coal in the Madras Presidency has at length been established beyond all question. At the village of Beddadanole in the Yernagudem taluq of the Godavery District, experimental boring operations were carried on during the year under the direction of the officer of the Geological Survey who had recommended their being undertaken at this place, and four seams of coal or carbonaceous shale were struck. The discovery was made late in the season and the extent of the seams was not determined. Coal.

The coal as yet found is described as of poor quality, but it is admitted that it may be better and of greater thickness in other parts of the field.

The existence of gold in greater or less abundance in the beds of the streams and rivers and in the sands of the seashore in South Malabar has long been known, and primitive mining operations have from time to time been carried on by the natives, chiefly in the Ernaad and Wynaad taluqs. In 1833 the subject was fully reported on by a Committee appointed Gold.

for the purpose, who, from the information then available, arrived at a conclusion adverse to the productiveness of the mines, and the idea of working them on behalf of Government was then abandoned. In the course of the past year, attention has again been directed to the subject and the possibility of carrying on operations profitably by crushing the quartz in which the gold is embedded, by means of the improved machinery of the present day, has created considerable excitement among those who have acquired land for planting purposes in South Wynaad. One Company at least has been started and there is a very prevalent belief that the ore exists in sufficient quantities to make the quartz-crushing a remunerative undertaking.

The country is now being explored and the auriferous deposits examined by a competent officer of the Geological Survey.

TRADE.

The value of imported* and exported merchandise showed an increase over the figures for the previous year and certain staples rose considerably in value. Thus 41,548,950 lbs.† of coffee exported in 1872-73 were valued at Rupees 1,12,76,512, while the diminished export of 1873-74 amounting to 41,479,712 lbs.‡ was computed to be worth Rs. 1,51,54,980.

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
* 1872-73	5,29,04,962	7,92,95,348
1873-74	5,46,45,249	8,26,86,748

Coffee.

† 18,549 tons.

‡ 18,518 tons.

The most notable feature was the large increase in the export § of food grains which was greater than it has ever been before. Ceylon as usual took the largest quantity, but though it was cwt. Madras [illegible] more than in 1872-73, it was only 70 instead of 77 per cent.

	cwt.
§ 1872-73	24,11,501
1873-74	38,60,044

Food grains.

Net Profits of each Line.

The net profits of [illegible] Madras Railway, Rs. 25,47,230 [illegible] disturbed the course of trade of 2£ 0s. [illegible] it from the West

G. S. I.	„	„	4,35,903..	2	0	9 „
Carnatic	„	„	17,610..	0	19	3 „

IRRIGATION.

The outlay on works of Irrigation is divided into extraordinary and ordinary. The former embraces the operations on the larger Irrigation schemes which are undertaken from Loan Funds, the latter those paid for from current revenue.

There was a decrease in the import of bullion and a very large increase in its export which exceeded the former by £993,999 and amounted to Rs. *1,84,09,184. Bullion.

Rs.
* 1872-73...69,92,958.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure by the Public Works Department during the year amounted to Rs. 78,65,662 from Imperial,* Provincial† and Local Funds.‡ In the Military Department besides various minor works, a new hospital for the Native Infantry was completed at Vizagapatam, and at Bellary the project for improving the water supply made considerable progress. At the latter place also sick Horse lines for the Royal Artillery were completed and an additional block of barracks for the European Infantry was commenced. Expenditure. Military.

* 27,75,139 Rs.
† 11,60,177 „
‡ 39,30,346 „

At Bangalore, attention was paid to the drinking-water scheme. Fourteen new wells were finished and one of the filters was successfully renovated.

Among imperial Civil buildings, the most important were various new Telegraph Offices. Two, at Bellary and Negapatam, were completed; one at Coconada was under construction; and a good beginning was made with the new Office at Madras. Civil.

The main buildings undertaken from Provincial Funds were various new Taluq Kutcheries and sub-jails. The construction of these much needed buildings which was necessarily deferred a few years back owing to want of funds is now being rapidly proceeded with throughout the Presidency.

The new and handsome Senate-house in connection with the Madras University made satisfactory progress and its com[illegible] had before the close of 1874-75 is anticipated. Senate-h[illegible]

The ordinary communications of [illegible]ck. The discovery was made Local Fund Boards in [illegible] extent of the seams was not determined. works is [illegible] yet found is described as of poor quality, but it is [illegible]mitted that it may be better and of greater thickness in other parts of the field.

The existence of gold in greater or less abundance in the beds of the streams and rivers and in the sands of the seashore in South Malabar has long been known, and primitive mining operations have from time to time been carried on by the natives, chiefly in the Ernaad and Wynaad taluqs. In 1833 the subject was fully reported on by a Committee appointed Gold.

also being made accessible by means of a bridle path capable of being converted into a cart road should occasion require.

Paumben Channel.

Under the head of Miscellaneous Public Improvements, the deepening of the Paumben Channel requires notice. By this work the channel will be of a depth of fourteen in place of twelve feet at low water, and steady progress is being made with it.

RAILWAYS.

Madras Railway.

The Nilgiri branch of the Madras Line from Coimbatore to Mettapolliem was completed during the year, and concurrently with its opening, the mail trains to Beypore and Bangalore were accelerated, so that their speed now somewhat exceeds 20 miles an hour.

Fares.

Reductions were also made in the first and second class fares. The result so far has been a considerable falling off of the numbers using the second class while the frequenters of the first class have increased, though not quite in an equivalent degree.

G. S. I. Railway.

Carnatic Railway.

The progress of the extensions on the other Railways was not very satisfactory. The future harmonious working of their lines was secured by the amalgamation of the Companies and the Bill to give it legal effect having now become law, they are united under the title of the South Indian Railway. That portion of the (late) Great Southern that was laid on the medium gauge is to be converted to the narrow gauge, so that communication over the whole of the Company's line may be unbroken.

Merchandise Returns.

The scarcity in various parts of the Southern Districts seems to have injuriously affected the merchandise returns on the chief lines, and it is noted that the receipts from cotton are decreasing owing to its being now almost entirely pressed up-country before transmission to other ports of export.

826,235 [illegible] of the whole. [illegible] each line for the year were as follows :—

[illegible] equivalent to a dividend of [illegible] 8¼ per cent. } per annum.

The Bengal famine appears to have [illegible] in this class of merchandise and to have diverted it [illegible] to the East Coast. Smaller quantities went to Bombay, the Laccadives, Goa, and Travancore, but for the first time Bengal became an important market, taking 15 per cent.‖ of the whole. The exports to the United Kingdom were also large and rose from 1,59,976 cwt. to 3,05,699 cwt.

‖ 5,64,854 cwt.

At the same time the imports of food grains decreased but slightly on the whole, although the quantity of *rice* imported diminished 53 per cent.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTLAY.

* *Godavery.*	Estimate. Rs.
Extension of Irrigation, Eastern Delta	10,80,800
Do. Western Delta ...	13,04,640
† *Kistna.*	
Improvements, Delta Works...	12,01,662
‡ Estimate	4,20,060
Total Expenditure to end of year.	3,78,728
§ Estimate	2,00,555
Total Expenditure to end of year.	1,88,249
* Estimate ... ...Rs.	2,05,106
Total Expenditure to end of year. ... ... „	1,96,098

Of extraordinary works the most important are those in the Godavery* and Kistna† Deltas, where extensions of, and improvements in, the original schemes are being gradually carried on.

In the Nellore District the Survapully‡ Project is approaching completion, and in South Arcot the anicut§ across the Vellaur made good progress.

The project* for the regulation of the river Vennaur and its branches in the Tanjore District, was so far advanced as to justify the expectation that the works may be used during 1874-75, and in the same District a survey of the Coleroon is in progress, in order that it may be ascertained what additional quantity of water that river can carry in extreme floods to the relief of the Cauvery and its Delta.

In the Tinnevelly District the anicut over the river Tambrapoorney, though not entirely finished, has already been utilized to the great benefit of the cultivators and the revenue. By its means also the important port of Tuticorin is supplied with fresh water. The original estimate* for the work has already been exceeded† and its cost is now computed at Rs. 10,40,480.

* Rs. 8,31,600, Estimate.
† Rs. 8,35,394, Expenditure.

The necessity of obtaining a record of the financial results of irrigation works is now fully recognized, and steps are being taken to ascertain the details of past expenditure, while by means of registers showing the extent of land under irrigation from each work some idea of the revenue obtained will be arrived at.

As yet, however, the proportion of revenue to be credited to the works remains an open question.

ORDINARY OUTLAY.

Under the head Ordinary the expenditure on new works was insignificant, the chief outlay† being in connection with the Madras Water Supply Project.

† Rs. 1,13,868.

The maintenance of the numerous works of irrigation scattered throughout the country involves a large yearly* outlay, and taxes severely the energies of those charged with the duty of keeping them efficient. It is to be feared that the grants allotted for repairs not seldom fall short of the requirements of the works, but on the other hand the allotments have too often remained unexpended. In the year 1873-74, however, a great improvement was effected in this direction and precautions are being taken to ensure the fullest possible benefit being derived from the expenditure. Attention to economical principles has been impressed upon those projecting repairs to works of irrigation, and the relation of the prospective outlay to the revenue derived is no longer lost sight of. Registers showing the irrigable area under each tank, its revenue, and the expenditure on it, are now being prepared, and it is anticipated that by means of these the fact will be established that a large number of such works are not remunerative, at any rate in the direct sense which implies a revenue return in excess of the outlay on repairs.

* In 1873-74, Rs. 14,01,146.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

Water Supply.

The Canal is reported to have been maintained in fair order throughout the year, and there was no failure in the supply of water for irrigation. The fact, however, must not be lost sight of, that it has not yet been necessary to keep up a full supply of water, and until thus thoroughly tested, doubts must remain as to the stability of its earthwork and the quality of its masonry works.

Area irrigated.

There was a satisfactory extension in the area supplied with water, and as some reductions have now been made in the rates charged, and the rules for the distribution been thoroughly revised, reasonable hopes are entertained of a further extension in the future.

	1872-73. Acres.	1873-74. Acres.	1872-73. Assesst. Rs.	1873-74. Assesst. Rs.
Cuddapah	3,518	6,381	17,313	25,006
Kurnool (including Town supply)...	7,510	8,917	32,703	39,259

Navigation of the Canal.

Since the close of the year under report, the subject of the navigation of the canal has been receiving attention. A large sum of money estimated at nearly £3,70,000 has been spent on this account, and it seems fully time to take up in earnest a matter of so much importance, whether viewed as bearing on the utilization of the capital invested or in connection with the provision of facilities of transport for the produce of the country through which the canal runs.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Receipts.	
1872-73.....	8,00,43,082
1873-74.....	7,88,02,745
	12,40,337
Charges.	
1873-74	2,74,98,595*
1872-73.....	2,66,43,315*
	8,55,280

* Inclusive of the allotment for Provincial services.

The total Imperial Revenue of the year was Rs. 8,23,56,461 and the expenditure Rs. 6,14,97,699, being a decrease in the receipts under "Imperial Services" of Rs. 12,40,337 and an increase in the charges of Rs. 8,55,280.

Land Revenue.

Owing mainly to adverse seasons, the *collections* of Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 4,44,66,935 or more than 24 lakhs less than in 1872-73. The area and assessment of the cultivated ryotwari land is shown in the margin, exclusive of the Districts of Malabar and Canara where the assessment amounted to Rs. 30,50,596.

	Acres.	Assessment Rs.
Un-irrigated...	13,895,331	1,50,09,850
Irrigated.....	3,105,622	1,68,73,137
	17,000,953	3,18,82,987

Coercive Processes.

The growing extent to which recourse is had to coercive processes received serious attention, and at the close of the year the Board of Revenue after a very careful and exhaustive investigation reported that this "is no sign that the people are oppressed or that they are less able to pay their dues than formerly." "Coercive process" consists in serving a written demand on the defaulter and if the arrear be not paid, attaching either his moveable property or his land, which in the event of continued non-payment is sold by auction, the former after fifteen days and the latter after one month's notification.

In 1873-74 more than a million of persons became defaulters for 77 lakhs of Rupees, but only 15 per cent. suffered their property to be attached, and this number was further reduced to 4·5 per cent. before sales were actually effected. The sum thus realized was only 1·2 per cent. of the entire ryotwari demand. There was, therefore, an unpunctual payment of the revenue but this is readily accounted for. A certain but, all things considered, small number of ryots do not pay up until the last moment. The rate of interest charged by Government is much below the market rate, and they know to a day when the law can be put in force, while the mere attachment of property carries no humiliation with it to the humbler classes. The remedy seems to lie in the improvement of the village establishments, and this is being gradually effected under Act IV of 1864 (Madras.) At present they are generally in a condition far from

satisfactory, and under these circumstances it is hopeless to expect a thoroughly efficient administration.

Sources of Imperial Revenue other than Land.

Owing to the increased value of imported and exported merchandize, the Revenue from Sea Customs amounted to Rs. 31,43,085 or Rs. 3,60,146 more than in 1872-73, and is the largest yet realized.

Sea Customs.

Land Customs. The Land Customs also had an increase of Rs. 23,196.

Salt. The sales of Salt for home consumption decreased by 6,029 tons, but those for inland consumption increased by 8,781 tons.

The Revenue from this source was Rs. 1,29,50,200, being Rs. 1,41,748 in excess of that of 1872-73.

The scientific officer deputed to visit all the Salt pans and report on the present mode of manufacturing salt has submitted several useful and suggestive reports, and sanction has been accorded to his undertaking certain experiments with a view to testing his suggestions for an improved while less expensive mode of manufacture.

Abkari. The Abkari Revenue* yielded Rs. 69,033 less than in 1872-73 owing chiefly to bad seasons and high prices.

* Rs. 60,99,460.

Excise System. In five† Districts an experimental excise system was in force. This is described as giving "a monopoly of manufacture and sale in a district to one person or firm who pays a fixed excise on each gallon of liquor leaving the distillery, and sells it under the regulations and restrictions as to number of shops, minimum price, etc., of the farming system, with the farther precaution that dilution is not allowed." Recently the whole subject of the Abkari administration has been under consideration in connection with a valuable report on the various systems compiled by the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell, and it has been decided to extend the experimental excise system to four‡ additional Districts.

† Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot.

‡ Nellore, Salem, Trichinopoly, Nilgiris.

Under this system the sale of spirits is completely under control, good liquor can be ensured, and consumption is known. These are objects which it is well worth while to secure even at some temporary sacrifice of revenue. The system is not adapted to large districts with a sparse and scattered population, but generally it appears the best yet devised.

The excise duty on country brewed beer (one anna per gallon) brought in from the brewery near Ootacamund, Rs. 5,951, and from that at Bellary, Rs. 1,784. The figures for 1872-73 were Rs. 3,183 and Rs. 2,099 respectively, so that while there was a slight decline at the latter brewery the former had a large increase of business. Country-brewed beer.

With a view to meet the wishes of the Government of India in the matter of discouraging the consumption of Ganja and Bhang, it is proposed to introduce a law prohibiting their sale and that of other intoxicating drugs without license from the Collector. Intoxicating drugs.

The change in system under which process service fees were paid in stamps caused a greatly increased demand for Court Fee Stamps of low values, and it was mainly to this cause that the Stamp Revenue* had an increase of Rs. 4,48,998. Stamps. Court Fee Stamps.

* Rs. 47,14,545.

The Adhesive Court Fee labels are found to be more popular than the impressed stamps which they are rapidly superseding, but fears have been entertained as to the Revenue being equally well secured by their use. The frauds hitherto brought to light have, however, all been the result of the neglect of rules and laxity of supervision. Adhesive Stamps. Impressed Stamps. Frauds.

EMIGRATION.

No fewer than 99,282 persons left the country to seek employment. Of this number the bulk* proceeded to Ceylon, where their labor is in great demand on the Coffee plantations. The Districts of Madura† and Tinnevelly‡ contributed the whole of this number with the exception of 500 persons furnished by Salem. The comfort and welfare of the emigrants proceeding over sea to distant colonies are now well secured by the rules which regulate their embarkation from ports in British India, and endeavours are being made to obtain equal advantages for those who being British subjects yet embark from ports in foreign territory. The number of immigrants was 82,114. Emigrants. Immigrants.

* 88,418.

† 70,042.

‡ 17,876.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The Local Fund Boards and Municipalities continue to add to the number of dispensaries. Fourteen fresh institutions of this class were opened during the year, making a total of 107 for the Presidency. Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

A growing appreciation of the medical aid afforded is also shown by the increase of patients which numbered 91,199* more than in the previous year. Patients.

*1872-73...427,179
1873-74...518,378

Medical Subordinates for Local Fund Dispensaries.

In recognition of the fact that properly qualified medical attendance is essentially necessary if the dispensaries are to be of real benefit to the country, the custom of complying with the demands of the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities for the less expensive, because less qualified class of medical subordinates has been prohibited and a large number of Hospital Assistants have been recalled from the sole or chief charge of dispensaries and their places supplied by men of the Hospital Apprentice or Warrant grade.

Civil Medical Subordinate Establishment.

Extension of Medical Education.

The organization of a Civil Medical Subordinate establishment, and the cognate question of the measures to be taken for the extension of medical education are now under consideration.

VACCINATION.

The Sanitary Commissioner having brought to notice the very general prevalence of small-pox and having pointed out that the great resulting mortality showed but too clearly the imperfection of the practice of vaccination and the unprotected state of the people at large, the attention of the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities was drawn to the responsibilities resting on them as regards the health of the people whom they represent. The call was well responded to, and a large number of vaccinators were employed with considerable success. The increase of operations was *28,843 and the percentage of success 93·78.

Increase of operations. Percentage of success.

*1872-73...338,602
1873-74...367,445

Control of vaccinating Staff by Local Fund Boards.

The inefficiency of the present system of vaccination having been fully established, the experiment of placing the vaccinating staff under the immediate control of the Local Fund Boards, by whom they are supported, is to be tried wherever those bodies are willing to undertake the duty, and a considerable majority have already expressed views in favor of the measure.

INSTRUCTION.

Growth of education.

*38,766 Scholars.
1,435 Schools.

†Boys 213,707
Girls... 17,113
Total.. 230,820

The growth of education during the year was very marked. The year 1872-73 with its peculiar circumstances excepted, at no time has the increase* of schools and scholars been so large. The proportion of †pupils to population appears to be 1 in 135 and the advance is common to both sexes, to Christian and Mahomedan, Hindu and Pariah.

Madras University.

Several important questions in connection with the University of Madras came under discussion.

The Senate proposed to compel a candidate for the F. A. and B. A. degrees to produce a certificate of attendance for a period of eighteen months at one or other of certain institutions selected by them and authorized by Government. These proposals which would virtually have conferred a monopoly of University distinctions upon the selected educational institutions were not approved. As a matter of fact no institutions had since the foundation of the University, a period of twenty years, been authorized to grant certificates while several hundred students during that time formally received the degree of B. A., and as it seemed that nothing in the laws relating to the matter made it imperative upon the Government to sanction the proposed bye-laws, the existing condition of things was suffered to remain undisturbed.

Presidency College.

Law Professorship

The advisability of securing if possible in the candidates for the B. L. degree an intelligent knowledge of the subjects in which they are to be examined having been long felt, it was settled that they should be required to put in certificates of attendance at courses of lectures on law approved by the Syndicate of the University. To provide students with the means of obtaining such certificates, the Law Professorship in the Presidency College was re-established and the Professor's lectures were well attended.

Professorship of Physical Science.

It was also resolved to attach, to the College staff, a Professorship of Physical Science, the study of which is contemplated by the University course and is considered likely to prove a valuable addition to the present system of education by calling forth and training the faculty of observation. The necessity of giving a practical character to the instruction has been recognized and arrangements are being made for illustrating the lectures and supplementing the work of the class room with work in the Laboratory.

Female education.

If regard be had to the effect of female influence upon social welfare and especially upon the moral and intellectual training of the young, the development of female education will at once be seen to be an object which demands peculiar attention and care both on account of the little progress which has hitherto been made towards its attainment and of its own intrinsic importance. In recognition of this fact the Government have decided to make the work their more immediate care and to relieve Municipal and Local Funds from charges on account of female elementary education. It seems, however, hopeless to expect any general or great extension of education among females so long as only male teachers or Christian converts

are procurable for their instruction, and yet hitherto there has been only one unsectarian Female Normal School in the Presidency. This school which was opened at Madras in 1869 was recently threatened with extinction owing to the "caste" restriction, which, at the instance of the native gentlemen who in a measure supported the experiment, had been most unwillingly admitted by Government, and it was resolved to carry it on on the basis originally approved, viz., that it shall be open to female students of all classes and sects, provided that they belong to families of respectable social station and are willing to adopt the profession of teacher. The school has now been re-established on this principle and every effort is being made to render it a success.

School of Arts.

Proposals for the reorganization of the School of Arts and Industry were submitted by the Committee appointed to consider the subject. They recorded their opinion that "bearing in mind certain circumstances and drawbacks the results obtained in the past, though not on the whole adequate, are not on the other hand so meagre or disappointing as they might otherwise appear." Their recommendations met generally with approval and an estimate of the expenditure likely to be incurred has been called for.

Medical College.

The Medical College continues to do good work. The profession of medicine on European methods has hitherto failed to attract many private students, but the success achieved by those among them who have proceeded to England and Scotland to complete their training, shows conclusively that the small attendance must be attributed entirely to causes other than the efficiency of the instruction imparted. The question of reorganizing the College is under consideration in connection with a scheme for the construction of a Civil Medical Subordinate establishment.

CONTENTS.

PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS AND APPENDICES.

SECTION I.—POLITICAL.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE, AND CHIEF STAPLES (vide pp. 1—2 of Report for 1872-73)

HISTORICAL SUMMARY, (vide pp. 2—12 of Report for 1872-73)

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION, (vide pp. 12—13 of Report for 1872-73)

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES, SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT, (vide pp. 13—19 of Report for 1872-73)

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY, (vide p. 20 of Report for 1872-73)

CENSUS ... (vide pp. 20 to 38 „ „)

	PAGE.
CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION	1
ADMINISTRATION OF TRIBUTARY STATES...	2
Travancore	2
Operations of the Civil Courts	2
Operations of the Criminal Courts	3
Magistracy and Police	3
Jails	4
Registration of Assurances	4
Land Revenue	5
Customs	5
Salt	5
Abkari	5
Forest, &c.	5
Cardamoms	5
Unjel or Native Post	5
Mint	6
Education	6
Medical	7
Public Works	7
Maramut Department	8
Military	8
Financial	8
Cochin	10
Operations of the Civil Courts	10
Operations of the Criminal Courts	11
Police and Magistracy	11
Jails	12

N.B.—The portions printed in red letters refer to the Report for 1872-73.

An Alphabetical (*Abstract*) Index to Part II will be found at the end of the volume.

PAGE.

Land Revenue ... 12
Customs ... 12
Salt ... 12
Abkari ... 12
Opium ... 12
Forest ... 12
Education ... 12
Public Works ... 13
Financial ... 13
Carnatic ... 14

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS ... 15
Special Surveys ... 15
Demarcation ... 15
Photography and Photo-lithography ... 15
REVENUE SETTLEMENTS ... 15
WARDS' ESTATES ... 17

SECTION III.—PROTECTION.

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY, (vide pp. 57—58 of Report for 1872-73)

COURSE OF LEGISLATION ... 19
Additional Members ... 19
Acts passed by the Council ... 19
POLICE ... 20
Strength ... 20
Distribution and Cost ... 20
Madras City Marine Police ... 21
Punishments ... 21
Resignations ... 21
Police Officers convicted by Magistrates and Courts ... 21
Casualties ... 22
Enlistment ... 22
Sickness and Mortality ... 23
Rewards ... 23
State of Education ... 23
Hutting and Building ... 24
Suicides ... 24
Accidental Deaths ... 24
Deaths by Wild Beasts ... 24
Railway Accidents ... 24
Fires and property lost ... 24
Known Depredators and suspected persons ... 24
Cognizable offences ... 25
Special and Local Laws, Nuisances ... 26
Property lost and recovered ... 26
Murders ... 27
Murder in Ganjam ... 27
Do. in Vizagapatam ... 27
Do. in Kistna ... 27
Grievous hurt, &c. ... 28
Causing hurt in a Temple ... 28

PAGE.

Dacoities 28
Taking security from suspected persons 29
Robberies 29
Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking 29
False cases... 29
Cases referred by Police to Magistrates as false 29
Grave cases referred for orders 30
Cases prosecuted by the Police and found to be false after trial 30
Cognizable cases tried by High and Sessions Courts 30
Practice of passing on destitute travellers from village to village ... 30
Moplah outrage in Malabar 31
CRIMINAL JUSTICE 33
Changes in the High Court 33
Comparison of the Criminal work of each District 33
High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction 34
Use of Jurors and Assessors 35
Result of Appeal in Criminal Cases 35
Penal Code Offences 36
Special Law Offences 36
Proceedings in cases summarily determined 39
Comparative details of operations of the Higher Courts 41
Sexes of persons convicted 41
Convictions under Section 75 of the Penal Code 42
Castes of offenders in cognizable cases under the Penal Code 42
Local prevalence of offences against the Penal Code 42
PRISONS 42
Admission and Disposal of Prisoners 42
Religion, Age, and previous Occupation 43
Classes according to length of sentence 43
Previous convictions 44
Escapes 44
Jail Offences and Punishments 44
Education 45
Financial 45
Earnings of Convicts 46
Net cost per Convict 47
Diet Scale 47
Health of Prisoners... 47
Mortality according to Season 50
Mortality according to Age and Sex 50
Mortality according to length of Imprisonment 51
Comparative Health of Central and of District Jails 52
Foreign Convicts 53
Juveniles 53
Employment of Women 53
State Prisoners 53
Lunatics 53
Health of Prisoners in Sub-Jails 54
CIVIL JUSTICE... 54
Changes in the Courts 54
Practitioners of the High Court 54

PAGE.

Madras Civil Courts' Act 54
Process-service Fees 55
Comparison of the Civil work of the Districts 56
Receipts and Expenditure of the Civil Courts 56
High Court, Original Side 57
Subordinate Courts, Original Jurisdiction 57
High Court, Appellate Side 60
Subordinate Courts, Appellate Jurisdiction 61
Execution of Decrees 62
REGISTRATION 62
Registrations in Books I and IV 62
Registrations in each District 63
Nature of Instruments registered 64
Aggregate value of transactions registered 65
Average value of transactions registered 66
Compulsory and Optional Registrations 66
Wills and Authorities to adopt 67
Minor Operations 68
Refusals to register 68
Documents impounded 68
Prosecutions 68
Special Registrars 69
Financial Results 69
Average Registration Fee 69
MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION 69
Madras Municipality 69
Provincial Municipalities 70
MILITARY 74
Army Strength 74
Camp of Exercise 74
Military Signalling 75
Reliefs 75
Communications 75
Barracks 75
Presidency Military Hospital 76
Sepoy Lines 76
Water Supply 77
Judge Advocate General's Department 77
Command of the European Veterans 77
Army Schools 77
Garrison Instruction 77
Station Staff Officer, Masulipatam 77
Riding Schools 77
Health of the British Troops 77
Cholera 77
Small-pox 78
Dengue 78
Enteric Fever 78
Diseases of the Digestive System 79
Sickness, Mortality, and Invaliding 79
Health of Native Troops 80

PAGE.

Cholera 81
Small-pox 81
Malarious Fever 81
Diseases most prevalent... 82
Native Troops assembled at the Camp of Exercise 82
Movement of Native Corps during the year 82
Lock Hospitals 82
Military Account Department 84
Pay Department 84
Commissariat Department 84
Budget Estimate and Actual Expenditure... 84
Ordnance Department 84
Gun Powder Factory 84
Stoppages of Work 84
Establishment 84
Sporting Powder 85
Gun Carriage Factory 85
Grand Arsenal, Fort St. George 85
Sepoy Armourers 85
Bullet Factory 85
Ordnance Depôt, Saint Thomas' Mount 85
Commissariat Department 85
Beef and Mutton 85
Bread 86
Vegetables 86
Tea 86
Provisions for Natives 86
Malt Liquor 86
Commissariat services 86
Army Clothing Department 88
Remount Depôt 88
Purchase of Horses 88
Breed and Price 88
Comparison of Price with former years 88
Quality of Horses purchased 88
Castration and Health of the Depôt 89
Depôt Farm 90
Financial Results 90
MARINE 90
Marine Acts 90
Act X of 1841 91
Other Marine Acts 91
Act XII of 1870 91
Weather 92
Reliefs 92
Navigation... 92
Tonnage 92
Madras 93
Gopaulpore 93
Vizagapatam 94
Cocanada 94
Masulipatam 94

PAGE.

Point Divi Light-house ... 94
Porto Novo ... 94
Negapatam ... 95
Point Calimere ... 95
Paumben ... 95
Tuticorin ... 95
Cape Comorin Light-house ... 96
Cochin ... 96
Mangalore ... 96

SECTION IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE ... 97
Government Farms ... 97
Agricultural Exhibition ... 98
Addanki and Nellore Cattle Shows ... 98
WEATHER AND CROPS ... 99
Prices ... 100
Cultivation ... 100
Cotton ... 100
Indigo ... 101
HORTICULTURE ... 102
Government Cinchona Plantations ... 102
Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund ... 103
Kalhatty Garden ... 106
Burliar Garden ... 106
FORESTS ... 107
Reserved Forests ... 107
Fuel Reserves ... 108
Plantations ... 108
Forests worked under the License and Voucher System ... 109
Yield of Forests ... 109
Financial Results ... 110
TRADE ... 112
Imports and Exports ... 112
Cotton ... 115
Food-grains ... 115
Bullion ... 116
PUBLIC WORKS ... 117
Imperial ... 119
Military ... 119
Civil Buildings ... 121
Provincial ... 121
Civil Buildings ... 121
Miscellaneous Buildings ... 125
Communications ... 126
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... 127
Roads ... 128
RAILWAYS ... 128
Madras Railway ... 128
Miles open ... 128
Through communication with Bombay ... 128
Interruption to Traffic on the Open Line ... 129

PAGE.

Accidents 129
Condition of Line and Stock 129
Mileage of Trains, &c. 129
Rates and Fares 129
Acceleration in the speed of Trains 130
Traffic and Earnings 131
Passenger Traffic 132
Goods Traffic 132
Cotton Traffic 133
Working Expenses and Profits 134
Comparison of Working Expenses 134
Dividend 135
Cheyair Bridge... 135
Huggry Bridge... 135
Madras Central Station 135
Protective Works 135
Great Southern of India Railway 135
Open Mileage 135
Condition of Line 136
Rates 136
Traffic Earnings 136
Passenger Traffic 136
Goods Traffic 137
Working Expenses and Profits 138
Comparison of Working Expenses 138
Dividend 138
Southern Extension 138
Conversion of Gauge of Open Line 139
Amalgamation with Carnatic Railway Company 139
Carnatic Railway 139
Open Mileage 139
Traffic and Earnings 139
Passenger Traffic 140
Goods Traffic 140
Working Expenses and Profits 140
Comparison of Working Expenses 140
Dividend 140
Line from Madras to Cuddalore 140
Extension to Tanjore 141
Extension of Line from Conjeveram to Chingleput... 141
Branch to Pondicherry 141
Amalgamation of Offices with Great Southern of India Railway ... 142
TELEGRAPH 142
Extent of the Division 142
Sub-divisions 142
Revenue of the Division 142
Receipts and Expenditure of each Office 142
IRRIGATION 144
Extraordinary 144
New Works 144
Record of Financial Results 150
Projects 151

PAGE.

Ordinary 151
New Works 151
Repairs 153
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company 157
Estimates sanctioned 157
Expenditure 158
State of the works, Main Canal 159
Distribution works 159
Progress of irrigation 159
Collections on account of irrigation and town water-supply ... 159
Areas irrigated and adjusted demand 159
Expenditure on maintenance compared with area of irrigation and revenue 160
Comparison of cultivation and revenue 160
Drafts by the Agent 160
Audit 161
Extent of land made over to the Company 162

SECTION V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(*a*.) IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE 163
Receipts 163
Expenditure 164
Receipt Heads showing Improvement 165
Receipt Heads showing Decrease 165
Charge Heads showing Increase 166
Charge Heads showing Decrease 166
LAND REVENUE 167
Coercive Processes 167
SOURCES OF IMPERIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND 167
Customs 167
Sea Customs 167
Land Customs 168
Salt 168
Abkari 169
Stamps 169
Income Tax 170
MISCELLANEOUS 171
Cash Balances and Remittances made to other Presidencies 171
Comparison of the Cash Balances for the last five years... 171
Demand for small silver coins in the Mofussil... 171
PAPER CURRENCY 172
Notes in circulation... 172
Operations of the Exchange Department 172
Receipt and Issue, by each Circle Office of the Madras Presidency, of Notes of its respective Circle 173
Reserve 173
Government Securities 173
Currency Notes stopped 174
Currency Agency, Vizagapatam 174
Profit derived by Government from Madras Currency Notes 175
Statement of Composition of Currency 175

PAGE.

MONEY ORDER OFFICES 175
Offices in working order 175
Summary of transactions 176
Orders issued 176
Income 176
Decline of business 176
The Overland Money Order System 176
ASSAY 177
Bullion 177
Establishment 177
(*b.*) REVENUE AND FINANCE, OTHER THAN IMPERIAL 177
Provincial Services 177
Local and Special Funds 177
Local Fund 177
Special Funds 178
Municipal Revenues 179
Madras Municipality 179
Provincial Municipalities 180

SECTION VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS 182
Little improvement in registration of— 182
Births 182
Improvement in Municipal registration 182
Deaths 183
Municipal and Provincial registration compared 183
Sexes of persons dying 183
Principal causes of death 183
Deaths in the several districts compared 183
Deaths at different ages 184
Low ratio of infantile mortality 184
EMIGRATION 184
British Colonies 185
Mauritius 185
Natal 185
French Colonies 185
MEDICAL RELIEF 186
Small-pox 186
Malarious fever 186
Cholera 187
Health of the Town of Madras 187
Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries 187
Lunatic Asylums 188
Madras Asylum 188
Vizagapatam Asylum 189
Calicut Asylum... 189
Pupil Nurses and Pupil Midwives 189
SANITATION 190
Municipal Towns 190
VACCINATION 190

PAGE.

SECTION VII.—INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. (vide pp. 215—218 of Report for 1872-73.)

EDUCATIONAL 191
Number of Schools and Scholars 191
Advance of education during the past decade of years 193
Area, population, and extent of education 195
Inspecting Agency 196
Results of the University Examinations from 1857 to 1874 196
Matriculation Examination 198
F. A. Examination 198
B. A. Examination 198
M. A. Examination 199
B. L. Examination 199
M. L. Examination 199
B. C. E. Examination 199
Degrees in Medicine 199
Classes of the community represented at the University Examinations ... 199
Cost of University 200
Presidency College 200
Provincial College, Combaconum 200
Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland 201
Doveton Protestant College 201
Medical College 201
Civil Engineering College 202
Collegiate and Higher-Class Schools 202
Ganjam 202
Vizagapatam 202
Godavery 203
Kistna... 203
Bellary 203
Kurnool 204
Cuddapah 204
Nellore 204
Madras 204
Chingleput 204
South Arcot 205
North Arcot 205
Salem 205
Trichinopoly 205
Tanjore 205
Coimbatore 206
Madura 206
Tinnevelly 206
Malabar 206
South Canara 207
Middle-Class Schools 207
Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, Male Branch 207
Do. do. Female Branch 207
Cost of the Asylum 208

PAGE.

Elementary Education 208
Hill Schools of Ganjam 208
Mussulman Elementary Education 208
Progress of Education among the Uriyas 208
Working of Results' Grant System in each division 209
Number of Pupils passed under each standard... 209
Local Fund and Municipal Schools 210
Female Education 212
Normal Schools 214
Madras Normal School 214
Normal School of Vizagapatam 214
of Mangalore 214
of Calicut 214
Normal Class of Russelcondah 214
General Results in Government Normal Schools 214
Government Female Normal School 215
Private Normal Schools 216
Examination for Teachers' Certificate 217
Finance 217
School Fee Fund 217
School Fees 217
Salary Grants 219
Building Grants 219
Growth of the Grant-in-aid System 220
Expenditure on Colleges and Schools 220
Summary of Expenditure 221
LITERATURE AND THE PRESS 222
Registration of Books 222
Classification of Books 222
Places where published 223
Languages in which published 223
Subjects of Works 224
Printing Presses 224
Book Department 224
Printing 224
Purchases 224
Sales 225
Sales to Local Fund Boards 225
Cost of Department 225
Vernacular Maps 226
ARTS AND SCIENCES 226
Observatory 226
The Meridian Circle 226
Extra Meridional Observations 226
Minor Planets 227
Comet discovered by M. Coggia of Marseilles 227
Time and Telegraphic arrangements 227
Magnetism 227
Meteorology 228

SECTION VIII.—ARCHŒOLOGY. 228

PAGE.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL 229
Number of Clergy 229
Vacancies in list of Chaplains 229
Ordination... 229
Confirmations 229
Consecration of Churches and Cemeteries 229
Visitation 229
STATIONERY 230
Stock 230
Receipts 230
Issues 230
Cost of Establishment 230
GOVERNMENT PRESS 230
Penitentiary Branch 231
DISTRICT PRESSES 232
MUSEUMS 232
Government Central Museum 232
New Buildings 232
Catalogues 232
Specimens 233
Herbarium 233
Coin Department 233
Public Lectures 233
Visitors 233
Rajahmundry Local Museum 233

PART II.

SECTION I.—POLITICAL.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE, AND CHIEF STAPLES. (vide pp. 1-2 of Report for 1872-73.)

HISTORICAL SUMMARY ..... (vide pp. 2-12 of „ „)

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION ..... (vide pp. 12-13 of „ „)

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES, SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT ..... (vide pp. 13-19 of „ „)

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY ..... (vide p. 20 of „ „)

CENSUS.—Nationalities, Density of population, Houses, Proportions of the sexes, Ages of the people, Religions, Castes, Occupations of the people, Education, Linguistic Divisions. (vide pp. 20-38 of „ „)

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

Changes in the Administration.

THE health of the Honorable R. S. Ellis, C.B., the second Civil Member of Council, having given way, he proceeded to Europe on six months' leave in the month of August 1873. Under the powers vested in him by Section 27 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, His Excellency the Governor was pleased to nominate the Honorable W. Hudleston to the temporary vacancy in the Council, but intimation having subsequently been received from the Secretary of State that Her Majesty had appointed the Honorable W. R. Robinson, C.S.I., Provisional Member of Council, the Honorable Mr. Hudleston resigned the appointment of temporary Member of Council and the Honorable Mr. Robinson was summoned to take his seat in Council during the absence of Mr. Ellis.

At the expiration of his leave the Honorable Mr. Ellis being still unable to return to India resigned his appointment and was succeeded permanently by the Honorable Mr. Robinson. Subsequently Her Majesty was pleased to appoint Mr. R. S. Ellis, C.B., to be Provisional Member of Council.

ADMINISTRATION OF TRIBUTARY STATES.

TRAVANCORE.

No new regulations were passed during the year $\frac{1872\text{-}73}{1048.}$

Operations of Civil Courts.

Munsiffs' Courts.

	No. of Suits disposed of.
1870-71 (1046)	20,799
1871-72 (1047)	22,128

The twenty Munsiffs' Courts disposed of 24,120 suits, being 1,992 in excess of the number disposed of in the previous year.

The number of suits filed was greater by 815 than in $\frac{1871\text{-}72}{1047}$. The balance at the end of the year of undisposed suits was 16 per cent. against 18 per cent. in $\frac{1870\text{-}71}{1046}$ and 19·25 per cent. in $\frac{1871\text{-}72}{1047.}$

The average number of suits disposed of monthly in each Court was 100½, as against 92 in the preceding year. The numbers of course vary greatly in different Courts.

The average duration of suits was 2 months 5 days.

The contested suits are not given separately, but as the distinction is important, attention has been requested to its record.

The number of appeals preferred was only 5 per cent. In the previous year it was 6 per cent.

Of these appeals, in 60 per cent. the original decisions were confirmed, in 24 they were reversed, and in 16 modified. The figures seem to indicate satisfactory working, though here again the absence of distinction between contested and uncontested suits must be borne in mind.

Zillah Courts.

1870-71. (1046)	2,858
1871-72. (1047)	3,005

2,690 suits were disposed of by the Zillah Courts in their original and appellate capacity, or 315 less than in the previous year.

The arrears at the close of the year were 18 per cent. more than at the close of that preceding.

The average number of suits disposed of monthly in each Court was 56; but the amount of work done by different Courts and individual Judges varied greatly.

The average duration of original suits showed improvement, being 4 months and 15 days, against 5 months 15 days in the previous year.

562 appeals were preferred, or 122 more than in the previous year. The appeals were 21 per cent. of the appealable decisions.

On the appeals, the Sadr's disposals were 64 per cent. in confirmation, 18 in modification, and 18 in reversal.

The percentage of appeals on appealable cases was higher; but the proportions of the disposals do not vary in any material degree from the returns of previous years.

Sadr Court.

The subjoined Statement shows the state of the Sadr Court's file.

	1047.			1048.		
	No. on the file inclusive of previous balance.	Disposed of	Pending at close of year.	Filed.	Disposed of	Pending at close of year.
Appeals.....	857	418	439	818	302	516
Special Appeals.....	165	73	92	275	80	195
Reviews.....	3	2	1	6	5	1
Total.....	1,025	493	532	1,099	387	712

The number of suits disposed of was 22 per cent. less than in $\frac{1871\text{-}72}{1047,}$ and as the number of suits filed was greater, the outstanding balance at the close of the year was considerably larger than at its commencement.

The late 1st Judge was absent on leave for a long period during the year, and additional work was thrown on the Court in reviewing criminal calendars under the new Magisterial regulation which came in force from the beginning of the year and these considerations go far to account for the increased arrears.

	Mths.	Days.
In 1871-72 (1047)...	10	5
In 1872-73 (1048)...	10	13
Increase in duration in 1872-73 (1048).	0	8

The duration of suits showed little variation. The value of suits instituted in the Munsiffs' Courts was Rupees 9,19,113, and in the Zillah Courts Rupees 18,89,496. In the preceding year the values were Rupees 8,61,093, and Rupees 13,57,176 respectively.

Operations of Criminal Courts.

There was an increase in the number of commitments to the Criminal Courts, the file showing 553 cases against 439 cases in the previous year. The number tried and disposed of was 524 being in excess of the disposal of last year by 97.

The increase in the number of cases committed appears to have arisen partly from some increase of grave crimes in the year, and partly from the Magistrates having disposed of fewer cases themselves and as a consequence referred more to the Criminal Courts as will be noticed in the next following paragraph.

Magistracy and Police.

Regulation II of $\frac{1871\text{-}72}{1047}$ which was passed towards the close of the preceding year, and which relieved the Dewan of direct Magisterial functions and re-distributed Magisterial powers among the various grades of Magistracy, came into force from beginning of $\frac{1872\text{-}73}{1048}$. This Regulation invested the Dewan Peishcars as

Magistrates with powers to award 3 months' imprisonment, fine not exceeding Rs. 50, and lashes not exceeding 12, and Sub Magistrates with powers to award 30 days' imprisonment, fine not exceeding 10 Rupees, and lashes not exceeding six. Appeals were provided to the Criminal Courts (instead of to the Dewan as formerly) and a few points of procedure were determined.

The working is said to have been satisfactory.

The number of cases brought before the Police and Magistracy was 15,655 against 19,008 in the preceding year. 15,117 cases were disposed of by the Magistracy, and 521 committed, against 18,612 and 386 in $\frac{1871\text{-}72}{1047}$. The convictions by the Magistracy were only 48 per cent. of the cases disposed of by them, seeming to indicate that many persons must have been charged on insufficient evidence. Thirty per cent. of the offences charged were against the person, 12 per cent. against property, 15 per cent. disputes regarding possession of land, 1 per cent. smuggling, the rest miscellaneous.

Eighty persons were indicted for culpable homicide or murder, and the charge was established against 50. Of these, four were executed; of attempts at suicide there were 16 cases, and of suicide 94. Only 38 public servants were judicially punished, against 71 in the preceding year.

There were 115 appeals to the Zillah Courts from the decisions of the Magistracy. Of these 65 were confirmed, 19 reversed, 19 modified, and 12 pending at the close of the year.

The cost of the Police force was Rupees 1,07,520; it numbered about 1,964 men. The Dewan observes, "Judging from the number of offenders brought "to book, punished by the Magistracy, and convicted by the Criminal Courts; "and judging also from the sense of security to person and property which "prevails throughout the land it is but due to the Police, such as it is without "training and discipline, to say that it has done its duty very fairly to the "public."

Jails.

The number of convicts in the Jails (4 in number) at the close of the year was 552, being 33 more than in the previous year. The average rate of mortality was 3 per cent.; the cost per convict averaged Rs. 68. In Travancore there is very little return from convict labor.

The receipts in the Judicial Department were Rs. 1,29,332 or Rs. 3,085 higher than in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,46,577 being an increase of Rs. 5,167. The net cost of the Department to the State was thus little over Rs. 17,000.

Registration of Assurances.

There were 40,431 registrations in the year, or 4,856 more than in the previous year, the value involved was Rs. 1,43,00,000. The collections amounted to Rs. 71,880; the disbursements to Rs. 33,475, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 38,405.

There were only three cases of false personation, the working of the department was very satisfactory and the public benefit accruing therefrom is generally acknowledged.

Land Revenue.

The season was generally propitious, and the collections showed a slight increase on the preceding year as shown below :—

	Wet.	Garden.	Miscellaneous.	Total Collections.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
$\frac{1871\text{-}72}{1047}$	11,38,300	4,02,676	1,18,947	16,59,923
$\frac{1872\text{-}73}{1048}$	11,48,051	4,01,537	1,31,629	16,81,217

There was a collection besides of arrears of Rs. 39,258.

Customs.

1870-71. RS
(1046.) 11,65,755

1871-72.
(1047.) 13,04,211
1872-73.
(1048.) 12,35,206

Decrease 69,005

The Customs returns gave on exports Rs. 3,63,375 and on imports Rs. 8,71,831, Total 12,35,206. This shows a falling off compared with the preceding year of about Rs. 69,000; but the returns of $\frac{1871\text{-}72}{1047}$ were much in excess of those for $\frac{1870\text{-}71}{1046.}$

The sums are exclusive of Rs. 40,000 paid by the British Government as compensation for abolished import duties.

In exports, trade in the produce of the cocoanut tree was dull. Coffee and pepper showed considerable increase.

Import duty.
1871-72. RS.
(1047.) 8,89,114
1872-73.
(1048.)... 8,62,900

Decrease 26,214

In imports there was a slight falling off in the returns from tobacco; but it was nothing more than a casual variation.

The total value of the exports was Rs. 75,01,056, of the imports Rs. 47,78,193.

Salt.

	RS.
1871-72 (1047).....	9,83,815
1872-73 (1048).....	9,91,000

There was little variation in the Salt Revenue. The selling price continued the same as before, *i. e.*, Rs. 2 per Indian maund. Home manufacture supplied 2,296 garces out of 4,093 garces sold, the remainder being imported from Bombay.

Abkarri.
Collection. RS.

1871-72 (1047).....	1,06,591
1872-73 (1048).....	1,12,289
Increase.....	5,698
plus..... ....Rs.	7,859
collection of arrears.	

There was again an increase under this head, which whilst apparently indicating a greater purchasing power in the poorer classes would also seem to indicate that it inclines to take an unfortunate direction. About 50 years ago, the revenue from this source was under half a lakh, and it remained pretty stationary for some 35 years. Then it began to increase, and has steadily and rapidly risen, with every tendency apparently to continue doing so.

Forest, &c. RS.

1871-72 (1047).....	1,44,211
1872-73 (1048).....	1,56,780

The revenues as compared in the margin show a slight increase in favor of the year.

Cardamoms.

Under cardamoms the crop was small, only 173 candies being brought to sale against 312 candies in the preceding year. The price averaged Rs. 1,472 per candy.

Unjel or Native Post.

The returns show the number of despatches carried in the year as private 1,96,531, official 6,62,241, Total 8,58,772.

The net cost to the Sirkar was Rs. 10,207 giving an average charge of nearly 3 pies on the official covers. The postal rates charged are :—

		Fs.	Cks.	Ca.		Fs.	Cks.	Ca.		Fs.	Cks.	Ca.
	½ Tolah	0	1	0	4 Tolahs	2	0	0	9 Tolahs	4	2	0
The Fanam is Rs. 0-2-2·96. The Chuckrum is Rs. 0-0-6·74.	1 do.	0	2	0	5 do.	2	2	0	10 do.	5	0	0
	1½ do.	0	3	0	6 do.	3	0	0	11 do.	5	2	0
	2 do.	1	0	0	7 do.	3	2	0	12 do.	6	0	0
	3 do.	1	2	0	8 do.	4	0	0				

For every tolah in weight above 12 tolahs, two additional chuckrums.

Mint. There is a small Mint at Trevandrum, but there is hardly any machinery.

The operations, which are carried on in a curiously primitive style, but with considerable manual dexterity, are very limited, only Fanams, Chuckrums, and Cash being issued. The silver is said to be 3 per cent. better touch than that of the British Rupee.

The value of all the coin issued during the year was Rs. 3,792 only.

Education. The handsome building (designed by Mr. Barton, Chief Engineer, Travancore) provided for the Trevandrum College and High School, was opened by His Highness the Maharajah in March 1873, and the Institution continued to flourish. The number of pupils is given at 852 against 784 in the preceding year. In the Madras University Examinations 31 matriculated, 9 took F. A., 3 B. A., and 1 B. L. degrees.

The attendance at the Sanskrit class, established the year before, rose from 40 to 70.

The Hindustani class does not seem to have met with much favor.

The English Girls' School, Trevandrum, under the Lady Superintendent, Miss Mainwaring, was satisfactorily conducted and attended.

The attendance at the English District Schools (Government) showed little variation, but seems rather to have declined on the whole.

As to Vernacular Schools twenty-seven new Village Schools were opened, and the attendance increased from 4,959 to 5,337. One District School was closed leaving the number at 28. The attendance fell from 1,999 to 1,831.

In aided schools the attendance was somewhat higher than in the preceding year.

The subjoined Statement shows the cost of the Government educational establishments exclusive of cost of buildings, furniture, &c :—

	Salaries and Allowances	Prizes and Contingencies.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
High School, Trevandrum, and 3 Departments ...	29,059	1,250	30,309
Girls' English School	3,444	...	3,444
English District Schools	16,962	...	16,962
Vernacular Educational Department	37,449	1,939	39,388
Total...	86,914	3,189	90,103

There was besides a sum of about Rs. 2,600 allotted variously in grants-in-aid to Mission, Vernacular and Miscellaneous schools.

Medical. The year under review was not marked by the occurrence of any epidemic, and the public health in the province is reported to have been good on the whole. The number of operations performed by the Vaccination Department was 80,693 with a percentage of success of 96·62, against 96,198 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 15,505 operations; the falling off is attributed by the Superintendent partly to the exhaustion of subjects by the extensive operations of the preceding year, and partly to a general removal of the Vaccinators to other Districts. There certainly is no lack of unvaccinated subjects, but it may be conceded that there is great difficulty in getting them to submit to the operation.

The total number of patients treated at the hospitals during the year was 79,995, showing an increase of 10,632 cases over those of the preceding year.

The benefits of the maternity hospital do not appear to have been much appreciated.

Nothing has been done yet towards providing better accommodation for lunatics.

Public Works. The expenditure on Public Works was as under :—

Repairs and Maintenances.

	Rs.	
Communications	89,502	
Civil Buildings	3,995	
Irrigation Works	8,717	
Miscellaneous	1,633	
		1,03,847

Original Works.

Communications	4,56,630	
Civil Buildings	84,029	
Irrigation Works	9,505	
Miscellaneous	40,295	
Surveying and tracing roads, Irrigation Works, &c.	16,975	
		6,07,434
Establishment and Sundries		2,03,110
Grand Total, Rs....		9,14,391

against an expenditure of Rs. 11,93,189 in the previous year.

Besides this, there was an expenditure of Rs. 2,29,453 in the Maramut Department, against an expenditure of Rs. 1,48,940 in the preceding year.

These figures give totals of Rs. 11,43,844, against Rs. 13,42,129 in

The great lines of road converging on the Arienkavu Pass to Tinnevelly were maintained and advanced towards completion, and considerable progress was made on sections of the line opening from Trevandrum northwards to Kottyam, a distance of about 108 miles. The line across the Peermade plateau from Kottyam to the Cumbum valley and Madura was also advanced. Much good work was done in surveying and tracing lines of road in the Northern division, where there has been very little done as yet in the way of providing communications.

The Wurkally barrier works progressed though at less speed and greater expense than had been anticipated.

The irrigation channels in the south on which much of the cultivation of the Nanjenaud, an important rice-growing tract, depends, were surveyed and reset out with a view to preparing estimates for their thorough restoration and improvement.

The Travancore College building was completed, and considerable expenditure (over Rs. 20,000) incurred in Civil Hospital buildings, at the capital and out-stations.

Maramut Department.

The Maramut Department attends to the construction and repair of public buildings as Pagodas, Chatrums, Palaces, and public offices not under the Department Public Works, to village roads and tank repairs in the south, &c.

Much useful miscellaneous work was done, and the building of the Napier Museum in the Trevandrum Public Gardens, on plans prepared by Mr. Chisholm, Consulting Architect to the Madras Government, was commenced, the foundation-stone having been laid by His Highness the Maharajah in March 1873.

Military.

No change occurred in the constitution or strength of the Nair Brigade, the only Military force maintained by the State. The Brigade is under a Commanding Officer and two Battalion Officers, appointed from the Madras Army, and numbers about 1,209 privates with much the same complement of Native Officers as is usual in Native Infantry Regiments. There are 4 guns and 30 artillerymen. The guns are without carriages.

The men are almost all Nairs (local Sudras) very quiet and well-behaved, and have plenty to do, being often employed, besides their duties of parade, guard mounting and escort, in miscellaneous fatigue work.

The average cost of the force is a little over a lakh and a half of rupees.

Financial.

The gross revenue of the year amounted to Rupees 53,00,471. This was Rupees 71,901 less than in the preceding year, but next to it the highest on record.

The expenditure amounted to Rupees 52,78,060, or Rupees 2,15,597 less than that of the preceding year.

There was thus a small surplus of Rupees 22,411.

The main items of revenue and expenditure are given below :

	Rs.		Rs.
Land revenue	16,81,217	Public Works	10,58,617
Miscellaneous revenue	4,69,338	Subsidy to British Indian Government	8,10,652
Judicial Fees, &c.	1,31,641	Huzzoor Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments	5,92,721
Customs	4,13,027	Dewassoms or Religious Institutions	5,41,922
Arrack and Opium	1,22,447	The Palace	5,03,233
Tobacco	8,62,893	Cost and charges of goods sold, &c.	3,71,170
Salt	9,91,317	Ootooperrah or Charitable Institutions	3,06,517
Cardamom and other goods ...	2,73,394	Contingent charges	1,62,886
Timber	1,03,728	Judicial Establishment	1,54,114
Interest on Government Securities	1,98,066	Nair Troops	1,49,620
Arrears of revenue collected this year	53,408	Police Establishment	1,36,455
		Pensions	1,34,654
		Education, Science and Art ...	1,15,883
		Elephant and Horse Establishment	63,599
		Expenditure on account of His Highness the Maharajah's trip to Bombay, Benares, &c.	1,54,592
		Expenditure for thread investiture of His Highness the 3rd Prince..	18,425
Total...	53,00,471	Total...	52,78,060
Balance as per last year's Account.	40,82,090.	Balance to be carried to next year's Account	41,04,501
Grand Total...	93,82,561	Grand Total...	93,82,561

It will be observed that the returns are well maintained under almost all the individual items.

The falling off of nearly 3-4ths of a lakh in the aggregate is due to casual fluctuations in the multiplicity of items under "Miscellaneous" and decreases under Customs, tobacco, and cardamoms, attributable to general dullness in trade. A larger sum than usual accrued under interest on Government Securities which is mainly matter of account.

The religious or charitable expenditure, as has been remarked in previous reports, is incurred by the State to a great extent in its capacity as a Trustee of Temple property or inheritor of positive liabilities. The ordinary Palace expenditure was as usual very moderate. The only ceremony involving noticeable expense was that of the investiture of His Highness the Third Prince, analogous to the celebration of attaining majority. The tour of His Highness the Maharajah to Bombay, Benares, &c., cost about a lakh and a half of rupees.

At the summons of the Viceroy and Governor-General, His Highness as G. C. S. I., attended the Chapter of the Star of India, held by His Excellency at Bombay in November 1872, and proceeded thence to visit Benares, Calcutta and the North-West. Indisposition unfortunately prevented His Highness from carrying out his intended tour to the full, and obliged him to return direct from Benares to Travancore.

COCHIN.

Operations of the Civil Courts.

There was no change in the constitution or number of the Courts in the year $\frac{1872\text{-}73}{1048}$.

The number of original suits filed in the Zillah and Munsiff Courts was 5,973 against 10,038 in the previous year. As observed in previous reports, the Statute of Limitations which had effect from the commencement of $\frac{1871\text{-}72}{1047}$ brought on an influx of suits in that year and the one preceding. Now litigation has returned to nearer the ordinary standard, the number of suits filed being but slightly above the average of former ordinary years.

In the five Munsiff and two Zillah Courts the returns show 2,498, and 569 suits pending at the commencement of the year, and 5,471 and 502 filed during it, respectively.

Of these the Munsiffs disposed of 7,074 as against 9,237 in the previous year. But owing to the much fewer number of suits filed, there remained only 895 suits undisposed of at the close of the year as against 2,498 undisposed of at the end of $\frac{1871\text{-}72}{1047}$.

Of the 7,074 suits disposed of, 1,864 or about 26 per cent. were contested. The percentage of contested suits in the previous year was about 19.

An average of about 31 contested suits per mensem was decreed by each Munsiff, and this is slightly above the average of $\frac{1871\text{-}72}{1047}$.

From the above figures it is anticipated that, with ordinary diligence on the part of the Courts, the arrears will in future be very small indeed.

Of 1,071 suits pending or filed in the Zillah Courts, 714 were disposed of as against 966 in the previous year, leaving 357 only pending at the close of the year reviewed, against 569 at the close of $\frac{1871\text{-}72}{1047}$.

Of the whole, 425 (about 59 per cent.) were contested. The average number disposed of per mensem was about 13½ in the Trichoor and about 46 in the Anjekaimal Court. This is much better in the latter and worse in the former than in the previous year. No reason is assigned for the very small number of suits disposed of in the Trichoor Court.

In the Appeal Court, 173 appeals, and 30 special appeals were adjudicated. This is slightly in excess of the numbers recorded last year, but the balance, at the end, of pending cases was 70 in excess of the number at the end of $\frac{1871\text{-}72}{1047}$.

Of the 2,289 suits disposed of in the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts the decrees were :—

	For Plaintiffs.....	1,247
	,, Defendants.....	838
Partly	,, both parties.....	204
		2,289

The institution fees amounted to Rs. 38,001. The stamp penalties to Rs. 20,079.

The cost of Judicial establishments is given at Rs. 49,929 against Rs. 49,222 in the previous year.

There were 618 (8·7 per cent. of appealable decisions) appeals from the Munsiffs' to the Zillah Courts, and 100 appeal cases were pending at the beginning of the year. Of the 718 cases, 574 were decided. Of these the Munsiffs' decrees seem to have been confirmed in 272, modified in 35 and reversed in 207 cases ; 24 cases were remanded and 36 withdrawn or dismissed. The number of cases in which the lower Courts' decrees were modified or reversed is large, and indicates more than ordinary uncertainty in the administration of civil justice.

Two hundred and ten regular appeals from the Zillah Courts' decisions were preferred to the Appeal Court, that is, about 30 per cent. of the appealable cases. Of 203 decisions by the Appeal Court, 107 were in confirmation, 32 in modification, and 45 in reversal of the lower Courts' decrees. The remaining 19 cases were amicably adjusted or otherwise disposed of.

	1046.	1047.	1048.	Difference between 1047 & 1048
	M. DS.	M. DS.	M. DS.	M. DS.
Appeal Court... ...	7 2	6 5	11 21	+ 5 16
Zillah Appeals ...	...29	1 21	1 7	— ... 14
„ Originals ...	6 15	7 28	10 13	+ 2 15
Munsiffs ...	5 15	7 1	6 2	— .. 29

The duration of contested suits is given in the margin.

The number of decrees wholly or partly executed by the Zillah and Munsiff Courts was 1,842 against 1,620 in the previous year. The Munsiffs seem to have made some advance. The Anjekaimal Court carried out 121 more of its decrees than in the previous year. But in this respect, again the operations of the Trichoor Court do not seem to have been satisfactory.

Operations of the Criminal Courts.

The operations of the Criminal Courts call for little remark. The number of persons brought under trial was nearly the same as in the previous year. Though four cases of murder were charged, no conviction was obtained in the three cases disposed of. One case was pending at the end of the year.

Forty-six prisoners appealed ; against 25 sentence was confirmed, while in nine cases it was modified and in nine reversed.

Police and Magistracy.

Both the persons and cases that came before the Police and Magistracy were rather less numerous than in the preceding year.

In 1,628 cases (3,020 persons) cognizable by the Police and Magistracy 291 cases (522 persons) were convicted or committed, and 1,267 cases (2,325 persons) discharged or acquitted.

The percentage of persons convicted or committed was 17 on the number brought before the Police.

Twelve cases in which 36 persons were concerned remained undecided at the end of the year.

Jails.

The daily average number of prisoners in the two State Jails was 84 in Ernacollum and 120½ in Trichoor. Three died in the first, and one in the latter. The number of prisoners at the end of the year was 202, including 21 civil debtors and 8 under trial prisoners.

Of the convicts, 4 are females and 33 life prisoners.

The discipline in the Jails is lax. The health of the prisoners generally good. The cost of the Jails, exclusive of Medical Establishment, was Rupees 15,174, and that of each prisoner a little over Rupees 75.

Land Revenue.

There was an increase of Rupees 7,536 in the Land Revenue, mainly due to somewhat favorable collections in the Trichoor lake cultivation.

Customs.

There was also an increase under Customs, Rupees 10,793 ; it calls for no particular remarks.

Salt.

The Salt sales again show a decrease of Rupees 11,463. In last year's administration report a statement of sales for the previous 10 years was given, and it was shown that the local consumption had considerably diminished subsequent to the rise in the price in Sirkar Cochin.

Abkari.

There was a small increase under Abkari, and an advance in the Opium farm bringing the amount to what it was in $\frac{1870\text{-}71}{1046}$. The

Opium.

bidding fell somewhat in $\frac{1871\text{-}72}{1047}$, which was attributed to the attention that had been called to the prevention of smuggling, and it is evident this attention must not be relaxed.

Forest.

There was a decrease of nearly Rupees 44,818 in the Forest revenue returns, owing to the small sale of timber, but an increased supply was brought into the Sirkar Depôts.

Some 60 acres are reported as planted out with Teak.

Education.

Again the returns show a decrease in the numbers at the High School at Ernacollum, though the daily attendance is reported to have been more regular and satisfactory, a much better test of efficiency than mere numbers. The establishment of a new Sirkar School at Muttancherry, and improvement of several of the district schools probably accounts for the decrease in the number in the High School books. The organization of the school has been improved and the salaries of some of the Masters increased.

A greater number of pupils was drafted into the school from the District Schools, which is, as far as it goes, a favorable sign.

The number of boys at the close of the year at the High School was 177 as against 190 at the close of the previous year.

His Highness the Rajah distributed the prizes in person.

Fifteen candidates went up for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, but 6 only passed.

The average daily attendance of boys receiving instruction at the Sirkar schools in Cochin is given at 484 as against 476 in $\frac{1871\text{-}72}{1047}$.

The total expenditure on Education by the State was about Rupees 13,743 as against Rs. 14,505 in the previous year. A sum of about Rs. 1,361 was realized from fees, &c., so the net cost in the year was Rupees 12,382.

Public Works.

The expenditure under Public Works amounted to Rupees 1,45,563. The average expenditure of the five years preceding the one under review was Rupees 1,85,692 per annum. The expenditure consequently was considerably below the said average.

The main heads of outlay may be given as under :—

	RS.
1—On roads and Bridges	35,359
2—Irrigation Works	3,000
3—Public Buildings	88,334
4—Minor Works	12,764
5—Contribution to closing Cruz Milagre Gap..	6,106
Total Rupees...	1,45,563

The principal items under the first head were the re-timbering of the Shoranoor bridge (Rs. 7,309), repairing Shoranoor road (Rs. 6,000), Kundanoor bridge (Rs. 4,171), &c. Under the third head Palaces take Rs. 41,994, and Pagodas, Rupees 17,481.

Financial.

The receipts of the year were Rupees 12,06,909 and the disbursements Rupees 10,55,465 ; showing as compared with the preceding year a decrease in receipts of Rupees 47,672, and in disbursements of Rupees 52,475, and thus leaving a surplus in the year's account of Rupees 1,51,444.

The principal heads of revenue and expenditure are given below :—

REVENUE.	RS.	EXPENDITURE.	RS.
Land	6,06,258	Subsidy	2,00,000
Salt	1,68,077	Palace	1,87,268
Customs	1,15,798	Public Works	1,45,763
Fees and Fines (Judicial)	58,979	Religious&Charitable Institutions	1,13,722
Timber	20,191	Administrative	1,54,461
Interest on British Indian Funds	59,626	Judicial	49,929
Abkari	41,445	Police	14,700
Fees on renewal of Deeds	15,906	Military	22,291
Opium	10,059	Pension	15,378
Miscellaneous	1,10,570	Miscellaneous	1,51,953
Total	12,06,909	Total	10,55,465

CARNATIC.

The payments to Carnatic Stipendiaries (including Jaghiredars, Yeomiahdars, &c.,) amounted, during the official year 1873-74, to Rupees 5,12,954.

The number of persons receiving pensions on the 1st April 1874 was 1,052. The lapses by deaths, &c., (exclusive of commutation) in 1873-74 were 42, whose pensions, amounted to Rupees 62,125 per annum.

Bonuses to the amount of Rupees 19,058-8-0 were issued to 45 individuals in commutation of their stipends not exceeding 10 rupees per mensem, whose pensions, in the aggregate, amount to Rupees 2,102 per annum.

His Highness Azim Jah Bahadoor, First Prince of Arcot, died on the 14th January 1874, aged 72 years. He was buried with the same marks of respect which were formerly paid at the funerals of the Nawabs of the Carnatic.

By order of the Governor in Council the flag on Fort Saint George was hoisted half mast high, and with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, minute guns, corresponding in number with the age of the deceased, were fired at his funeral. Agreeably to the arrangement previously sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the sum of Rupees 12,500 per mensem was continued to the Prince's family. His eldest son Zahir-ul-Dowlah Bahadoor succeeds to the title of Prince of Arcot.

On the 17th January 1874 Rashid-ul-Dowlah Bahadoor, shadi son of the Nawab Azim-ul-Dowlah, and half brother to the late Prince Azim Jah, died. He was in the receipt of a Carnatic Pension of 1855 of Rupees 2,000 per mensem, and a life pension of Rupees 700 more, of which total amount Rupees 1,000 per mensem were continued for the support of his family.

The late Carnatic Stipendiary Sir Sharf-ul-Oomrah Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., ex-Member of the Legislative Council of Madras, who drew a stipend of Rupees 2,000 per mensem, died at Hyderabad on the 28th November 1873.

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.

DURING the year 1873-74, survey operations were carried on in the eleven districts named in the margin. The survey of the Chingleput District was completed.

Ganjam.
Kurnool.
Salem.
Madura.
Tinnevelly.
Chingleput.
Cuddapah.
North Arcot.
Coimbatore.
Bellary.
Trichinopoly.

The appended table shows the progress of survey work during the year 1873-74 :—

	Square Miles.
1. Boundaries surveyed	4,617
2. Extent mapped	2,277
3. Mapping in progress	4,158
4. Area ready for settlement	3,164
5. Extent detailed	4,866
6. Village maps received	5,110
7. Taluq do.	8,837

Special Surveys.

Special surveys were carried on on the Neilgherry Hills, in Wynaad, in the Nellamboor Valley, in the Malabar District, and on the Nullamallai and on Veligonda Hills.

Demarcation.

Demarcation work as given below was also performed in all the districts abovementioned, with the exception of Cuddapah and Chingleput.

	Square Miles.
Boundaries demarcated	2,113
Fields do.	978
Do. demarcation in progress	783
Sketches handed over	2,412
Stones of all kinds erected	839,170

22 Taluq maps.
16 Sketch do.
8 Hydrographic maps.
7 Local Fund maps.
25 Railway Station maps.

Village and estate maps to the extent of 2,213 square miles were prepared in colors, and various Taluq and other maps, as specified in the margin, were also printed.

Photography and Photo-lithography.

Photography was used extensively in the reduction of maps, and photo-lithography in their reproduction.

The total expenditure on survey, demarcation, lithography, &c., was Rupees 6,96,712-1-0, and Rupees 1,564-12-0 were realized by the sale of maps.

REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

The work of the Settlement Department for the year may be arranged under three main heads, viz. :—

I.—Field work.

II.—Introduction of new Settlement and submission of Settlement Schemes.

III.—Miscellaneous.

I.—*Field Work.*—Field operations were completed in Cuddapah, and are in progress in North Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, and Ganjam, the latter district having been newly entered upon during the year. The outturn of work stands as follows:—

	Acres.	Sq. Miles.
Detail demarcation	181,204 =	283
Hill and waste demarcation not marked out in detail	350,586 =	548
Area classified	945,817 =	1,478
Area surveyed	22,198 =	34

In the last-named three districts classification only was performed by this Department, the demarcation having been previously executed by the Survey Department, and hence the area classified is much in excess of that demarcated. The falling off in the area demarcated when compared with the outturn of the preceding year is owing to the field work having been completed in Cuddapah.

The field, khundum, and village boundary marks erected were as under:—

	No. of Stones.
Field marks	235,955
Theodolite station and boundary off-set marks ..	30,723

II.—*Introduction of new Settlement Rates, &c.*—The taluqs and districts in which the new settlement rates were introduced, with the consequent financial results, as shown in the following abstract:—

Districts.	Taluqs.	Beriz as per Revenue Accounts.	As per Introduction of new Settlement.		Difference.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Assessment.	Per centage.
		Rs.	Sq. Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salem ...	Oosscor ...	1,39,560	156	1,44,925	+ 5,365	4
	Tripatore ...	95,001	106	1,08,615	+ 13,614	14
	Total ..	2,34,561	262	2,53,540	+ 18,979	8
Nellore ...	Principal Division, 6 Taluqs	11,75,080	824	13,50,276	+ 1,75,196	15
Kurnool ...	Koilguntla ...	1,96,549	419	2,18,431	+ 39,544	11
Cuddapah	Jamalamadugu	1,78,377	204	1,96,039	+ 17,662	10
	Poddatoor ...	1,70,059	165	1,85,412	+ 15,353	9
	Cuddapah ..	2,12,666	214	2,32,505	+ 19,839	9
	Total ...	5,61,102	583	6,13,956	+ 52,854	9
Kistna District, Guntoor portion.	Repalli ..	5,08,992	347	5,87,074	+ 78,082	15
	Bapatla ...	4,91,313	329	5,37,276	+ 45,963	9
	Narasarowpet .	3,01,065	342	3,17,263	+ 16,198	5
	Vinukondah ...	1,06,376	159	1,17,100	+ 10,724	10
	Palnad ...	2,76,689	317	2,83,810	+ 7,121	3
	Total...	16,84,435	1,494	18,42,523	+ 1,58,088	9

In addition, schemes for the revision of assessment of Budwail, Sidhout, and Pullempett of Cuddapah District, and of Sydapett, Ponnery, and Trivellore Taluqs of Chingleput were submitted to the Board of Revenue for the orders of Government. The financial effect of the proposals in the first-named tract of country is a net augmentation of Rupees 25,917, or 7 per cent. on the former demand, and in the latter of Rupees 18,818, or 3 per cent.

III.—*Miscellaneous.*—This item consists of revision of tank ayacuts, measurement of interstitial fields, restoration of demarcation and re classification, experiments in outturn of produce, &c. The amount of work accomplished under each head is given below:—

	Acres.		Acres.
1. Revision of tank ayacuts..	83,877	4. Re-classification ..	214,587
	No. of Minor Holdings.		Numbers.
2. Measurement of sub-divisions	149,580	5. Experiments in outturn of produce	3,679
	No. of Marks set up.		
3. Restoration of demarcation	502,088		

In each case the outturn has been in excess of that of 1872-73.

In addition to the above, the preparation and printing of the Settlement registers of Salem, Kistnagherry, and Uttengherry Taluqs of Salem District have occupied the attention of the department. The registers of 779 villages were received from the Deputy Director's Office, and 260 of these were passed through the press.

The total expenditure during the year was Rupees 3,75,706, including the Settlement charges of Tinnevelly District where the work is being conducted under the Collector. This sum is Rupees 79,946 in excess of that of the preceding year, owing to the additional establishments entertained in the several districts in which the new settlement was introduced, to the starting of a new party in Ganjam, and to the strengthening of the Chingleput Party, in view to the field work of the remaining taluqs of Conjeveram, Chingleput, and Madrantacum being pushed on.

WARDS' ESTATES.

The number of Estates under the Board of Revenue acting as a Court of Wards, at the beginning of 1873-74, was 31. Of these, one, namely, Nelialum in Malabar, was restored, and one, Vettangudi in Tanjore, was taken charge of.

1. Purlah Kimedy.
2. Barwa.
3. Jalantra.
4. Seerghur.
5. Rewadah.
6. Salur.
7. Meringhy.
8. Nallamillipadu.
9. Kapileswarapuram *cum* Kesanakurru.
10. Chundi.
11. Irungadukotta *cum* Lattur.
12. Arni.
13. Naragunti.
14. Kallur.
15. Nonakad Tenpadi.
16. Agraharam.
17. Agharayarangudi.
18. Shealli.
19. Peramur.
20. Bodinaikanur.
21. Guntamanikanur.
22. Sandiyur.
23. Ramnad.
24. Oothappanaikanur.
25. Maniachi.
26. Singampatti.
27. Urkad.
28. Ettiapuram.
29. Samattur *cum* Kottamputty.
30. Kavalpara.
31. Nelialum.

The accounts are calculated for the revenue year (1st July to 30th June,) and the following table shows the financial position of the Estates on the 30th June 1873. The Estate of Vettangudi is not shown in the table, be

cause it came under wardship after the 30th June 1873, but its magnitude may be estimated from the following figures which are only approximately correct.

	Receipts.	Charges.
Vettangudi	RS. 9,250	RS. 5,940

Financial Statement of receipts and charges of the several Estates.

Districts.	Names of the Estates.	Balance at the beginning of the Fasli.	Income during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	BALANCE.			Debts due to the estate at the end of Fasli.	Debts due by the estate at the end of Fasli.
						In Government paper.	In cash.	Total.		
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	Purlakemedy. ..	16,19,634	4,06,218	20,25,852	2,79,242	13,53,200	3,93,610	17,46,810	..	..
	Jalantra	82,978	29,391	1,12,369	15,962	69,200	27,207	96,407	..	..
	Barwa	21,748	20,886	42,634	30,366	10,500	1,768	12,268	..	..
	Seerghur	..	3,761	3,761	1,013	..	2,748	2,748	..	13,970
Vizagapatam ...	Rewada	2,797	7,104	9,901	6,639	2,700	662	3,362	4,391	..
	Salur	9,016	83,045	92,061	79,623	..	12,438	12,438	..	1,10,341
	Meringhy	82,017	48,736	1,31,753	38,970	70,500	22,283	92,783	1,21,303	..
	Nallamillipadu ..	541	798	1,339	534	..	805	806	..	..
Godavery....	Kapeleswarapuram *cum*	20,222	13,852	34,074	17,470	..	16,604	16,604	180	7,001
	Kesanakurru ..	1,681	12,608	14,289	12,642	..	1,647	1,647	2,736	..
Nellore.....	Chundi	50,052	47,997	98,649	46,420	40,000	12,229	52,229	..	..
Chingleput...	Irungadukotta *cum*	17,433	5,186	22,619	3,525	13,600	5,494	19,094	..	..
	Lattur	3,19,369	1,78,081	4,97,450	1,65,859	1,78,400	1,53,191	3,31,591	62,717	..
North Arcot..	Arnee	3,735	27,769	31,504	21,912	..	9,592	9,592	..	..
	Naraganti ..	1,031	2,328	3,359	2,232	1,000	127	1,127	..	..
	Nonakad Tenpadi ..	125	8,742	8,867	8,010	..	857	857	1,659	6,200
Tanjore.....	Agharayarayandi ..	4,151	3,755	7,906	3,764	..	4,142	4,142	736	9,494
	Shealli	13,693	47,941	61,634	49,233	..	12,401	12,401	76,806	18,681
Trichinopoly ..	Peramur	14,718	7,939	22,657	7,170	9,000	6,487	15,487	3,912	1,539
	Dodnaikanur ..	2,44,339	61,710	3,06,049	46,167	2,23,000	36,882	2,59,882	..	..
Madura.....	Guntamanaikanur	1,33,937	49,749	1,83,686	28,642	1,06,500	48,644	1,55,044	..	..
	Savdiyur	6,697	10,553	17,250	6,940	..	10,310	10,310	..	..
	Oothapanaikanur ..	6,887	10,494	17,381	6,213	..	11,168	11,168	13,149	..
	Raunad	78,117	6,55,003	7,34,120	3,78,343	..	3,55,777	3,55,777	No information given by Collector.	
	Manichi	2,649	11,538	14,187	7,007	..	7,180	7,180	..	..
	Singampatti	6,116	28,074	34,189	27,783	..	6,406	6,406	66	..
Tinnevelly....	Urkad Zemindari ..	675	43,102	43,677	43,626	..	51	51	2,187	47,397
	Urkad partible property	37,327	8,634	45,961	2,335	33,050	10,576	43,626	7,439	40,429
	Ettiapuram	1,37,683	3,19,147	4,56,830	2,06,294	1,79,500	71,036	2,50,536	61,041	579
Coimbatore...	Samattur *cum* ..	8,417	11,698	20,115	8,818	5,000	6,297	11,297	486	..
	Kottanpatti									
Malabar.....	Nellalum	17,821	6,443	24,664	3,511	16,300	4,253	20,553	..	..
	Kavalapara	..	28,336	28,336	18,752	..	9,583	9,583	..	66,322
	Total ..	29,47,146	22,01,577	51,48,722	15,74,917	23,11,450	12,62,355	35,73,805	3,47,808	3,20,923

SECTION III.—PROTECTION.

EGISLATING AUTHORITY.....(Vide pp. 57-58 of Report for 1872-73.)

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

The undermentioned gentlemen were re-appointed Additional Members of Council for making Laws and Regulations on the dates specified opposite their respective names :—

Additional Members.

The Hon. V. Sunjiva Row, 9th December 1873.
Do. A. F. Brown, 17th February 1874.
Do. Mir Hoomayoon Jah Bahadur, 17th February 1874.

On the 24th February 1874 the Hon. D. F. Carmichael, Acting Chief cretary to Government, was appointed an Additional Member of Council.

No. I. of 1873, "An Act to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of Wild Elephants," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 15th May 1873, and took effect from the 1st day of tober 1873. The attention of the Government of India and of the local vernment having been, for some years past, directed to the increasing mand for elephants for the public service, to the rapid diminution in the mber of these useful animals, and to the urgent necessity which exists for ing measures to prohibit their destruction, it was deemed expedient, as a tter of public policy, that recourse should be had to legislation in view to preservation of elephants under certain conditions. This Act accordingly vides—(1*st*), that on all waste or forest lands the destruction of the female phant shall be prohibited under a penalty not exceeding 500 rupees, or prisonment not exceeding three months in default of payment, the penalty l the period of imprisonment being doubled in the case of a second convic- of the same offence; (2*ndly*), that the destruction of the male elephant ll be prohibited on all waste or forest lands, being the property of Govern- nt, under the same penalty, except by persons holding a license from the lector of the district; (3*rdly*), that Zemindars and other proprietors of land shall retain the right to shoot the male elephant on their waste and forest lands without a license; and (4*thly*), that the right to destroy elephants, male or female, when found trespassing on cultivated lands and on the public roads, and also to destroy them when the act is necessary in self-defence, shall remain, as at present, common to all. The Act also provides for licenses to shoot wild male elephants being granted by the Collector of the district subject to rules to be made in that behalf by the local Government.

Acts passed by Council.

No. II. of 1873, "An Act to amend Act IV. of 1842," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 12th June 1873, and took effect from the 1st August 1873. The objects and reasons for which this Act has been passed may be thus stated. The Madras Boat Act (IV of 1842), Section 6, directed hat each boat should carry the quantities of goods set out in Schedule A to

that Act. There was no power to alter the boat-load so specified; but changes in the modes of packing goods, and in the direction of trade, rendered it desirable that Government should be authorized to declare from time to time what quantities of goods, and what number of passengers, shall constitute a boat-load within the meaning of Act IV. of 1842. The present Act accordingly provides for this.

POLICE.

Strength. The strength of the Madras Police on the 31st March 1874 was:—

Inspector General and Supervising Staff, (3 Deputy Inspectors General and 1 Assistant Inspector General)	5
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Madras Town ..	3
Superintendents	20
Assistant Superintendents	20
Office Establishment	81
Inspectors	384
Constabulary of all ranks	21,769
Total...	22,282

or 558 below the sanctioned strength (22,840) of the force.

Distribution and cost. The following Statement shows its distribution and cost:—

—	Number.	Cost.
		RS.
Rural Constabulary, including Village Police ...	18,701	29,94,398
Madras Town	1,008	2,03,231
Total...	19,709	31,97,629
State Services.		
Revenue, Salt Preventive Establishment.	1,773	1,65,984
Do. Land Customs	176	20,111
Jail Guards	1,063	1,25,576
Total...	3,012	3,11,671
Grand Total...	22,721	35,09,300

The principal heads of charge were:—

Pay and Allowances	30,49,294
Clothing and Accoutrements	2,47,301
Miscellaneous	1,98,332
Village Police	14,373
Total costs...	35,09,300

The total cost was Rupees 2,01,824 below the Budget Estimate (and Rupees 90,700 below the Budget *allotment* of Rupees 36,00,000) chiefly owing to vacancies in the higher grades and to inability to recruit up to full strength in some Districts. But savings from these causes are decreasing.

Exclusive of the Police employed on State Services, the proportion of Police to population was 1 to 1584. In rural parts the proportion was 1 to 1752, and in Towns 1 to 600. The general proportion of Police to area was 1 to 6 square miles, and the cost of each Policeman was 154½ Rupees or 1¾ Annas per head of the population.

Police supplied on payment.

Besides those accounted for above, 112 men were employed by Banks, Public Companies and private individuals at a cost to the employers of Rupees 17,531.

Madras City Marine Police.

The cost of the Madras City Marine Police was Rupees 24,678, while the receipts only amounted to Rupees 18,540, showing a balance to debit of Rupees 6,138.

Both dismissals and resignations were fewer than in the previous year.

Punishments.

9 Officers and 542 men were dismissed against 7 Officers and 677 men in 1872.

Resignations.

615 of all ranks resigned against 659 in 1872.

Fines, suspended or degraded.

112 Officers and 9,224 men were fined, suspended or degraded during the year against 76 Officers and 11,339 men in 1872, but 2,583 men fined for absence without leave being shown separately this year, there is not much difference in the figures for the two years.

It is remarkable that punishments are far fewer in the Northern than in either of the other ranges, but the reason for this state of things is still undetermined. It has been suggested that the cheapness of provisions makes the rates of pay better and the Service consequently more valued, but Tinnevelly of the Southern Range shows fewer punishments than even the Districts of the Northern Range. It is true that in the last-named District high rates of pay are given owing to the dearness of provisions, but the same rates obtain in Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah which have a far larger percentage of punishments, and the difficulty can only be solved by a careful observation of the figures over a term of years. The Inspector General received 120 appeals against dismissal and other punishments, and in only ten of the 107 that were finally disposed of did he consider it necessary to reverse the orders passed.

Police Officers convicted by Magistrates and Courts.

The number of Police Officers convicted by Magistrates and Courts were fewer than in either 1871 or 1872 being 301 Officers and men against 336 and 356. The bulk were convicted by Magistrates chiefly of offences under the Police Act. There were only 24 convictions of grave offences triable by the Higher Courts.

Rank.	Convictions by Magistrates.	Convictions by Courts.	Total.
Inspectors ...	5	3	8
Head Constables ...	36	6	42
Constables ...	236	15	251
Total...	277	24	301

The offences under the head of False Evidence were happily but few, but there were 10 cases of extorting confession, a vice which though sternly

repressed it is difficult to eradicate. Under instructions from Government, an inquiry was instituted into the practice of the Police throughout the Presidency in their treatment of prisoners, but no new facts were elicited; and the general belief of officers is that cases of ill-treatment now-a-days are very exceptional. It may be feared that the offering of *inducement* to confess is not so rare.

Casualties.

The casualties of the year amounted to 2,365, but include the temporary Salt Police enlisted for the manufacturing season and discharged at the close of it, thereby creating a constant, but unavoidable inconvenience. The following are the details:—

By Pension	15
,, Gratuity	247
,, Resignation	615
,, Dismissal	551
,, Discharge	532
,, Desertion	132
,, Death	273
Total..	2,365

Enlistment.

The number enlisted was 2,394, but the Force was 4 per cent. below the sanctioned strength on the 31st December 1873. In the Coast Districts however the temporary Salt Establishments (unenlisted on the 31st December) are included in the sanctioned strength, so that the deficiency appears greater than it really was.

Districts.	No. of men wanting to complete.
Ganjam	172
South Canara	109
Bellary	104
South Arcot	79
Madura	63
North Arcot	56
Salem	48
Vizagapatam	47
Nellore	31
Coimbatore	30
Madras Town	23
Cuddapah	23
Kurnool	22
Tinnevelly	22
Krishna	18
Godavery	9
Tanjore	9
Trichinopoly	6
Malabar	6
Jeypore	2
Chingleput	1
Total...	880

Real difficulties in recruiting seem to be experienced in South Canara and Bellary, but elsewhere the personal influence of Superintendents is all that is required to secure a proper complement of men.

Complaints are beginning to be heard from several Districts that it is difficult now to obtain recruits of the prescribed standard,* but there seems reason to believe that "District Officers often blame the standard when really there are other reasons for the difficulty they experience. In Malabar there was recently found the greatest difficulty in getting recruits, and the standard was temporarily reduced, but since the return of a Superintendent well known in the District there has been little difficulty in obtaining men up to the old standard." Possibly the incessant drain on the Force from dismissals and resignations may in course of time affect the supply of able-bodied young men in some Districts, and it is noteworthy that during the last 12 years no fewer than 36,274 men* have resigned or been dismissed from a force which now numbers less than 22,000.

	ft.	in.
*Height	5	5
Round chest	0	35

273 men died during the year, a considerably larger number than in the 2 previous years (235 in 1872 and 210 in 1871). In Ganjam, Jeypore and Godavery the death-rate was 20 per thousand; on the Neilgherries 23 per thousand. In Malabar the ratio was so high as 32 per thousand, owing probably to the extreme unhealthiness of Wynaad. Chingleput, Trichinopoly and Madras Town were the healthiest Districts. The percentage of men treated in Hospitals was highest in the following Districts:—

Sickness and mortality.

Malabar	86·7 per cent.
Coimbatore and Neilgherries	85 „
Jeypore	78 „
Ganjam	71·4 „
Kurnool	69·6 „

464 Police Officers are returned as having been rewarded by promotion and 387 by money rewards during the year, but the return does not appear to be quite accurate. Three Inspectors and 12 other Police Officers were specially rewarded by Government.

Rewards.

63 per cent. of the whole Force can read and write. The Police of the Northern Range (except Vizagapatam) and of the Telugu Districts of the Central Range are the most illiterate. The Deputy Inspector General, Northern Range, remarks, "As a race the Ooriahs are remarkably illiterate, and to this fact may be ascribed the low average of Ganjam. An Ooriah Constable when asked why he did not try to read, replied that "it made his teeth itch." South Canara is also below the average.

State of Education.

* This is exclusive of the Madras Town and Marine Police in which the figures are comparatively small.

Hutting and Building.

The subjoined Statement shows the Hutting and Building operations for the year 1873-74.

Ranges.	Huts.		Station Houses.		Hospitals.		Miscellaneous works.		Total.
	No. constructed.	Cost.	No. constructed.	Cost.	No. constructed.	Cost.	No. constructed.	Cost.	
Madras Town ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Range ..	63	2,854	24	12,558	3	946	10	805	17,163
Central Range ..	80	7,901	31	12,970	..	..	10	495	21,356
Southern Range. ..	51	9,907	15	8,241	..	..	5	4,323	22,471
Total..	194	20,662	70	33,769	3	946	25	5,613	60,990

Suicides.

There were 1,605 suicides amongst the population of the Presidency during the year. 569 males and 1,036 females having destroyed themselves.

Accidental deaths.

There were 8,583 accidental deaths, of which nearly three-fourths were by drowning. The Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, reports:—"Great trouble has been taken by the District Magistrate in having wells fenced and seeing that a log of wood or a bamboo is available in all wells in case of accident, and there is a decrease of 100 cases of accidental deaths by drowning in 1873, the number for 1872 being 406, for 1873, 306. There is no doubt that many fatal accidents would be prevented if there was a log in every well."

Deaths by wild beasts.

312 deaths by wild beasts are reported and 937 by snakes, so that snakes again are three times as destructive to human life as wild beasts, though the figures under these heads are probably only approximately correct.

Railway accidents.

15 persons lost their lives by Railway accidents.

Fires and property lost.

There were 7,566 fires in which 34,661 houses were burnt. The value of property destroyed was Rupees 9,25,446. 180 lives were lost in these fires.

Known depredators and suspected persons.

86,908 males and 25,172 females were borne on the Police lists of known depredators and suspected persons in 1873. Of these 27,562 males and 22,342 females belonged to wandering gangs. Hitherto *all* persons convicted under Chapters XII and XVII of the Penal Code have been entered in Col. 3 of the Annual Return as known depredators, but many persons with only a single conviction are not really criminal in their habits, and in future only really dangerous criminals (*i. e.*, those who require *watching* by the Police) will be shown, as in England. The registration of known depredators and suspected persons is now most carefully attended to, and owing to an improved knowledge of old offenders, and more systematic registration of the details needed in order to produce the necessary evidence of previous convictions, there has been a steady increase in the number of persons re-convicted. Great attention is required to this important matter of proving previous convictions, but officers

complain that the pains taken by the Police is sometimes thrown away owing to the light sentences awarded to old offenders.

Cognizable offences.

The subjoined Abstract shows the total number of cognizable offences actually *dealt with by the Police* during the year, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate, and *these only*. Hitherto, it has been usual to enter *all* cognizable cases reported, (including those disposed of by the Magistracy without the intervention of the Police), but this year such cases as have been disposed of by the Magistracy direct, without the aid of the Police, have been entirely eliminated, so that the returns show only the cognizable cases for which the Police are fully responsible, and correspond in this respect for the first time with those from other Provinces.

Ranges.	Abstract of all Offences.								
	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Madras Town	2,081	1,086	52·2	1,607	1,289	80·2	70,098	22,818	32·6
Northern Range	7,080	2,936	41·5	9,376	4,895	52·2	1,84,308	49,417	26·8
Central Range	11,538	4,852	42·1	16,262	8,498	52·3	3,94,204	80,646	20·5
Southern Range	11,744	4,836	41·2	17,010	8,908	52·4	4,45,291	89,662	20·1
Total...	32,443	13,710	42·3	44,255	23,590	53·3	10,93,901	2,42,543	22·2
Special & Local Laws..	13,240	12,089	91·3	19,129	17,440	91·2	568	746	...
Nuisances under I. P. C. & Special & Local Laws.....	13,963	11,996	85·9	19,019	17,090	89·9	...	...	...
Grand Total Offences against I. P. C. & Special and Local Laws.....	59,646	37,795	63·4	82,403	58,120	70·5	10,94,469	2,43,289	22·2

32,443 cognizable cases were dealt with by the Police against 31,878 similar cases in 1872. There has thus been a slight increase of 565 cases. The total number of Police cases will probably be largely increased next year by the operation of Section 46, Act XI of 1874 (C. C. P. Amendment Act) under which simple *hurt* (Section 323, P. C.) has been made a cognizable offence. The reason for this is unknown. The Police in some places are already complaining of the work thrown on them by trumpery complaints of hurt, many of which prove false on inquiry. More than two-thirds of the cognizable offences shown in the above Table are cases of House-breaking and Theft. Out of 32,443 cases only 1,363 were inquired into by order of a Magistrate, "the Police having received no previous information" (Column 7) and 85 by order of a Magistrate, "the Police having refused to inquire" (Column 8). The great majority of cases in these 2 Columns are under the heads of ordinary Theft and Criminal Trespass. Nuisances of all kinds and all cases under

Special and Local Laws having been shown separately in the above Abstract, it will be seen that of the remaining cognizable offences under the Penal Code, 42·3 per cent. have been prosecuted to conviction by the Police, and 53·3 per cent. of persons arrested have been convicted. Thus nearly one out of every two cases is detected, and more than one out of every 2 persons is convicted. These results are respectable and probably reliable.

They are not so brilliant as those returned in one or more Provinces. But is the same meaning attached to the word "arrested" in all places? It is one thing to establish columns of Statistics with uniform headings, and another thing to get a variety of brains to interpret these headings in the same way. The Procrustean system creates apparent similarity, but is apt to destroy real usefulness. Exclusive of Madras Town, the Neilgherries and Jeypore, which are exceptional places, the total number of cognizable crimes in the Madras Presidency for 1873 amounted to 29,644. If this amount be divided by the number of Districts (19) it will be found that only 4 cognizable offences *per diem*, on an average, occurred in each of the large Districts of the Madras Presidency! Compare this with an English county and Madras is not badly off!

Special and Local Laws, Nuisances, &c.

The percentages of conviction under the heads of Special and Local Laws, Nuisances, &c., were very high as shown in the Table.

Property lost and recovered.

The total amount of property lost is stated at Rupees 10,94,469 against Rupees 11,64,899 in the preceding year, and 22·2 per cent. is said to have been recovered. The unreliability of the percentage of property recovered as a test of Police working has often been pointed out. It is obvious that in cases where detection has been most complete and skilful as regards the persons convicted, the amount of property recovered may be very small, for prisoners cannot be forced to tell where their booty is. On the other hand a large haul may be made in cases where no skill has been required, such as when a man is caught red-handed with property in his possession. But as to the registered *value* of property lost it may be useful to compare the English practice of registering losses with that in Madras. In estimating the value of property lost, the London Metropolitan Police make their own estimate, *not taking that of owners*, and they estimate what an article (say a watch) would be likely to fetch second-hand, not what it has cost the owner. It is found that owners over-estimate their losses on a general average by about 30 *per cent.* Sometimes they do it to magnify their own importance, or (in the case of tradesmen) to excite sympathy and thus stave off creditors, or obtain a temporary increase of custom, &c. In Madras the value stated by complainants is simply accepted for purposes of registration without question. Much that might be troublesome and mischievous is thereby avoided and probably no other course would be safe. But if the over-estimation in England reaches 30 per cent., it would probably be nearer 50 per cent. in India, so that to arrive at the truth as to value of property lost, a very large deduction must be made from the amount entered in the Statistics.

Murders.

269 murders were committed during the year, and 18 cases of previous years were brought to trial during the year, making 287 cases in all. In 44 cases the murderers committed suicide. Deducting these cases (in which conviction was impossible) the general average of cases prosecuted to conviction was 44 per cent. But only 24 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted. Arrests seem to have been strangely numerous compared with the number of cases committed and brought to trial particularly in the Northern Range. This partly proceeds from the fact that several persons frequently join in committing a murder; but in some districts where the proportion of arrests to cases has been unusually large (as in Ganjam and Krishna) the percentage of persons convicted has been very poor, a result which seems *primâ facie* indicative of hasty arrest. In Ganjam, out of 75 persons arrested only 19 were committed for trial.

Ganjam.

"A murder which took place in the village of "Sidapilly" in Kullicotta Taluq in Ganjam, on 11th August 1873, affords a curious insight into the domestic life of the lower orders. In the same house with the prisoner (a herdsman by caste) and his wife lived the prisoner's younger brother, between whom and the wife an attachment existed with the usual results. The prisoner repeatedly asked them not to anticipate the time when by custom the wife would become the property of the younger brother (*i. e.*, on his own death) but his remonstrances were not attended to; and returning suddenly and unexpectedly one night he was aware that his orders were again being disregarded. Seizing a heavy wood knife he rushed on the guilty pair, inflicted such wounds on his brother that he succumbed from them four days afterwards, and dragging his wife by her long hair to the door, he laid her neck across the lintel and nearly severed her head from her body. He then at once gave himself up, and, confessing on his trial, was sentenced to transportation for life."

Murder in Vizagapatam.

From Vizagapatam is returned a "murder of a peculiar nature which shows what hold strange superstitions still have on some of the wilder people of this District. The parties concerned were low country Khonds. A woman gave birth to a son. The wretched child was said by its father and father's sister to have been born under an "unlucky star," and its immediate despatch by being buried alive was ordered. The mother at once gave up the child to its fate. All three were found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life."

Krishna.

Another case of supposed murder from superstition is reported from the Krishna District by Captain Harris, the Superintendent, who writes: "A third undetected case is the murder of a female infant of the "*Golla*" caste in Nuzvid Division, supposed to have been made away with by her parents because she was born on a Wednesday! There is said to be the following extraordinary superstition in that caste; a female child born on a Wednesday is thought to bring bad luck to her parents, unless she is given away, or is married, in which case the parents must support the husband and keep him in their house. In this case neither of these plans was adopted, and as since the birth of the child the mother had

been very ill, and as also some of their cattle had died, the parents considered the unfortunate infant to be the cause of their misfortunes, and accordingly made away with her."

Grievous hurt, &c.

Under the head of grave hurt, two cases deserve notice. In the Nellore District two Constables patrolling the town of Ongole at night heard a disturbance in the backyard of one Babiah Naidoo's house. They rushed in and found three men endeavouring to punch out Babiah Naidoo's teeth with a knife and a heavy stone. He was taken to the Hospital in a senseless condition, and all his front teeth were found to be smashed in. The defendants suspected him of having bewitched a bullock which died, and the object of smashing his teeth was to render him incapable of pronouncing magic incantations in future. The defendants were convicted and sentenced one to one year's and two to thirteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The Superintendent of Police, Tinnevelly, reports the following case :—

Causing hurt in a temple.

"This case occurred on the night of the 30th September 1873 in a temple called the Ummencovil in the village of Peroompanyoor, Nangunary Taluq, and 3 Shanar boys whose ages varied from 10 to 12 years were the victims. A festival was being celebrated in the temple on the night in question, and in pursuance of vows made by the parents of the boys, the latter were led into the temple and placed before the goddess. Here their sides were pierced with a needle of the size of an ordinary bodkin, and strings were passed under the skin. The operation was in each instance performed by a barber named Lutchmanen. The injuries caused to two of the boys were slight, for they had sufficient strength to dance before the goddess while their parents and some of the temple servants who held the strings and danced with them, encouraged them on with music and songs. The third boy Ponambalum was less fortunate. In his case the needle had undoubtedly been passed too deeply into the flesh, for he fainted under the operation, and was carried out of the temple by his father. He died 3 days afterwards, and the body was immediately burnt by his relatives. Evidence as to the real cause of death was therefore lost, and had not Ponambalum died, it is probable that the case would never have been heard of."

Dacoities.

There were 245 dacoities of all kinds in 1873 against 300 in the previous year. This is a very considerable decrease and the first that has been obtained during the last four years. In 1869 the number was 400, and since then the annual number has remained at 300 until the year under review. The following are the figures for ten years past:—

	Dacoities.		Dacoities.		Dacoities.
1863	928	1867	533	1871	304
1864	926	1868	486	1872	300
1865	571	1869	400	1873	245
1866	1,025	1870	300		

Thus the year under review shows by far the lowest number of dacoities ever yet known. At the same time detection has considerably improved. The percentage of cases convicted to reported has risen from 21·4 to 28·5.

The percentage of persons convicted to arrested has also improved, and although there were fewer dacoities, yet 390 dacoits have been put into Jail against 317 in the previous year. Thus there has been a marked improvement under all heads save that of property lost, which stands at Rs. 82,147 against Rs. 66,708 in 1872, but the uncertainty of this test has already been remarked upon.

One thing is needed to *stamp out* dacoity and that is *time*. It may be doubted if gang robbery will absolutely cease until the generation of men who were born and bred to it have grown old or died out. Gang robbery will struggle on with gradually diminishing force as the 19th century grows older until at length it becomes an anachronism. But the "*technical*" dacoit must continue to exist until the definition in the Penal Code is altered.

In other Provinces the Security Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code (Chapter XXXVIII) would appear to be extensively worked.

Taking security from suspected persons.

In Madras the practice of putting up suspected persons before the Magistrate is discouraged by the Inspector-General. His reasons are, first, because it leads the Police to adopt an easy method of temporizing with their criminals instead of hunting them down to conviction which is difficult. Secondly, because it seems clear that short terms of imprisonment are *not* deterrent. Thirdly, because the Courts as a rule are not disposed to deal with suspected criminals under these Sections.

Robberies also decreased during the year. Exclusive of old cases there were 539 robberies in 1873 against 564 in the previous year. The ratio of detection of cases has increased from 34·4 per cent. to 40·8 per cent. and of conviction of persons from 40·6 per cent. to 47·7 per cent. 432 robbers were actually convicted against 347 in the previous year. Thus there has been considerable improvement of working under this head of crime.

Robberies.

6,995 cases of lurking house-trespass, and house-breaking were reported to the Police (either direct or through Magistrates) against 6,554 cases in 1872. The increase is probably chiefly owing to a change in registration by which cases formerly entered under Section 380 (Theft in a building) are now charged and entered as House-trespass. 27·8 per cent. of cases were detected against 30·2 per cent. in the preceding year. 2,826 persons were convicted against 2,819 in 1872. The percentage of persons convicted to arrested was 59·5 against 63·3 in the previous year.

Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking.

The figures vary little. 6,214 cases were referred by Magistrates to the Police for inquiry in 1873, of which 3,865 (62 per cent.) were found to be false.

False cases.

10,899 cases were referred by the Police to Magistrates for orders under Sections 117 and 125, C. C. P., of which 10,604 cases (nearly the whole) were ordered to be struck off the file as false. These false cases are much more prevalent in some

Cases referred by Police to Magistrates as false.

Districts than in others, but on the whole, the practice of making false charges appears to be most prevalent amongst the Tamil people. The Godavery District however is an exception to the rule.

Grave cases referred for orders.

The following table shows the number of false complaints of graver crimes (included in the above) referred by the Police for orders.

Ranges.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		Lurking House-trespass and House-breaking		Total.			Percentage of referred to total cases.
	Reported.	Referred.	Reported.	Referred.	Reported.	Referred.	Reported.	Referred.	Reported.	Referred.	Struck off as false.	
* Madras Town.	1	..	...	...	6	...	298	...	305	...	...	...
Northern Range	71	19	13	61	66	94	1,852	178	2,002	352	334	15
Central Range..	96	22	113	89	299	239	2,356	532	2,864	882	852	23·5
Southern Range	122	34	131	170	202	290	2,427	822	2,882	1,316	1,291	31·3
Total...	290	75	257	320	573	623	6,933	1,532	8,053	2,550	2,477	24
Compare 1872.	263	74	320	380	640	683	6,617	1,387	7,840	2,524	2,445	24·4

Cases prosecuted by the Police and found to be false after trial.

1,496 cases were struck off as false after inquiry and trial by Criminal Courts.

Cognizable cases tried by High and Sessions Courts.

The percentage of conviction in *cognizable* cases tried by the High and Sessions Courts was good. 81·3 per cent. of cases tried by the High Court and 72 per cent. of cases tried by Sessions Court resulted in conviction. 82·9 per cent. of persons tried by the High Court were convicted, but before Sessions Courts the average was not nearly so good, only 51·5 per cent. of persons tried having been convicted.

Practice of passing on destitute travellers from village to village.

It was recently reported that a practice termed "*Chowrunghee*" alluded to in the Police Administration Report, N. W. P., of 1872, as existing in the District of Goruckpore was also prevalent in the Nellore District under the name of "*Anchilla Meeda.*" This is a custom of passing on sick and needy travellers from village to village, in a rude litter or basket carried by the village menials. These unfortunate persons are not always supplied with food and drink and they frequently die *en route*. Inquiry has shown that the practice has long existed in several Districts. Cases are reported from Vizagapatam, Bellary, Kurnool and North Arcot. The Superintendent of Police, Chingleput, reports that the practice used to prevail but has been stopped of late years. The Superintendent of Police, Kurnool, writes on this subject :—"In cases of sick or destitute travellers being passed on from village to village

* Inapplicable—Vide Act VIII. of 1867

the parties have died. Each case has been duly reported to the Magistrate. Inquests were held and verdicts of death from natural causes given. It seems to have been the immemorial custom to so pass on sick or destitute travellers. The parties are generally pilgrims from distant parts of the country whose names and residences are unknown and who have probably been deserted by their friends." Many cases have been reported from Nellore where also several deaths have occurred. The custom perhaps originated in a charitable feeling, but it is frequently abused and persons are sent even in an opposite direction to their own villages, the desire in such cases being obviously to get rid of them and not to help them homewards, and orders have now been issued to prevent the abuse of this practice. Destitute travellers attacked by disease are to be conveyed at the public expense to the nearest hospital.

Moplah outrage in Malabar.

It remains to notice the outrage committed by Moplah fanatics in Malabar in September 1873 which is the first disturbance of the kind that has occurred since the passing of the Moplah Act (XXIII of 1854.) The fanatics were destroyed by a party of H. M. 43rd Foot, and the Superintendent of Police, Malabar, thus describes the occurrence :—

"At the head of this class of terrible crime (murder) stands the Kolatur fanatical murder, and attempts at murder, by a band of 9 Moplahs on the 8th September 1873. This outrage took Malabar by surprise but rumours of intended assassinations have from time to time sprung up and died away, and individual instances of fanaticism have not been wanting. In the present Kolatur case the instigator of the crime and leader of the gang (several of whom were quite illiterate) was the priest of the Tudacal Mosque, a man of fair education, the son and grandson of a priest, and himself a teacher. His father returned from Mecca about 2 years ago and absconded on the night of the murder, after being told by the head of the Amshom that his son was reported to have started with others to kill the Kolatur Warrior.

"The leader was suffering from incipient leprosy which disposed him to be dissatisfied with his present life ; he was acquainted with the reward promised in the Koran to Mahomedans who die in arms for their faith and in common with most Moplahs of Malabar who have no translation of the Koran in their own language, he misread the promise to include murderers of peaceful persons.

"He had moreover in his capacity of priest and teacher at Tudacal unlimited opportunities of arranging his plans with the secrecy necessary to enable him to carry out his design, and though there is a Station 5 miles from Tudacal, no information of the intended outbreak reached the Police. Both the Division Inspector who is an active and intelligent Nair, and the Sub-Magistrate, a Moplah from North Malabar, were without any warning.

"The gang started from Tudacal about 11 o'clock on the night of the 7th. They first visited the oracle of a Nair temple close to Tudacal with whom a bitter dispute had long existed. Asking him to stoop and look at a snake bite alleged to have been received by one of them, a fanatic cut him down and severely wounded him, and probably considering him in a dying state, (he

has since recovered) the gang marched straight over to the Kolatur Warrior's house, nine miles distant.

"The Kolatur Warrior, being unable or unwilling to come to terms for a piece of land for a Mosque at Kolatur, has kept up a sort of hereditary grievance with the Moplahs; and on a former occasion, for a similar alleged reason, a band of fanatics committed a very cruel murder on the head of the family.

"On the present occasion the head of the family was absent, but the gang cut down his nephew, killing him and after wounding another of the family entered the house, and remained in possession until they were disposed of by part of a company of soldiers from Malliapuram in the evening. The Angaddipuram Sub-Magistrate with the Inspector of Police and 12 Constables soon reached the Kolatur house and the Military were at once called out from Malliapuram. In reply to the Sub-Magistrate's demand to surrender themselves, the Moplahs stated that they would not do so, but they undertook to remain quietly in the house till the arrival of the soldiers. Immediately the soldiers reached the house, the fanatics rushed out and were met by a fire which killed the greater portion of them. One soldier received a cut on the hand, depriving him of the use of his thumb, and a second was slightly wounded. Seven of the Moplahs were killed at once; one lingered a short time calling out "kill me!" "kill me!" The 9th is alive and has recovered.

"The Head Assistant Magistrate reached the Warrior's house before the arrival of the Detachment. Police parties from all sides, the Collector and the Acting Inspector General of Police with Military and Police from Calicut, Coimbatore and Palghaut converged on Kolatur, and arrived in the course of the night, or following morning. So rapid were these movements that had the fanatics escaped from the Kolatur house they would not long have had an uneventful life. This fact would impress itself with advantage on the Moplahs of the Taluq.

"Moplahs of influence certainly failed to convey any intimation of the coming storm, and to them we must look for warning and storm signals, for the Nairs are unconscious of the doom passed on them in the meetings held under cover of the temples. In Malabar, except amongst the most enlightened, the belief of Moplahs is general that acts of fanaticism are highly meritorious, provided (a fortunate check) the martyr is himself slain in carrying out his design. As an instance in point, the sister of the boy taken alive declined to see her wounded brother and stated in a graphic way that she did not wish ever to see him because he had gone out for "that" purpose and had failed in losing his life.

"There are also war songs sung amongst the Moplahs, classing as saints the men who have been slain in similar outbreaks and exaggerating their performances with most poetic license."

One of these songs was sung to the Superintendent of Police some years ago by a Moplah Head Constable, and though the event described is supposed to have happened at least thirty years ago and perhaps the details of more than one such fight have been combined, the song is still current. The deeds of the fanatics are naturally glorified at the expense of their antagonists, but it

is admitted that all were slain by the sepoys. No doubt the bravest troops may sometimes be temporarily shaken by the desperate rush of fanatics determined to sell their lives, but in the numerous instances where they have been steadily met, they have been destroyed with ease.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Changes in the High Court.

The offices of Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor which had hitherto been held by one officer on a consolidated salary of 1,000 Rupees *per mensem* were separated. From 1st June the salary of the Clerk of the Crown was fixed at 400 Rupees *per mensem* and 1,400 Rupees *per annum* allowed for his office. The office of Crown Prosecutor was abolished and the duties of that office assigned to the Advocate General with the assistance of a junior Counsel selected from the Bar, but since the close of the year the two appointments have been re-united, the incumbent receiving a monthly salary of Rupees 800.

Comparison of the Criminal work of each District.

The amount of work coming before the Criminal Courts of each District in the Presidency is shown in the following statement:—

DISTRICT.	Number of persons convicted by the Sub-Magistracy.	Number of persons who appealed to the District or Division Magistrate.	Number of persons convicted by the Division and District Magistrate.	Number of persons who appealed to the Sessions Courts.	Number of persons convicted by the Session Courts.	Number of persons who appealed to the High Court.
Arcot (North)	3,690	406	530	74	78	36
Arcot (South)	4,576	538	351	53	111	77
Bellary	5,478	621	1,988	215	109	82
Canara (South)	1,841	219	196	23	70	22
Chingleput	3,050	233	977	25	71	26
Coimbatore	4,418	326	229	17	69	8
Cuddapah	2,723	259	434	53	169	27
Ganjam	3,006	240	183	27	7	17
Ganjam (Agency)	357	1	31	2	17	...
Godavery	3,551	327	382	85	57	35
Kistna	4,516	304	282	44	51	25
Kurnool	2,606	213	448	28	27	11
Madura	5,852	926	404	56	61	19
Malabar (North)	1,708	272	204	18	92	21
Malabar (South)	4,496	427	173	50	88	24
Nellore	2,791	207	419	32	66	10
Nilgiri Hills (Comr.) ...	128	...	847	11	...	...
Salem	4,548	375	238	24	81	19
Tanjore (North)	1,739	232	177	44	74	38
Tanjore (South)	4,451	303	261	79	35	38
Tinnevelly	4,843	1,226	506	122	147	78
Trichinopoly	4,051	347	559	46	35	34
Vizagapatam	6,161	262	159	14	81	18
Vizagapatam (Agency) . .	802	...	89	1	22	...
Total...	81,382	8,264	10,067	1,143	1,618	665

A comparison with the similar statement in the Administration Report of 1872 shows a very slight variation in the ratio of appeals to convictions, *viz.*,

	Percentage.	
	In 1872.	In 1873.
From Sub-Magistrates to the Superior Magistracy	10	10
From the Superior Magistracy to the Sessions Courts ...	13	11¼
From the Sessions Courts to the High Court...	39	41

High Court, Appellate jurisdiction.

In the High Court 739 appeals from persons convicted by Sessions Courts as compared with 696 in 1872 were on the files for disposal. Of this number, 694 appeals were disposed of with the following result:—

Appeals rejected		501
On perusal of records..	Sentence confirmed ..	118
	„ modified ..	42
	„ reversed ..	33
	Total..	694

As a Court of reference and revision, the High Court disposed of—

(1) References for confirmation of sentences of death passed on 91 persons with the following result:—

	No. of Persons.
Sentence confirmed	77*
Sentence reversed	7
Sentence commuted to transportation for life ..	7
Total..	91

(2) References under Section 296 of the Code of Criminal Procedure affecting 467 persons with the following result:—

Conviction or order of Lower Court quashed ..	270
Sentence or order modified..	29
Interference declined	168
Total..	467

(3) Applications under Sections 294 and 297 of the Code of Criminal Procedure from 118 persons. In the case of 7 persons only did the High Court interfere.

In the Courts subordinate to the High Court, appeals were preferred by 9,407 persons as compared with 9,438 in 1872. Appeals from 9,824 persons

* In 2 of these cases the Government subsequently commuted the sentences to transportation for life.

were on the files for disposal. Of these 9,371 were disposed of with the following result :—

	Number.	Percentage.
Appeals rejected	1,842	19·66
On perusal of records ... Sentence confirmed	4,118	43·94
„ modified	772	8·24
„ reversed	2,365	25·24
Otherwise disposed of	274	2·92
Total...	9,371	100·00

Use of Jurors and Assessors.

In the High Court 41 persons were tried by Jury and convictions resulted in the case of 31.

North Arcot, Cuddapah, Godavery, North and South Tanjore and Vizagapatam.

In the six Districts where the Jury system has been introduced, for certain classes of offences, 497 persons were brought to trial before Juries. Of these 235 were convicted, 243 were acquitted and 19 were discharged or convicted on a plea of guilty. The proportion of acquittals to convictions is large but is not disproportionate to the numbers obtaining in trials before the Sessions Courts with the aid of Assessors where out of 2,438 persons tried, 1,820 were acquitted. The Judge agreed with the Assessors in the case of 2,073 persons and differed from them in the case of 365 persons. In the case of 73 persons the Judge agreed with one Assessor only.

Statement showing the result of Appeal in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1873.

Courts.	Number of Persons.										Pending.	
	Appeals remaining from 1872.	Filed in 1873.	Total for disposal.	Appeals rejected under Section 417.	After perusal of records.			Otherwise disposed of, by transfer, death, &c.	Total of Columns 5 to 9.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases.	Persons.
					Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Divisional Magistrates.	314	7,235	7,549	1341	3,252	607	1,871	123	7,194	194	114	355
District Magistrates ...	70	1,029	1,099	79	506	58	251	144	1,038	104	36	61
Sessions Courts	33	1,143	1,176	422	360	107	243	7	1,139	17	28	37
Total...	417	9,407	9,824	1842	4,118	772	2,365	274	9,371	315	178	453
High Court (Appellate side).	74	665	739	501	118	12	33	..	694	3	33	45

Penal Code Offences.

105,987 offences under the Penal Code were reported during the year against 107,888 offences in 1872. Of these, 3,122 cases were struck off as false after trial against 5,433 cases struck off as false in 1872. The balance of 102,865 offences under the Penal Code shows a slight increase of 410 cases over the previous year.

Of the 102,865 cases, 43,928 cases were brought to trial. Conviction was obtained in 69·7 per cent. of cases tried, against 61·9 per cent. in 1872. 228,689 persons were compelled to appear, of whom 121,966 were released without trial or in default of prosecution, &c. Of 106,717 persons actually put on trial, 56,939 (53·4 per cent.) were convicted against 45·1 per cent. convicted in 1872.

Special Law Offences.

There were 64,698 true cases under Special Laws against 60,956 cases in 1872. The increase was chiefly under the heads of Municipal Laws and Miscellaneous offences against Act VIII of 1867. 55,965 cases were tried, and in 90·9 per cent. of these cases conviction followed. 103,900 persons were compelled to appear, of whom 88,312 persons were actually tried, and of these 75,185 (85·1 per cent.) were convicted.

Statement showing Total Offences, &c., under Penal Code and Special and Local Laws.

UNDER	Cases.							Persons.							Property.		
				Tried by Magistrates and Courts.													
	Offences reported.	Cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of offences actually committed.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Percentage of cases convicted to tried.	Went by default.	Total compelled to appear.	Released without trial, went by default, pending trial, &c.	Actually put on trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted to tried.	Percentage of persons convicted, to total compelled to appear minus pending trial and went by default.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	(a)																
Penal Code ...	105,987	3,122	102,865	30,614	13,314	69·7	31,103	228,689	121,966	106,717	56,939	49,778	53·4	39·9	12,29,902	2,62,923	21·3
Special Laws...	(b) 65,678	980	64,698	50,875	5,090	90·9	6,721	103,900	15,588	88,312	75,185	13,127	85·1	83·4	2,831	2,641	93·3
Total ..	171,665	4,102	167,563	81,489	18,404	81·6	37,824	332,589	137,554	195,029	132,124	62,905	67·7	56·7	12,32,733	2,65,564	21·5
Compare 1872.	(c)																
Penal Code ..	107,888	5,433	102,455	30,828	18,970	61·9	31,847	223,889	92,489	131,400	59,277	72,123	45·1	42·6	12,17,345	3,11,218	25·6
Special Laws ..	(d) 61,900	944	60,956	45,786	6,213	88·1	7,196	101,919	14,794	87,124	71,264	15,860	81·8	81·5	4,276	3,364	78·7
Total...	169,788	6,377	163,411	76,614	25,183	74·3	39,043	325,808	107,283	218,524	130,541	87,983	59·7	57·6	12,21,621	3,14,582	25·8

(a) Includes 1,826 cases of previous years.
(b) " 244 " " "
(c) Includes 963 cases of previous years.
(d) " 84 " "

The following Statement shows the Total Number of Offences committed during the year under the Penal Code and Special and Local Laws, subdivided into Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Cases.									Persons.									Property.		
	Offences committed.	Tried.	Convicted.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining under trial.	Struck off as false after trial.	Percentage of 3 on 2.	Percentage of 2 on 1.	Total compelled to appear.	Actually tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining under trial.	Percentage of 11 on 10.	Percentage of 10 on 9—14.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COGNIZABLE.																			
Class I. Offences against the State, &c.	1,563	1,003	888	34	42	75	88·8	64·2	10,954	6,608	4,430	2,178	4,031	313	67	62·1	5	5	100
,, II. Serious ,, the person	2,179	1,341	1,082	31	68	91	77	61·5	4,584	2,659	1,567	1,092	1,789	136	58·9	50·3	5,383	2,668	49·6
,, III. ,, person and property	9,219	3,016	2,559	38	157	180	84·8	32·7	10,224	6,197	4,275	1,922	3,556	467	69	63·5	6,39,504	92,801	14·4
,, IV. Minor offences against the person	1,539	672	378	516	6	53	56·3	43·7	4,206	1,744	706	1,038	2,444	18	40·5	41·6	..	..	..
,, V. ,, property	31,702	14,888	11,359	2,599	269	1,236	76·3	47	58,210	31,600	18,482	13,118	25,705	815	58·5	55·1	5,57,185	1,50,950	28·7
,, VI. Other offences	737	572	463	47	4	41	80·9	77·4	2,209	1,828	1,230	598	366	25	67·3	83·7	1	1	100
Miscellaneous	1,945	189	156	2	2	12	82·5	9·7	428	270	194	76	152	6	71·9	64	..	..	..
Total Cognizable	8,884	21,831	16,755	4,267	538	1,698	77·4	44·3	90,815	50,906	30,884	20,022	38,123	1,759	60·7	57·2	12,22,088	2,55,431	21·2
NON-COGNIZABLE.																			
Class I. Offences against the State, &c.	4,207	3,327	2,656	112	90	154	79·1	79·1	8,151	6,215	4,516	1,699	1,748	188	72·7	78	171	...	..
,, II. Serious ,, the person	92	31	17	2	4	..	54	33·7	122	42	21	21	72	8	50	30·8	..	..	..
,, III. ,, person and property	430	180	69	17	17	17	38·3	42	1,169	426	118	308	702	41	27·6	37·8	2,162	31	1·4
,, IV. Minor offences against the person	37,315	13,227	7,641	21,936	65	795	57·8	35·4	96,993	34,347	14,002	20,345	62,556	85	40·8	36·4	..	..	..
,, V. ,, property	8,334	3,320	1,812	3,957	41	382	54·6	39·8	23,055	9,323	3,431	5,892	13,642	90	36·8	40·6	25,231	7,319	29·0
,, VI. Other offences	3,630	2,110	1,595	512	35	85	75·6	58·1	8,235	5,365	3,307	1,453	2,780	99	72·8	65·9	242	131	54·1
Miscellaneous	75	52	39	..	..	1	75	71·2	149	93	60	33	56	..	64·5	62·4	8	8	100
Total Non-Cognizable	53,981	22,247	13,829	26,836	245	1,431	62·2	41·2	137,874	55,811	26,055	25,756	81,558	505	46·7	40·6	27,814	7,489	26·4
SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.																			
Cognizable	15,750	42,263	39,320	2,199	28	505	93	92·4	72,254	65,192	57,596	7,596	6,982	80	88·3	90·3	2,240	2,166	96·7
Non-Cognizable	45,919	13,702	11,556	4,531	17	385	84·3	72·3	31,646	23,120	17,589	5,531	8,488	38	76·1	73·1	591	475	80·4
Total	61,669	55,965	50,876	6,730	45	890	90·9	86·5	103,900	88,312	75,185	13,127	15,470	118	85·1	85·1	2,831	2,641	93·3

Proceedings in cases summarily determined.

The following Table shows the Proceedings in cases summarily determined under the Penal Code, or Special and Local laws. Under the Penal Code, Magistrates with 1st class powers tried 8,744 cases with 62·2 per cent. of conviction. Magistrates with 2nd class powers tried 16,392 cases with 54·4 per cent. of conviction. Magistrates with 3rd classs powers tried 17,357 cases with 49·9 per cent. of conviction. The general average was 53·4 per cent. of conviction against 44·9 per cent. in 1872. Under Special and Local laws the number of cases tried by the different classes of Magistrates were nearly equal. The highest rates of conviction were by Magistrates of highest powers.

PENAL CODE.

Criminal Proceedings in Cases summarily determined.

Grade of Magistrates.	1873.				1872.				1871.				1870.			
		Persons.				Persons.				Persons.				Persons.		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
With 1st Class powers ..	8,744	15,090	9,383	62·2	9,776	18,622	9,585	51·5	10,429	18,787	8,977	47·8	9,617	17,062	9,104	53·4
With 2nd do. do.	16,392	39,872	21,698	54·4	15,552	41,080	18,294	44·5	15,186	36,425	15,749	43·2	11,515	27,640	13,550	49
With 3rd do. do.	17,357	48,517	24,201	49·9	23,084	68,807	29,830	43·4	24,114	65,741	28,562	43·4	22,069	58,605	29,327	50
Total..	42,493	103479	55,282	53·4	48,412	1,28,509	57,709	44·9	49,729	120,953	53,288	44·1	43,201	103,307	51,981	50·3
SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.																
With 1st Class powers .	12,087	16,762	15,624	93·2	10,618	15,669	14,491	92·5	8,660	12,924	11,821	91·5	9,453	13,793	12,554	91
With 2nd do. do	12,293	18,178	15,644	86·1	6,993	12,489	9,837	78·8	4,906	10,025	7,542	75·2	4,600	8,724	7,202	82·6
With 3rd do. do	13,481	24,356	20,635	84·7	15,156	28,050	22,439	80	15,367	28,189	22,845	81	14,543	28,329	23,796	84
Total...	37,861	59,296	51,903	87·5	32,767	56,208	46,767	83·2	28,933	51,138	42,208	82·5	28,596	50,846	43,552	85·7
Add—																
Heads of Villages ...	18,091	29,000	23,271	80·2	19,224	30,892	24,482	79·3	19,901	31,895	24,559	77	19,883	30,548	24,170	79·1
Grand Total Special laws.	55,952	88,296	75,174	85·1	51,991	87,100	71,249	81·8	48,834	83,033	66,767	80·4	48,479	81,394	67,722	83·2

Comparative details of operations of Higher Courts.

The following Statement gives comparative details of the operations of the Higher Courts.

	Subordinate Judges.				District Courts.				High Court.				Total.			
		Persons.				Persons.				Persons.				Persons.		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Under Penal Code...	8	13	13	100	1,380	3,175	1,604	50·5	47	50	40	80	1,435	3,238	1,657	51·2
Do. Special Laws...	...	...	...	...	13	16	11	68·8	...	...	...	...	13	16	11	68·8
Total...	8	13	13	100	1,393	3,191	1,615	50·6	47	50	40	80	1,448	3,254	1,668	51·3
Compare 1872	27	31	24	77·4	1,340	2,851	1,537	53·9	26	33	22	66·7	1,393	2,915	1,583	54·8
Do. 1871	54	92	68	73·9	1,361	2,792	1,428	51·1	46	58	42	72·4	1,461	2,942	1,538	52·3
Do. 1870	53	178	88	49·4	1,329	2,812	1,553	55·2	55	68	45	66·2	1,437	3,058	1,686	55·1

1,448 cases were tried against 1,393 in 1872. The numbers have not varied much during the last 4 years. Of 3,254 persons tried, 1,668, or 51·3 per cent. were convicted. Before the High Court 80 per cent. of persons tried were convicted. Before the District Courts only 50·6 per cent. of persons tried were convicted.

Sexes of persons convicted.

The following table shows the sexes of persons convicted under the Penal Code and Special Laws.

	Adults.		Juveniles.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Penal Code, Cognizable offences ...	28,727	1,530	560	67	30,884
Do. Non-Cognizable do. ...	24,153	1,791	94	17	26,055
Special Laws, Cognizable do. ...	52,556	4,707	259	74	57,596
Do. Non-Cognizable do. ...	14,831	2,640	80	38	17,589
	120,267	10,668	993	196	132,124

Convictions under Section 75, P. C.

1,398 persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under Section 75, I. P. C., against 1,198 in 1872.

A Statement giving a summary of the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals during the year, will be found in the Appendix (C. Criminal No. III.)

76 persons were sentenced to death; 96 to transportation for life; 27 to transportation for lesser terms; only 75 persons were sentenced to solitary confinement; 2,138 persons were simply whipped and 493 were whipped in addition to other punishment. Only 673 persons were sentenced to imprisonment between 2 and 7 years; 88 persons were sentenced to imprisonment exceeding 7 years. 32 persons were ordered to find security for good behaviour. The amount of fine inflicted was Rs. 4,76,066, and the amount actually realised was Rs. 3,20,359.

Castes of offenders in cognizable cases under the Penal Code.

13 Europeans were convicted of Cognizable offences under the Penal Code. Of these 2 committed offences against the person, 2 were sentenced for house-breaking, and 9 for theft and criminal breach of trust.

35 East Indians were convicted, one for murder, the others chiefly for minor offences.

Out of 135 murderers 77 were Hindoos and 19 were Pariahs. 5 Mussulmans committed murder.

Out of 390 convicted dacoits, 114 were Hindoos, 87 were Pariahs, 14 were Mussulmans, 130 belonged to criminal castes.

Robbers were chiefly Hindoos and Pariahs. Out of 432 robbers, 118 belonged to criminal castes.

Out of 2,837 house-breakers, 1,389 were Hindoos, 501 were Pariahs, 161 were Mussulmans, 3 were Lubbays and 40 were Moplahs. 97 Hillmen, 56 Wudders and 574 of criminal castes were convicted of house-breaking.

Of cattle thieves 877 were Hindoos, 404 were Pariahs, 273 were Moravers and Kullers, 348 belonged to other criminal castes.

Local prevalence of offences against the Penal Code.

Murders were most rife in Malabar and North Arcot. Hurt by dangerous weapons in Malabar and Vizagapatam; Kidnapping in Tanjore; Dacoity of various kinds in South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura and Cuddapah; Robbery in Bellary; House-breaking in Godavery and Tanjore; Cattle theft in Coimbatore and Madura; Forgery in Malabar and Tanjore, and cheating in Madras Town, Vizagapatam and Madura.

PRISONS.

Admission and Disposal of Prisoners.

The daily average number of prisoners of all classes during the year was 9314·81, being 62 less than during 1872, but the number remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1873 was considerably greater, viz., 9,705, the prison population having increased during the latter period of the year. This increase was principally in the class of convicts. The following table shows the particulars:—

Daily Average Number of Prisoners.

Prisoners.	1873.			1872.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicts	8506·49	354·85	8861·34	8558·72	358·49	8917·21
Security	41·82	·23	42·05	46·04	1·55	47·59
Under-trial	157·05	9·84	166·89	148·65	11·72	160·37
Civil	221·17	9·10	230·27	227·00	8·86	235·86
State	4·41	...	4·41	4·02	...	4·02
Insane	8·52	1·33	9·85	9·97	1·82	11·79
Total...	8939·46	375·55	9314·81	8994·40	382·44	9376·84

Religion, Age, and Previous Occupation.

Out of 21,480 convicts in jail during the year, about 75 per cent. were Hindus, 8 per cent. Mahomedans, 13½ per cent. Pariahs and other low castes, and 3 per cent. Christians. These proportions do not differ much from those in previous years.

As regards the ages of the convicts generally, there was not much difference, but in the Central Jails the proportion of aged convicts has increased to the extent of 20 per cent. in the class between 40 and 60 years of age, and to that of 5 per cent. in that of prisoners above 60 years of age.

Out of 20,175 male convicts, 13,801 were agriculturists and laborers, the proportion being 68 per cent.—8 per cent. were professionals and 6 per cent. shop-keepers. These rates are much the same as those of last year. The number of Government servants in jail was 913, being at the rate of 4·52 per cent. Out of 1,305 female convicts, 72 per cent. were married, 11 per cent. unmarried, and 16 per cent. prostitutes.

Classes according to length of Sentence.

As has generally been the case, the number of convicts sentenced for periods not exceeding six months was more than half of the total number in jail, viz., 53·41 per cent. Nearly 10 per cent. were sentenced for periods between 6 months and 1 year, 22½ per cent. for periods between 1 and 5 years, 9¾ per cent. for periods between 5 and 10 years, and nearly 4 per cent. for upwards of 10 years. The proportion sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 94½ per cent.

Classes.	Classes according to Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I.	Not exceeding 1 month	2,761	358	3,119
II.	Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months ...	4,075	324	4,399
III.	Do. 3 do. 6 do. ...	3,705	250	3,955
IV.	Do. 6 do. 1 year	2,001	126	2,127
V.	Do. 1 year do. 3 years... ...	2,911	125	3,036
VI.	Do. 3 do. do. 5 do.	1,759	49	1,808
VII.	Do. 5 do. do. 10 do.	2,079	40	2,119
VIII.	Exceeding 10 years	813	31	844
IX.	Transported beyond seas for life... ...	...	...	...
	Do do for shorter periods	...	...	...
X.	Executed	71	2	73
	Nature of Imprisonment.			
	Simple imprisonment	954	218	1,172
	Hard labor	17,537	998	18,535
	Medium labor	626	53	679
	Light labor	1,052	39	1,094
	Total...	20,175	1,305	21,480

Previous Convictions.

Of the total number of convicts 14·13 per cent. of the males and 11·49 of the females had been previously convicted. The percentages in the Mofussil jails for males and females respectively were 13·35 and 5·91. Those in Madras Penitentiary were 21·40 and 34·24.

Previous Convictions.	1873.			1872.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted once before ...	1,859	99	1,958	1,765	79	1,844
Do. twice before ...	627	34	661	482	25	507
Do. oftener than thrice.	366	17	383	303	14	322
Total...	2,852	150	3,002	2,555	118	2,673

Of the 1,958 persons convicted for the second time, 904 were sentenced for crimes belonging to the same class as those of which they were first convicted, and 1,054 for crimes of a different nature. Of the 661 prisoners in jail for the third time 342 were sentenced for the same class of crime as before, and 319 for crimes of a different kind. Of the 383 convicted oftener than three times, 175 were sentenced for the same class of crime as before, and 208 for crimes of a different kind.

Escapes.

The number of escapes was less than it has been for many years, only four prisoners having escaped, viz., 3 from inside the jails and 1 from a working gang.

Jail Offences and Punishments.

The number of offences committed in jail during 1873 was 6,973; of these, 4,732 were committed in Central and 2,241 in District Jails, being at the rates of 67·86 and 32·14 per cent. respectively. The proportion of offences to the daily average strength was 88·18 per cent. in the Central and 64·11 per cent. in the District Jails. The rates taken with respect to the total population, that is to say, the number of convicts passing through these jails during the year, were 50·53 per cent. in the Central and 16·40 per cent. in the District Jails. The number of offences was greater in the Central Jails, owing to the fact that in these jails a large number of prisoners were employed in manufactures and other work which is carefully measured and examined at the close of each day for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity and quality of the out-turn, so that any deficiency in either is generally detected. The number of floggings was 2,684; of which, 1,610 were inflicted in the Central and 1,074 in the District Jails. The percentage to the daily average strength was 31·05 in the Central and 32·32 in the District Jails. Taken, with regard to the number of prisoners passing through the jails during the year, it was 18·30 per cent. in the Central and 8·31 per cent. in the District Jails.

The total number of punishments of males was 7,404, being in excess of the number of offences by 1,431. This is principally accounted for by the fact that, as remission is granted as a reward for continued industry and good conduct, it follows that whenever a convict commits any offence unless of a trifling character, he loses a certain number of marks in addition to any other punishment which may have been awarded.

Education.

Of the total number of convicts in jail during the year, 2,218 had learned to read and write fairly since their admission, and 3,770 had made some progress.

Of the whole number about 10 per cent. could read and write fairly, 17½ per cent. could read and write a little, and 72 per cent. were entirely ignorant. These proportions are much the same as during the preceding year.

Financial.

The cost of maintenance and guarding at the jails in the Mofussil, exclusive of the European Prison, was Rupees 6,13,636-12-11, and that at the Penitentiary Rupees 53,730-7-7, being a decrease of Rupees 32,480-1-1 in the former, and an increase of Rupees 9,878-1-3 in the latter, compared with the expenditure during the year 1872. The increased expenditure at the Penitentiary was principally in the items of Rations and Fixed Establishment; in the former it was owing to a larger number of convicts having been dieted, and in the latter there was an increase of Rupees 7,113, owing to the salaries of the Superintendent and of the Native Warders having been paid for the whole year, whereas in the year 1872 these charges were incurred for a portion of the year only. A Superintendent of Workshops, on a salary of Rupees 120 per mensem, was also appointed during the year.

The average cost per convict in the Mofussil Jails, exclusive of the European Prison, was Rupees 74-9-3, and at the Penitentiary Rupees 98-15-2, being a decrease of Rupees 3-2-3 per head in the former, and an increase of Rupees 7-14-0 per head in the latter, as compared with the rates for the year 1872.

The cost of rations, exclusive of that in the European Prison, was Rupees 3,11,171-8-5, or Rupees 35-7-8 per head, being a total decrease of Rupees 30,848-11-2, or of Rupees 3-6-2 per head, compared with the cost during the year 1872. This large decrease is owing to unusually favourable contracts having been obtained.

The average cost of clothing and bedding, exclusive of that of the European Prison, was Rupees 2-15-3 per head, being an increase of Annas 1-3 per head, compared with the expenditure of the previous year. This is attributable to increased expenditure at the Ootacamund District Jail, very little clothing having been purchased during 1872, owing to there having been a large surplus stock on hand.

The cost of the European Prison, exclusive of the sum expended on buildings, was Rupees 12,452-12-3. The average cost per man per annum was Rupees 592-15-9, being an increase of Rupees 118-10-4 per man, compared

with the rates in 1872. These rates cannot be fairly contrasted, as the daily average number for 1873 was less than that of 1872 by nine prisoners, while the fixed establishment remained the same as it must do, in order that sufficient relief may be afforded to the prison officers on duty.

The total cost, exclusive of guarding, was Rupees 5,61,808-12-11, being a decrease of Rupees 25,504-15-6.

The charge for guarding was Rupees 1,18,011-3-10, being an increase of Rupees 625-8-7.

The total cost, inclusive of maintenance and of guarding, amounted to Rupees 6,79,820-0-9, being a decrease of Rupees 24,879-6-11.

Under the head Fixed Establishment there is an increase of Rs. 8,724-10-3. This is owing to the increased allowances drawn in arrears from 1st April 1872 by the Superintendents of the Central Jails at Vellore and at Coimbatore, to the cost of European Warders at the jail last named, to the payment of the salary of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary for the whole year, and to the payment of house-rent to the Superintendents at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, and the Penitentiary.

The average cost per head on account of hospital charges was 4 annas and 9 pie, being a decrease of 6 pie per head.

There is a small increase to the extent of Rupees 496-8-6 under the head Clothing and Bedding, the cause of which has been explained above.

A saving of Rupees 1,814-9-11 was effected under the head Contingencies.

The gross cost, inclusive of the sums expended in the construction of new jails and in additions, alterations, and repairs to old jails, as well as for the maintenance and guarding of the prisoners, was Rupees 7,27,303-8-4, being a decrease of Rupees 41,871-4-8 compared with the expenditure during the year 1872. The cost per head per average strength was Rupees 77-5-1, being less than that during 1872 by Rupees 2-7-10 per head. The net cost per convict, after deducting the sum of Rupees 2,60,939-8-6 remitted to the treasury on account of the sale proceeds of manufactures, and the hire of convicts, was Rupees 53-0-8, being less by Rupees 16-6-4 per head than during the previous year. Owing to the extension of jail manufactures, the amount paid into the treasury, as stated above, exceeds that paid in 1872 by Rupees 1,04,883-0-7.

Earnings of Convicts.

The actual balance in favor of jail manufactures during the year 1873 was Rupees 73,023 after deducting all charges incurred during that year, and the cash balance on hand at the end of the year 1872, as well as the value of all stock on hand at that date.

The following statement exhibits the cost per head of average strength on account of rations, establishment, guarding, &c., for the last six years, and also the net cost per head after deducting the amount paid into the Treasury, from which it will appear that the charges, with the exception of those on account of establishment, have gradually decreased, while the receipts have increased to a very considerable extent.

Cost per Head of Average Strength.

Years.	Rations.	Establishment.	Guarding.	Hospital Charges.	Clothing and Bedding.	Contingencies.	Total.	Receipts paid into the Treasury.	Net Cost per Convict.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1868-69.	49 12 0	14 10 2	15 0 7	0 15 0	4 4 10	5 13 8	90 8 6	49,878	142 2 3
1869-70.	45 8 8	15 12 4	13 7 6	1 2 1	3 13 8	4 13 4	84 9 7	62,446	114 0 7
1870	43 3 6	17 1 7	14 1 4	1 7 2	3 4 4	4 14 4	84 0 5	80,980	99 11 6
1871	40 10 9	19 4 5	13 12 9	0 11 7	2 15 4	4 6 3	81 13 2	1,16,406	81 14 6
1872	39 3 3	19 14 5	13 4 8	0 5 3	2 15 2	4 2 0	79 12 11	1,56,056	67 7 0
1873	35 11 5	20 14 9	13 6 9	0 4 9	3 0 4	3 14 11	77 5 1	2,60,939	53 8 0

These figures, with the exception of those denoting the "Net Cost" differ from those shown in the Statement which accompanied previous Reports. This is owing to the circumstance that, although the cost per head of average strength at each jail has been correctly shown, the total was erroneously divided by the number of jails, so that the result exhibits the average cost per jail instead of the average cost per head. This has now been corrected.

Diet Scale.

The revised scale of twelve meals of dry grain and two of rice per week was in force in twenty-four jails; in two jails, viz., that at Russelcondah and the Central Jail at Cannanore, ten meals of dry grain and four of rice were given. At Tellicherry the issue of dry grain was increased to eleven meals and that of rice reduced to three meals. At the District Jail at Calicut eight meals of rice and six of dry grain were given. At the District Jails at Guntoor, Kurnool, Bellary, and Coimbatore dry grain alone was issued.

The effect of the introduction of dry grain into the jails on the Western Coast continues to be favorably reported upon. The Sanitary Commissioner, in reply to the reference made to him respecting the revision of the diet scale for Europeans, is of opinion that no change is required, but that the medical officer should have the power of increasing the allowance of animal food in special cases.

Health of Prisoners.

The health of the prisoners generally was very good, although the mortality in some jails was unusually high.

The death-rates for the last ten years from all causes, all classes of prisoners included, is shown below :—

Years.	Ratio per Cent. of Daily Average Strength.	Years.	Ratio per Cent. of daily Average Strength.
1864-65	12·70	1869-70	4·05
1865-66	11·26	1870	2·74
1866-67	11·56	1871	1·84
1867-68	4·24	1872	2·21
1868-69	3·51	1873	2·83

The following statement exhibits the mortality in each jail as regards convicts :—

Jails.	Daily Average Strength.			Deaths.			Percentage of Deaths to Strength.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Chingleput	114·08	9·03	123·11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russellcondah	86·48	1·81	88·29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guindy	62·17	...	62·17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paumben	82·05	...	82·05	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam	32·48	4·16	36·64	...	...	...	...	...	...
European Prison ...	21·03	...	21·03	...	...	..	...	...	...
Cochin	·76	...	·76	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor	170·60	13·25	183·85	1	..	1	·58	...	·54
Ootacamund	142·01	1·29	143·30	1	...	1	·70	...	·69
Penitentiary	519·25	31·12	550·37	4	...	4	·77	...	·72
Guntoor	91·41	3·61	95·02	1	...	1	1·09	...	1·05
Vellore Central	919·34	31·85	951·19	9	1	10	·97	3·13	1·05
Bellary	320·60	15·07	335·67	2	2	4	·62	13·27	1·19
Rajahmundry District.	72·50	10·01	82·51	1	...	1	1·37	...	1·21
Nellore	148·08	11·55	159·63	2	...	2	1·34	...	1·25
Cuddalore	268·93	9·29	278·22	4	...	4	1·48	...	1·43
Calicut	102·30	6·07	108·37	2	...	2	1·95	...	1·84
Cannanore Central ...	582·59	...	582·59	11	...	11	1·88	...	1·88
Mangalore	95·56	9·97	105·53	2	..	2	2·09	...	1·89
Rajahmundry Central.	802·42	26·91	829·33	15	1	16	1·86	3·71	1·92
Cuddapah	196·07	9·95	206·02	4	...	4	2·04	...	1·94
Tellicherry	40·70	2·46	43·16	1	...	1	2·45	...	2·31
Madura	206·39	5·97	212·36	4	1	5	1·93	16·34	2·35
Salem Central	521·47	23·25	544·72	12	2	14	2·30	8·60	2·57
Tinnevelly	213·78	9·63	223·41	5	1	6	2·33	10·38	2·68
Kurnool	92·71	6·28	98·99	3	1	4	3·23	15·92	4·04
Trichinopoly District.	69·99	...	69·99	3	...	3	4·28	...	4·28
Coimbatore Central ...	950·72	23·26	973·98	42	...	42	4·41	..	4·31
Vizagapatam	233·70	19·55	253·25	14	1	15	5·99	5·11	5·92
Trichinopoly Central ..	888·38	45·39	933·77	56	...	56	6·30	...	5·99
Tranquebar	84·57	11·07	95·64	6	...	6	7·09	...	6·27
Tanjore	109·24	5·61	114·85	8	...	8	7·32	...	6·96
Berhampore	119·25	7·44	126·69	9	1	10	7·54	13·44	7·89
Coimbatore District ...	144·88	...	144·88	20	...	20	13·80	...	13·80
Total...	8506·49	354·85	8861·34	242	11	253	2·64	3·09	2·85

The following table shows the number of admissions into hospital, the daily average number of sick, and the percentage of each to the daily average strength as regards convicts :—

Jails.	Number of Admissions.			Daily Average Sick.			Percentage to Daily Average Strength.					
							Of Admissions.			Of Daily Average Sick.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European Prison.	1	...	1	·03	...	·03	4·75	...	4·75	·14	...	·14
Vellore Central ...	623	33	656	16·02	·70	16·72	67·76	103·61	68·96	1·74	2·19	·74
Ootacamund District	52	...	52	1·75	...	1·75	36·61	...	36·08	1·23	...	1·22
Tinnevelly	54	10	64	2·65	·26	2·91	25·25	103·84	28·64	1·23	2·69	1·30
Salem Central ...	170	9	179	7·00	·38	7·38	32·60	38·70	32·85	1·84	1·63	1·35
Madura	76	3	79	2·70	·26	2·96	36·82	50·25	37·20	1·30	4·35	1·39
Bellary	127	6	133	5·35	·14	5·49	39·61	39·81	39·59	1·66	·92	1·63
Tellicherry ...	25	1	26	·76	·03	·79	61·42	40·65	60·24	1·86	1·21	1·83
Coimbatore Central	281	2	283	18·88	·23	19·11	29·55	8·59	29·05	1·98	·98	1·96
Guindy	60	...	60	1·29	...	1·29	96·50	...	96·50	2·07	...	2·07
Cannanore Central	131	...	131	12·47	...	12·47	22·48	...	22·48	2·14	...	2·14
Vizagapatam ...	67	2	69	5·56	·10	5·66	28·66	10·23	27·24	2·37	·51	2·23
Trichinopoly Central	300	16	316	20·50	·57	21·07	83·76	35·25	33·84	2·30	1·25	2·25
Russellcondah ...	79	1	80	1·92	·10	2·02	91·33	55·24	90·61	2·22	5·52	2·28
Chingleput... ...	113	2	115	2·92	·06	2·98	99·05	22·14	93·41	2·55	·66	2·42
Calicut	112	...	112	2·86	...	2·86	109·48	...	103·34	2·79	...	2·63
Guntoor	83	2	85	2·87	·04	2·91	90·79	55·40	89·45	3·13	1·10	3·06
Nellore	100	7	107	4·63	·28	4·91	67·53	60·60	67·03	3·12	2·42	3·07
Cuddalore... ...	207	17	224	8·28	·35	8·63	76·97	182·99	80·51	3·07	3·76	3·10
Cuddapah... ...	246	4	250	7·29	·08	7·37	125·46	40·20	121·34	3·71	·80	3·57
Berhampore ..	94	15	109	4·03	·66	4·69	78·82	201·61	86·03	3·37	8·87	3·70
Rajahmundry Central... ...	646	16	662	31·02	·58	31·60	80·50	59·45	79·82	3·86	2·15	3·81
Penitentiary ...	378	34	412	19·47	1·55	21·02	72·79	109·25	74·85	3·74	4·98	3·81
Tanjore	57	3	60	4·19	·39	4·58	52·17	53·47	52·24	3·85	6·95	3·98
Mangalore ...	177	4	181	3·91	·30	4·21	185·22	40·12	171·51	4·09	3·00	3·98
Paumben... ...	63	...	63	3·42	...	3·42	76·78	...	76·78	4·16	...	4·16
Kurnool	157	7	164	4·00	·27	4·27	169·34	111·46	165·67	4·31	4·29	4·32
Rajahmundry District	60	9	69	3·38	·31	3·69	82·75	89·91	83·62	4·66	3·09	4·47
Trichinopoly District	52	...	52	3·24	...	3·24	74·29	...	74·29	4·62	...	4·62
Tranquebar ...	112	9	121	4·31	·22	4·53	132·43	81·30	126·51	5·09	1·08	4·73
Chittoor	252	7	259	9·45	·61	10·06	147·71	52·83	140·87	5·53	4·60	5·47
Masulipatam ...	66	8	74	1·68	·70	2·38	203·20	192·30	201·96	5·17	16·82	6·49
Coimbatore District	151	...	151	9·65	...	9·65	104·22	...	104·22	6·66	...	6·66
Total...	5,172	227	5,399	227·48	9·17	236·65	60·80	63·97	60·92	2·67	2·58	2·67

The percentage of admissions, viz., 60·92, is less than that during 1872 by 8·82, and that of daily average sick, viz., 2·67, is less than that during 1872 by ·20 per cent.

The ratios of admissions and deaths as regards those diseases which were the most fatal were as follows :—

Diseases.	1873.				1872.			
	Number of		Percentage to Daily Average Strength of		Number of		Percentage to Daily Average Strength of	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Dysentery ...	472	55	5·32	·62	355	36	3·98	·40
Diarrhœa	457	53	5·15	·59	526	40	5·89	·44
General debility...	172	45	1·94	·50	141	39	1·58	·32
Diseases of respiratory system ...	214	15	2·41	·16	209	18	2·34	·20
Phthisis	19	12	·21	·13	18	9	·20	·10
Total...	1,334	180	15·05	2·03	1,249	142	14·00	1·59

Mortality according to Season.

Taking the whole number of jails in the Presidency, there was little difference in the rates of monthly admissions into hospital, the highest rate, viz., 5·70, having been in August, and the lowest, viz., 4·62, in June, the difference being 1·08 per cent. The highest rate of daily sick, viz., 2·86, was in August, and the lowest, viz., 2·49, in October, the difference being ·37 per cent. There was, however, a very considerable difference in some jails; for example, the lowest rate of daily sick at Masulipatam was in February, viz., 1·49, and the highest in November, viz., 10·27, the difference being 8·78 per cent. At Russellcondah the lowest rate was in June, viz., ·28, and the highest in February, viz., 7·04, the difference being 6·76 per cent.

Mortality according to Age and Sex.

The following table exhibits the ages of the convicts who died in 1872 and 1873. As usual the mortality was the greatest amongst the most aged prisoners, the rate increasing with each decade. Amongst the last class, viz., those above 50 years of age, the rate was more than double that amongst those between 40 and 50 years of age. The several rates were as shown below, viz :—

Under	16 years	.. 1·06 per cent.
Between	16 and 20 years ..	.. ·88 do.
Do.	20 and 30 do.	.. 1·52 do.
Do.	30 and 40 do.	.. 2·70 do.
Do.	40 and 50 do.	.. 4·11 do.
Above	50 years	.. 8·88 do.

Although only one boy died, the percentage is high, owing to the small number of juveniles.

Ages.	Number of Deaths.					
	1873.			1872.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 16 years	1	...	1	1	...	1
From 16 to 20 years	5	1	6	1	1	2
Do. 20 to 30 do.	56	2	58	38	1	39
Do. 30 to 40 do.	67	4	71	52	...	52
Do. 40 to 50 do.	48	2	50	48	1	49
Above 50 years	65	2	67	55	1	56
Total...	242	11	253	195	4	199

Mortality according to Length of Imprisonment.

More than half the whole number of deaths took place during the first year of imprisonment, 94 having died within the first six months, and 50 during the last six months.

Length of Imprisonment undergone.	Number of Deaths.	
	1873.	1872.
Under 1 month in jail	10	16
From 1 to 3 months in jail	36	44
Do. 3 to 6 do. do.	48	26
Do. 6 to 9 do. do.	29	14
Do. 9 to 12 do. do.	21	15
Do. 1 to 2 years do.	37	34
Do. 2 to 3 do. do.	20	12
Do. 3 to 5 do. do.	27	16
Do. 5 to 10 do. do.	16	17
Above 10 years	9	5
Total...	253	199

The mortality from all causes, all classes of prisoners included, is exhibited in the following statement:—

Comparative Statement showing the Mortality in each Jail during 1872 *and* 1873 *from all Causes, all Classes of Prisoners included.*

Jails.	1873.			1872.		
	Daily Average Strength.	Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.	Daily Average Strength.	Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
Chingleput	129·34	...	...	138·30	4	2·88
Russellcondah ...	90·75	...	...	104·12	7	6·72
Guindy	62·17	...	...	68·69	...	...
Paumben	82·05	...	...	101·63	...	...
Masulipatam... ...	37·47	...	...	37·17	...	...
European Prison ...	21·09	...	...	29·64	...	...
Cochin	·76	...	...	3·67	...	...
Lawrence Asylum Works	...	...	...	95·57	1	1·04
Debtors' Prison ...	33·89	...	...	31·86	...	...
Chittoor	200·06	1	·49	216·44	3	1·38
Penitentiary	590·87	4	·50	505·16	6	1·18
Ootacamund	144·15	1	·69	125·70	...	...
Guntoor	99·33	1	1·00	126·97	...	...
Rajahmundry District...	97·11	1	1·02	90·79	3	3·30
Vellore Central ...	953·19	10	1·04	943·67	7	·74
Nellore	166·81	2	1·19	189·32	1	·52
Bellary	363·89	5	1·37	377·73	7	1·85
Calicut	129·27	2	1·54	95·77	3	3·13
Cuddalore	311·13	5	1·60	254·68	5	1·96
Mangalore	119·94	2	1·66	117·91	4	3·39
Tellicherry	55·13	1	1·81	63·91	...	...
Cannanore Central ...	582·59	11	1·88	561·47	12	2·13
Rajahmundry do. ...	831·48	16	1·92	838·56	11	1·31
Madura	258·47	5	1·93	260·95	6	2·32
Cuddapah	261·06	6	2·29	205·48	3	1·45
Tinnevelly	249·97	6	2·40	251·88	2	·79
Salem Central ...	569·66	15	2·63	540·63	9	1·66
Trichinopoly District ...	79·83	3	3·75	121·06	3	2·47
Coimbatore Central ...	982·59	44	4·47	982·49	18	1·83
Kurnool	105·98	5	4·71	140·13	3	2·14
Trichinopoly Central ..	933·80	56	5·99	875·43	35	3·99
Tanjore	133·48	8	5·99	139·58	2	1·43
Vizagapatam	260·98	16	6·13	296·25	36	12·15
Tranquebar	124·59	8	6·42	129·45	8	6·17
Berhampore	132·61	10	7·54	187·40	7	3·73
Coimbatore District ...	153·15	20	13·05	136·03	2	1·47
Total...	9314·81	264	2·83	9376·84	208	2·21

Comparative Health of Central and of District Jails.

For the first time since the general occupation of the Central Jails the death-rate therein has exceeded that of the District Jails. It is probable that this will continue to be the case owing to the fact that lifers and long-sentenced prisoners are confined in these jails, and that the proportion or aged prisoners, amongst whom the mortality is by far the greatest, has increased, and may be expected to continue to do so up to a certain point. The increase during 1873 in the number above 40 years of age confined in Central Jails was considerable, having been in the ratio of 25 per cent.

		Daily Average Number.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength	Difference in favor of Central Jails.	Difference in favor of District Jails.
1867-68 ...	District Jails..	7123·82	341	4·78	2·12	...
	Central do...	3035·36	81	2·66		
1868-69 ...	District do...	6707·99	276	4·11	1·76	...
	Central do...	3444·65	81	2·35		
1869-70 ...	District do...	6087·17	277	4·55	1·67	...
	Central do...	3846·22	111	2·88		
1870 ...	District do...	5639·48	178	3·15	·99	...
	Central do...	3981·99	86	2·16		
1871 ...	District do...	5034·37	105	2·08	·51	...
	Central do...	4330·10	68	1·57		
1872 ...	District do...	4634·59	116	2·28	·34	...
	Central do...	4742·25	92	1·94		
1873 ...	District do...	4461·50	152	2·51	...	·62
	Central do...	4853·31	112	3·13		

Foreign Convicts.

At the close of 1872 there were 175 foreign convicts in this Presidency, of whom 40 were Chinese, 21 Malays, and 114 Burmese. At the end of 1873 the number of such convicts amounted to 194, of whom 41 were Chinese, 16 Malays, and 137 Burmese. They were imprisoned in the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Salem, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, and Coimbatore, and in the Penitentiary at Madras.

Juveniles.

The number of juveniles in confinement on the 31st December 1872 was 70, of whom 59 were boys. The number remaining at the end of 1873 was 72, of whom 64 were boys.

Employment of Women.

The daily average number of female convicts during the year was 354. They were employed in sweeping, grinding, pounding and sifting grains, in picking wool and coir, in spinning and bowing wool, and spinning cotton, &c. Their conduct generally has been good.

State Prisoners.

There were 12 State prisoners during the year, viz., four at the Russellcondah Hill Jail, seven at the Rajahmundry Central Jail, and one at the Central Jail, Coimbatore. Of those at the first-named jail, two were released and two remained at the end of the year. Their conduct was good. Of the seven at Rajahmundry, six were in good health and one in indifferent health. Their behaviour was good. The prisoner at the Coimbatore Central Jail was transferred to the Lunatic Asylum in Madras during the year.

Lunatics.

Ninety-six insane prisoners were confined in jails during the year. Of these, 46 were sent to Lunatic Asylums, eight were sent for trial on recovery, 28 were released, and two died. At the close of the year ten males and two females remained under observation. Of these, seven males were criminal lunatics; the other three males and the two females were confined under the provisions of the Lunacy Act.

Health of Prisoners in Sub-Jails.

The health of the prisoners in Sub-Jails during the year was again remarkably good. There were 14 deaths out of a daily average strength of 1465·43, which is less than 1 per cent. viz., ·95.

The daily average number of sick during the year was 31·92, being at the rate of 2·17 per cent. to the daily average strength. This was pretty much the same as that during 1872, viz., 2·46 per cent.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Changes in the Courts.

In the High Court the Chief Justice was absent on furlough from 18th March to 22nd August. Mr. Justice Holloway acted as Chief Justice during his absence. Mr. Justice Innes was absent on privilege leave from 29th August to 30th November. No additional Puisne Judge was appointed.

In consequence of the falling off of litigation in the Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, that Court was, on the recommendation of the High Court, abolished on 31st March. On 1st January the Principal Sudr Amin of Cuddapah was re-transferred to that station from Bellary where he had been temporarily employed. On 15th March the Additional Principal Sudr Amin (Subordinate Judge) of Mangalore was transferred to Cuddalore. On 21st February the Additional Munsif of Cuddapah was transferred to Madura.

Practitioners of the High Court.

In the High Court the following practitioners were enrolled:—

Advocates..... ..	6
Vakils.....	6
Attorneys.....	3

Act III of 1873.

The chief event of the year under review was the introduction of the Madras Civil Courts' Act (III of 1873) which came into force on 1st March. The main object of this Act was to consolidate the law as it existed in several old Regulations and Acts and the only important alterations introduced were the abolition of any pecuniary limit to the jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges (late Principal Sudr Amins) and the extension of the pecuniary jurisdiction of District Munsifs from 1,000 Rupees to 2,500 Rupees (Section 12), the provision for an appeal to the High Court from the decrees and orders of Subordinate Judges when the amount or value exceeds 5,000 Rupees (Section 13) and the mode of valuing suits for immoveable property (Section 14). It is difficult at present to say what will be the permanent effect of these alterations as regards the number of suits that will still be tried by District Munsifs and whether their jurisdiction as regards suits for land has been really extended. Under the old Regulation, the annual produce determined the jurisdiction; whereas under the present Act, ten or five times the revenue payable to Government, according as the land is Zemindary or Ryotwary and fifteen times the net profits in the case of Inam lands, determines the value. Under Section 28 of Act III of 1873 the Local Government invested all Subordinate Judges with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to

the amount of 500 Rupees and all District Munsifs with the same jurisdiction up to the amount of 50 Rupees within their local jurisdictions as fixed by Section 10. In their order of 18th March 1873, the Government expressed themselves ready to withdraw or withhold Small Cause powers from any individual officer in whose case the High Court might deem it advisable.

By a Notification of Government dated 11th March 1873, the title of Civil and Session Judge which had been in use under Act VII of 1843 was altered to District and Sessions Judge to suit the requirements of Acts X of 1872 and III of 1873 and by a Notification of Government of 1st April the names of the District and Sessions Divisions (formerly called Zillahs) were altered so as to correspond with the names of the Collectorates or Revenue Divisions.

Process-Service Fees.

From the commencement of the official year (1st April), under instructions from the Government of India, fees for the service of processes were collected by stamps. The old system of collecting fees according to the mileage travelled and of paying the process-servers the amount actually earned by them was however continued until 16th August when the new rules under Sections 20 and 22 of Act VII of 1870 came into force. Under these Rules the process-servers of each Court were formed into salaried establishments, the higher class designated Amins receiving a salary of 14 and 12 Rupees a month each and the lower class designated Peons receiving a salary of 7 and 6 Rupees a month each. Fees were also for the first time levied for processes issued by the Criminal Courts in "non-cognizable" cases. Under the Schedules to the Rules there are fixed fees for each process issued but the principle of holding the parties to each suit liable for the actual cost of serving the processes required has been maintained as far as possible. At the close of the year it was too early to form an opinion as to whether the receipts would be sufficient to cover the cost of the establishments and other miscellaneous charges, but experience has since shown that the rates charged were insufficient to meet all the expenses and a slightly enhanced scale of fees has been prepared and sanctioned. The cost of the establishments fixed by the District Judges for the Civil Courts amounted to nearly Rupees 7,00,000. At present all processes issued by Criminal Courts are to be served by the Police and no separate establishments are entertained.

Comparison of the Civil work of the Districts.

The following Statement shows the proportion in which each of the Districts contributed to the Civil work of the Presidency :—

DISTRICT.	Number of Original Appealable Suits instituted in Courts subordinate to the District Courts.	Number of Appeals preferred in the District Courts.	Number of Original Suits instituted in the District Courts.	Number of Regular Appeals preferred in the High Court.	Number of Special Appeals preferred in the High Court.
Arcot (North)	2,807	259	16	1	56
Arcot (South)	2,345	215	.....	3	31
Bellary	3,313	225	40	3	31
Canara (South)	1,994	532	.....	2	87
Chingleput...	2,256	234	16	21	21
Coimbatore	2,299	202	18	8	44
Cuddapah	1,970	208	5	4	10
Ganjam...	1,702	90	13	3	12
Ganjam (Agent)	57	.....	4	.....	.....
Godavery	4,604	553	9	7	35
Kistna	3,315	175	9	6	11
Kurnool...	1,694	45	22	3	6
Madura	3,286	466	6	8	47
Malabar (North)	2,312	436	5	2	70
Malabar (South)	4,565	550	.....	1	41
Nellore	3,203	205	15	8	10
Neilgiri Hills	57	1	7	.....	.....
Salem	3,024	250	21	10	30
Tanjore (North)	2,607	307	5	9	62
Tanjore (South)	3,599	537	21	8	74
Tinnevelly...	3,423	448	9	8	132
Trichinopoly	2,354	108	25	9	34
Vizagapatam	3,138	256	35	7	30
Vizagapatam (Agent)	255	1	9	.....	.....
Total...	60,179	6,303	310	131	874

A comparison with a similar Statement in the Administration Report of 1872 shews an almost inappreciable difference in the ratio of appeals from the Subordinate Courts to the District Courts, *viz.*, 10·75 per cent. as against 11 per cent.

There is an increase from 11½ to 13½ per cent. in the ratio of Special Appeals to the High Court from Appeals to the District Courts.

The ratio of appeals in the High Court from decrees in Original Suits in the District Courts would appear to have risen from 26½ in 1872 to 40 per cent. in 1873.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Civil Courts.

In 1872 the net receipts under the head of Court Fees in all the Civil Courts amounted to £186,800: and the charges during the same period are stated to have been £150,000.

In 1873 the receipts amounted to £193,000.

In the High Court, Original Side, 881 suits were instituted during the year. These figures show an increase of 114 suits on the institutions of 1872 and of 109 on those of 1871. The nature of the suits instituted appears from the following statement:—

High Court, Original Side.

	Number of Suits.	Percentage.
On Contract	495	56·19
Relating to immoveable property	196	22·24
Inheritance	49	5·57
Other Suits	141	16·00
Total...	881	100·00

The total number of suits on the file for disposal was 1,422 as against 1,323 in 1872 and 1,186 in 1871. Of this number 725 suits were disposed of during the year. On the 31st December 1873, 702 suits were pending on the file as compared with 541 on the same date in 1872. These figures indicate that the work on the Original Side of the High Court has been increasing of late years, but nearly one-sixth of the suits instituted in 1873 belonged properly to the Small Cause Court where such suits will no doubt be hereafter brought under the operation of a new scale of fees that, since the close of the year, has been adopted in the High Court with the sanction of the Government.

In the valuation of the suits disposed of, almost the same proportion is observed as last year, *viz.*,

93 suits were valued above Rupees 5,000.

315 between 1,000 and 5,000 Rupees and

199 below 1,000 Rupees, the remainder being suits of which it was not possible to estimate the money value.

In the Courts other than the High Court, 2,34,125 suits were instituted as against 2,23,723 suits in 1872. A reference to the detailed statement shows that this increase is in suits coming before Village Munsifs or in suits cognizable as Small Causes and not in the more important litigation of the country. There is indeed a decided, though perhaps temporary, falling off in 1873 in the number of Ordinary suits filed before the Civil Courts. The litigation instituted before all classes of Courts is analysed in the accompanying statement:—

Subordinate Courts, Original jurisdiction.

Table showing the number of suits instituted in the various Courts during the year 1873.

Courts.	Ordinary Suits.	Per-centage.	Small Causes.	Per-centage	Total.	Per-centage.
1 Village Munsifs... ...	50,815	45·66	...	...	50,815	21·70
2 Revenue Courts.. ...	3,073	2·76	...	...	3,073	1·31
3 District Munsifs, &c. ...	56,379	50·65	79,271	64·54	1,35,650	57·94
4 Subordinate Judges ...	·502	·45	7,639	6·22	8,141	3·48
5 Mofussil Small Cause Courts...	225	·20	9,684	7·89	9,909	4·23
6 Madras Small Cause Court.	...	....	26,209	21·34	26,209	11·20
7 District Courts, &c. ...	310	·28	18	·01	328	·14
Total...	1,11,304	100·00	1,22,821	100·00	2,34,125	100·00

The nature of the Suits appears in the following Table :—

Table showing the nature of the suits instituted.

Nature of the Claim.		Number.	Percentage.
On contract ...	On written promise...	92,227	39·39
	On unwritten promise	51,896	22·17
	Other suits	36,895	15·76
For rent		10,285	4·39
For recovery of personal property		7,339	3·13
Relating to real property		27,168	11·61
Revenue suits		4,241	1·81
Other suits		4,074	1·74
	Total...	2,34,125	100·00

The total number of suits that came before the Courts for disposal was (excluding suits transferred from the file of one Court to another) 2,90,595. The number of suits actually disposed of was 2,39,608,* being an increase of 7,968 on the number disposed of in 1872.

In the accompanying table the proportion is shown between the number of suits for disposal and the number disposed of in the several classes of Courts.

Table showing the extent to which the several classes of Courts disposed of the suits.

Courts.	Suits for Disposal.		Suits disposed of.		Percentage of suits Disposed of to Suits for Disposal.	
	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.
Village Munsifs	61,340	...	50,439	...	82·22	...
Revenue Courts	3,858	...	2,973	...	77·06	...
District Munsifs, &c. ...	89,267	86,113	61,105	79,263	68·45	92·04
Subordinate Judges ...	1,134	*8,157	815	†8,220	71·86	100·77
Mofussil Small Cause Courts	340	10,641	299	9,952	87·94	93 52
Madras Small Cause Court..	..	29,011	...	26,079	...	89·89
District Courts	714	20	443	20	62·04	100
Total...	1,56,653	1,33,942	1,16,074	1,23,534	74·09	92·23

The distribution of the work among the various classes of Courts is shown in the annexed table :—

* In addition to this number, 2,577 suits were received by transfer.

† This explains how the disposals under this head slightly exceed the institutions.

Table showing the distribution of work among the various classes of Courts.

Courts.	Newly instituted Suits per cent.	Files per cent of the whole.	Suits disposed of per cent.	Arrears per cent.	Percentage of Suits on the Files disposed of.
Village Munsifs	21·62	20·52	20·99	21·03	82·22
Revenue Courts	1·30	1·34	1·24	1·79	73·99
District Munsifs and Assistant Agents	57·72	59·93	58·40	63·45	78·38
Mofussil Small Cause Courts ...	4·22	3·69	4·27	1·35	93·22
Subordinate Judges	3·46	4·04	3·76	4·92	74·99
District Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner	·15	·30	·19	·44	50·32
Madras Small Cause Court	11·15	9·70	10·85	5·67	89·89
High Court	·38	·48	·30	1·35	50·98
Total...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	80·42

The following statement shows the valuation of suits under the Court Fees Act:—

Table showing the valuation of the various Suits under the Court Fees Act.

Value.	Mofussil Courts.		Madras Small CauseCourt	Courts combined.
	Ordinary.	Small Causes.		
	Percentage of Suits.			
Below 5 Rupees...	22·89	5·37	32·28	16·78
„ 20 „	26·51	33·26	38·04	30·51
„ 100 „	26·02	51·93	22·92	36·22
Between 100 and 500 Rupees ...	19·17	9·44	6·05	13·78
„ 500 and 1,000 „ ...	3·13	...	·71	1·60
„ 1,000 and 10,000 „ ...	1·72	...	...	·83
Above 10,000 Rupees	·09	...	...	·05
Not capable of valuation	·47	·00	...	·23
Total...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The aggregate value of the suits disposed of in all the Courts including the High Court was approximately Rs. 2,84,05,126.

The manner in which the suits were disposed of was as follows:—

Table showing the mode in which the Suits were disposed of.

		Mofussil Courts.				Madras Small Cause Court.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Uncontested.	Dismissed for default, withdrawn, or compromised ...	94,514	63·75	1,48,252	69·43	20,201	77·46
	Decreed for Plaintiff.	48,153	32·48				
	Decreed for Defendant.	5,585	3·77				
	Total...	148,252	100·00				
Contested ...	Decreed for Plaintiff.	48,262	73·93	65,277	30·57	5,878	22·54
	Decreed for Defendant.	17,015	26·07				
		65,277	100·00				
			Total...	2,13,529	100·00	26,079	100·00

The number of suits pending at the close of the year (omitting suits in the Madras Small Cause Court, suits before Village Munsifs and Revenue suits) was 36,312, as against 40,330 pending at the end of 1872, being a decrease of 4,018. In the matter of the average duration of suits contested and un-contested of both classes (Ordinary and Small Cause Suits) the High Court notice a decided improvement. Taking the returns for District Munsifs it appears that the total of the Ordinary suits for disposal was 89,267, *viz.*, 32,888 remaining from the year 1872 and 56,379 filed in 1873. Of this number 61,105 were disposed of, leaving 28,162 to be carried over to 1874. There being 113 Munsifs, each officer turned out 500 regular suits in the year of forty-six working weeks less occasional holidays. This gives about 11 suits per week, and since these Judges are unable to devote more than four days a week to this kind of work including execution of Decrees, the result is decidedly good. The total of Small Cause suits pending and filed before District Munsifs was 86,113, of which they disposed of no less than 92·05 per cent.

High Court, Appellate Side.

In the High Court 131 Regular Appeals and 874 Special Appeals were filed during the year as compared with 145 Regular Appeals and 811 Special Appeals in 1872.

The total number of Appeals on the file of the Court for disposal was in Regular Appeals 180, in Special Appeals 1,095. Of these 123 Regular

Appeals and 752 Special Appeals were disposed of in the manner indicated in the following table :—

		Regular.	Special.
Dismissed for default, withdrawn or compromised ...		4	25
Uncontested	Confirmed...	5	139
	Modified, reversed or remanded ...	1	13
Contested ...	Confirmed..	72	499
	Reversed or remanded *	41	76
	Total...	123	752

At the close of 1873, 57 Regular Appeals and 343 Special Appeals were pending.* On the 31st December 1872, the number pending was—Regular Appeals 49, Special Appeals 221.

The average duration of a Regular Appeal from the date of filing to the date of disposal was, as in 1872, four months, and of a Special Appeal, three months.

From a single Judge sitting on the Original Side of the Court 43 Appeals were preferred under Section 15 of the Letters Patent. To these must be added 4 Appeals pending at the beginning of the year. Of this number, 40 appeals were disposed of in the following manner :—

Confirmed	22
Reversed	14
Modified	3
Withdrawn	1
Total...	40

In Civil Miscellaneous work, the High Court disposed of

107 Appeals from the orders of the Subordinate Courts,
56 References under Act XI of 1865 and
2 References under Act IV of 1869.

Subordinate Courts, Appellate jurisdiction.

In the Subordinate Courts the number of Appeals preferred was 6,506 as against 7,003 in 1872 and 5,981 in 1871.

The number on the files for disposal (excluding Appeals transferred) was 10,860, as compared with 11,990 in 1872 and the number actually disposed of amounted to 6,893.

The accompanying statement shows the manner in which these 6,893 appeals were disposed of :—

		Number.	Percentage.
Dismissed for default, withdrawn, or compromised ...		717	10·40
Decree of Lower Court	Confirmed	3,804	55·19
	Modified	707	10·26
	Reversed	1,665	24·15
	Total...	6,893	100·00

* Of these only 33 Regular Appeals and 190 Special Appeals were actually ready for hearing on the 31st December 1873.

There is a perceptible increase, *viz.*, nearly 4 per cent. as compared with last year in the proportion of cases in which the decrees of the Lower Courts were upheld.

The proportion in which the several classes of appellate tribunals contributed to the disposal of appeals is shown in the following statement:—

	Number.	Percentage.
Subordinate Judges...	2,475	35·91
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges ..	522	7·57
District and Sessions Courts	3,896	56·52
Total...	6,893	100·00

The number of Appeals pending at the end of the year was 3,965 as against 4,364 at the end of 1872, being a decrease of 399; of the Appeals pending, only 497 were pending for upwards of a year. These figures contrast favorably with those of 1872 and preceding years and show that the improvement noticed last year is being kept up.

Execution of Decrees.

The number of applications connected with the execution of decrees that came before the Courts in the Mofussil during the year was 1,54,329 as against 1,48,923 in 1872.

Complete execution was obtained in the case of 63,464 decrees and partial execution in the case of 51,714 decrees.

REGISTRATION.

The last two years have been exceptional years in the history of registration. In 1871-72 the ordinary increase of registration was somewhat checked by the abolition of special registration and by other changes consequent on the passing of Act VIII of 1871, and in 1872-73 the introduction of a reduced table of fees gave an extraordinary impulse to registration. The year, 1873-74 was an ordinary year, and shows an increase of nearly 9 per cent. against the average increase of the four previous years which was 10 per cent.

Registrations in Books I and IV.

Years.	Book I. Instruments relating to Immoveable Property.	Book IV. Miscellaneous Register.	Total.	Increase.	
				Number of Registrations.	Rate per cent.
1866-67	89,229	11,196	100,425	...	..
1867-68	97,172	11,759	108,931	8,506	8
1868-69	107,740	11,561	119,301	10,370	9
1869-70	121,955	12,008	133,963	14,662	12
1870-71	135,754	13,176	148,930	14,967	11
1871-72	142,950	11,331	154,281	5,351	4
1872-73	176,969	13,278	190,247	35,966	23
1873-74	193,790	12,713	206,503	16,256	9

It will be seen from the above table that registration has on the whole more than doubled in the last seven years, although the increase in the Miscellaneous Register is insignificant.

Registrations in each District.

The following statement shows the number of registrations in Books I. and IV. in each district during the last two years, the total increase or decrease in each, and the percentage of increase or decrease. :—

Districts.	1872-73.			1873-74.			Increase or Decrease.	
	Book I.	Book IV.	Total.	BookI.	Book IV.	Total.	Number of Registrations.	Rate per cent.
Calicut	38,919	2,129	41,048	43,171	2,411	45,582	4,534	11
Tellicherry	20,707	1,582	22,289	26,072	1,910	27,982	5,693	26
Tanjore.....	20,820	1,251	28,071	22,258	1,257	23,515	1,444	7
Tinnevelly	19,954	1,553	21,507	20,586	1,282	21,868	361	2
Madura.....	9,044	544	9,588	9,532	520	10,052	464	5
South Canara ...	8,157	1,208	9,365	8,609	1,321	9,930	565	6
Godavery	6,756	1,569	8,325	6,672	1,137	7,809	—516	—6
Coimbatore	6,382	208	6,590	6,858	171	7,029	439	7
Trichinopoly ...	5,716	420	6,136	6,220	389	6,609	473	8
South Arcot ...	4,852	142	4,994	5,382	143	5,525	531	11
Salem	4,364	181	4,545	4,832	142	4,974	429	9
Madras	3,495	334	3,829	4,577	346	4,923	1,094	29
North Arcot.....	4,026	191	4,217	4,360	168	4,528	311	7
Kurnool	4,662	115	4,777	3,983	93	4,076	—701	—15
Cuddapah.....	3,422	148	3,570	3,552	166	3,718	148	4
Bellary	3,118	205	3,323	3,311	227	3,538	215	6
Vizagapatam.....	2,822	358	3,180	3,076	283	3,359	179	6
Chingleput	2,912	114	3,026	3,207	119	3,326	300	10
Nellore	2,444	214	2,658	2,798	194	2,992	334	13
Kistna	2,447	373	2,820	2,479	270	2,749	—71	—3
Ganjam.....	1,652	428	2,080	1,830	156	1,986	—94	—5
Neilgherries.....	298	11	309	425	8	433	124	40
Total...	176,969	13,278	190,247	193,790	12,713	206,503	16,256	9

The districts stand in the same order as they did last year, with the

exception that Madras gains two places and Salem one, and that Nellore and Kistna interchange places.

Nature of instruments registered.

The following statement shows the increase and decrease in the different classes of instruments registered :—

Nature of Instruments.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
BOOK I.				
Instruments of gift	340	401	61	...
Do. of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards.	41,903	44,352	2,449	...
Do. do. under Rupees 100	16,433	16,584	151	...
Mortgages	70,184	77,886	7,702	...
Receipts and Acquittances	1,200	1,277	77	...
Perpetual leases	1,648	1,958	310	...
Leases exceeding one year compulsorily registered	26,751	29,376	2,625	...
Do. do. do. exempted from registration	3,723	4,701	978	...
Do. not exceeding one year	5,117	5,382	265	...
Awards of arbitration	26	13	...	13
Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court	581	277	...	304
Deeds of partition, releases, and miscellaneous instruments	9,063	11,583	2,520	...
BOOK IV.				
Bonds	8,776	8,083	...	693
Other Documents	4,502	4,630	128	...

The registration of deeds of gift fell when the present Stamp Act came into force from 961 to 419, and has been steadily declining ever since until the present year, which shows some increase.

The increase this year under the head of deeds of sale affecting immoveable property of Rupees 100 and upwards in value is not remarkable, and under the head of minor sales it is particularly small.

Perpetual leases show an increase of 19 per cent.

There is an increase of about 10 per cent. in the number of leases, exceeding one year, compulsorily registered, but out of 29,376 no less than 22,195 belong to Malabar.

There is an increase of 26 per cent. under the head of leases specially exempted from registration. These 4,701 leases form a striking contrast to the insignificant registrations of puttahs and muchilkas, under the former Act, the number never having exceeded 295.

Last year the registration of leases not exceeding one year more than doubled. This year there is scarcely any increase at all.

The awards have fallen from 26 to 13, and of these 11 were registered in Madras.

The increase under the head of miscellaneous instruments amounts to nearly 28 per cent.

Aggregate value of transactions registered.

The following statement shows the aggregate value of the transactions registered in Books I. and IV. during the last two years :—

Year.	Book I.	Book IV.	Total.	NO VALUE STATED.	
				Book I.	Book IV.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
1872-73.....	58,152 660 2 0	19,032,314 11 8	77,184,974 13 8	2,079	808
1873-74.....	60,147,815 11 9	5,995,529 15 1	66,143,345 10 10	2,186	849
Difference	+1,995,155 9 9	−13,036,784 12 7	−11,041,629 2 10	+107	+41

The increase of value in Book I. is only a little above 3 per cent., and is therefore not in proportion to the increase of registration. This result may be regarded as indicating that the proportion of small transactions registered is increasing. Of the 601 lakhs in Book I. about two-thirds will be found accounted for in the seven districts noted in the margin. In the Telugu districts the amounts continue low, ranging between 18 lakhs in Godavery and six in Ganjam. It was explained last year that the apparently enormous increase in Book IV. was due to the registration of Abkarry engagements, which are executed once in three years, and it was shown, by comparing the total with that of 1869-70, that there had been really a decrease, if allowance was made for this disturbing element in the figures. The reality of this continued decrease seems now fully established. The total value of the transactions in Book IV. is the lowest on record and may be regarded as showing the effect which the abolition of special registration has had on the Miscellaneous Register.

Districts.	LAKHS.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.
Tanjore	87	97
Calicut	87	91
Tinnevelly	69	65
Madras	56	51
Madura	38	36
South Canara.....	37	39
Tellicherry	28	31

Average value of transactions registered.

In the following statement the average value of the instruments registered during the last two years is compared:—

Class of Instruments.	Average Value of Annual Rent.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.
Book I.	RS.	RS.
Deeds of gift	512	438
Deeds of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards	466	472
Do. of under Rupees 100	55	55
Total deeds of sale	350	359
Mortgages	382	347
Perpetual leases	53	28
Leases exceeding one year	110	92
Leases not exceeding one year	101	76
Total leases	107	94
Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court	451	740
Other instruments	612	542
Book IV.		
Deeds of sale	383	366
Bonds	803	396
Miscellaneous	3,266	694

With two exceptions the average value of every species of instrument has gone down.

The average value of instruments relating to immoveable property throughout the Presidency fell last year from Rupees 366 to Rupees 329, and has this year fallen to Rupees 310. The new table of fees appears therefore to be continuing to produce the results which were expected from it.

Compulsory and optional Registrations.

The following statement shows the number of compulsory and optional registrations during the last two years, and the ratio of optional to total registration. Although the ground gained has been maintained, no advance has been made this year.

Year.	Registrations in Book I.		In Book IV. Optional.	Total Optional Registrations.	Ratio of Optional to Total Registration.
	Compulsory.	Optional.			
1872-73	131,995	44,974	13,278	58,252	31
1873-74	141,881	51,909	12,713	64,622	31

Wills and Authorities to adopt.

In the following statement the various operations connected with the registration of wills and authorities to adopt are compared:—

Operations.		1872-73.	1873-74.
Sealed covers deposited		9	9
Do. withdrawn		4	2
Do. opened		1	5
Do. removed to Courts		1	1
Wills presented open to	Registrars	35	54
	Sub-Registrars	297	388
Authorities to adopt presented open to	Registrars	...	...
	Sub-Registrars	12	7

The figures relating to sealed covers do not call for remark. This form of registration has never been popular, and there is no reason to expect that it ever will be. The importance of those provisions of the present Act, under which open wills can be registered by Sub-Registrars, as well as by Registrars, seems sufficiently attested by the great increase in this class of registrations.

Year.	Open Wills.
1870-71...	146
1871-72...	242
1872-73...	332
1873-74...	442

The table in the margin shows that they have more than trebled in three years.

The following table shows the different classes of the community represented in this class of registrations during the year. In the two previous years not a single will was registered by an East Indian. This year the column relating to this class is no longer blank:—

Operations.		*Hindus.*	Mahomedans.	Native Christians.	East Indians.	Europeans.	Parsees.	Total.
Sealed covers deposited		5	1	1	...	2	...	9
Do. do. opened		4	1	...	...	...	...	5
Wills presented open to	Registrars	49	1	2	1	1	...	54
	Sub-Registrars	353	26	6	2	...	1	388
Authorities to adopt presented open to.	Registrars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sub-Registrars	7	...	...	...	...	...	7

Minor operations.

Some minor operations connected with registration are compared in the following statement :—

Operations.	1872-73.	1873-74.
General Powers of Attorney attested	368	368
Special do. do.	1,577	1,811
Attendances at private residences and Jails by Registering Officers in person	2,600	2,751
Attendances at private residences and Jails by persons deputed under a commission	205	182
Summonses...	3,142	3,236
Copies of documents or memoranda received from other Offices under Sections 64, 65, 66, and 67	3,087	3,166

There is rather a large increase under the head of special powers of attorney attested, but with this exception, the figures of this year do not present any great fluctuations.

Refusals to Register.

The following statement compares the number of refusals to register during the last two years, the appeals to the Registrars with their results, and the cases in which registration was ordered by the District Courts :—

Refusals and Results of Appeals and Petitions.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Refusals to register	1,245	955
Appeals to Registrars	94	100
Appeals disposed of by orders directing registration	57	27
do. refusing to direct registration	37	73
Registrations ordered by the District Courts	81	77

The absolute decrease in the number of refusals to register is nearly 23 per cent., and the real decrease is somewhat greater, as last year there was one refusal to 153 registrations, while this year there was one refusal to 217 registrations. There has been only one year, viz., 1869-70, in which the refusals have been below the present number.

Documents impounded.

The number of documents impounded has increased from 669 to 726 owing probably to more attention being paid to this duty in certain districts. A good many documents remained undisposed of, but as far as they went in about six cases out of seven the Collector declared the instruments insufficiently stamped.

Prosecutions.

Last year 21 prosecutions were instituted by Registering Officers and 9 by private individuals. Of these 4 were pending at the end of the year. This year the number of prosecutions by Registering Officers was 16 and by private persons 9.

Altogether convictions were obtained in thirteen cases and against 36 persons, but in one of the cases the conviction was quashed and the three prisoners released by the High Court. Ten cases broke down and 35 persons were acquitted, while six cases in which 31 persons are concerned

are still pending. No Sub-Registrars or Registration Clerks were brought to trial this year, but in two instances forgeries have been discovered in the registers.

Special Registrars.
Tellicherry,
Ganjam,
Nellore,
Tanjore,
Madras.

There are now five Special Registrars as noted in the margin :—

Financial results.

The following statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the last three years :—

——	1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Collections remitted to Treasury ...	3,54,686	12	1	3,26,394	2	8	3,31,160	10	2
Total Expenditure	2,54,746	11	3	2,38,481	1	4	2,52,100	8	8
Surplus on the year	99,940	0	10	87,913	1	4	79,060	1	6

The full effect of the new table of fees, which mainly affects the collections under ordinary registration fees and copying fees, was not felt in 1872-73, because the new table did not come into force until the 15th May 1872, and the reduction in the rates was to some extent neutralized by an enormous increase of registration. Still there was some falling off, and the exceptional receipts under Act XX of 1866 having been reduced to Rupees 5,405-6-0, there was altogether a decrease of Rupees 24,812-14-1 in the collections. In the year under review the reduced table was in force throughout the year. The receipts under ordinary registration fees consequently show an increase of only Rupees 3,883-8-0, which is very little more than one per cent. instead of nine per cent., and the copying fees, owing to the same cause, show a small decrease, although there has been really an increase in the amount of copying done. Altogether there has been an increase in the collections of Rupees 5,190-11-10 and in the remittances of Rupees 4,766-7-6.

Average Registration Fee.

The average registration fee has fallen this year from Rupees 1-6-7 to Rupees 1-5-1.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

The works connected with the water-supply project were continued during the year and now nearly approach completion. The total mileage of the piping laid is nearly 39 miles, and the number of fountains open to the public 133, with 55 house-connections. The water has also been laid on to many of the public buildings. The cost of the works up to the close of the year was Rupees 13,16,741.

The public health was on the whole satisfactory, the death-rate being 37·50 per mille, but it is to be hoped that it may be possible to introduce a

system of drainage and by this and other sanitary measures cause the rate to be assimilated somewhat more nearly to that prevailing in Calcutta and Bombay.

The debt of the Municipality amounted at the end of the year to Rupees 14,28,000; a sum of Rupees 51,142 was paid on account of interest during the year, and Rupees 25,571 transferred to the Sinking Fund. The incidence of taxation, including tolls, was about Rupee 1 per head of population.

Provincial Municipalities.

The Towns Improvement Act III of 1871 was in force in forty-seven towns, the new Municipality of Chellúmbrum having been established in the course of the year in the town of that name, with a population of 15,519, in the District of South Arcot. On the other hand the Municipality of Palcondah, in Vizagapatam, was abolished from the end of the year, and the Conservancy of the town thrown on the Local Fund Board who retained the tolls from which the bulk of the Municipal revenues had been obtained. The population of the town is only 8,812, and owing to a variety of causes the working of the Municipality had never been satisfactory.

The subjoined Statement shows the population, and incidence of *taxation* per head of the population, in each Municipality :—

Municipality.	Population.	Income.	Incidence of Taxation.			Municipality.	Population.	Income.	Incidence of Taxation.		
		RS.	RS.	A.	P.			RS.	RS.	A.	P.
Adoni ...	22,723	29,657	0	10	8	Coonoor ...	3,058	8,610	1	5	10
Anantapore ...	4,918	7,024	1	2	5	Ootacamund ...	9,982	38,233	1	15	2
Bellary ...	51,766	72,823	0	15	5	Nellore ...	29,922	35,122	0	9	2
Ghooty ...	6,730	8,523	0	14	8	Vellore ...	38,022	65,106	0	14	2
Coimbatore ...	35,310	31,736	0	9	11	Wallajapett ...	12,103	12,692	0	12	3
Erode ...	7,817	7,404	0	9	8	Salem ...	50,012	49,681	0	9	2
Cuddapah ...	16,275	36,494	1	5	1	Cuddalore ...	40,290	33,196	0	8	6
Berhampore ...	21,670	18,708	0	8	5	Chellumbrum..	15,519	2,927	0	2	11
Chicacole... ..	15,587	10,231	0	7	10	Mangalore ...	29,712	30,101	0	8	10
Cocanada... ...	17,839	24,704	0	14	11	Combaconum...	44,444	42,116	0	10	4
Ellore ...	25,487	17,760	0	7	6	Mayaveram ...	21,165	19,431	0	10	7
Rajahmundry...	19,738	19,912	0	8	8	Manargudi ...	17,703	20,216	0	12	4
Guntoor ...	18,033	31,795	0	15	1	Negapatam ...	48,525	49,517	0	11	3
Masulipatam ...	36,188	27,575	0	9	2	Tanjore ...	52,175	59,099	0	13	7
Cumbum... ..	7,295	8,205	0	9	9	Palamcottah ...	17,945	22,972	0	12	4
Kurnool ...	25,579	24,116	0	10	2	Tinnevelly ...	21,044	22,342	0	11	11
Conjeveram ...	37,327	37,255	0	8	1	Tuticorin ...	10,565	21,483	1	6	1
Dindigul ...	12,865	15,569	0	10	8	Srirangum ...	11,271	20,325	0	13	8
Madura ...	61,987	97,120	0	13	1	Trichinopoly...	76,530	87,665	0	11	5
Calicut ..	47,962	39,000	0	8	0	Bimlipatam ...	8,744	10,327	1	2	10
Cannanore .	9,259	17,332	1	5	5	Palcondah ...	8,812	10,831	0	13	1
Cochin ...	13,840	20,853	0	8	11	Vizagapatam...	32,191	28,084	0	11	7
Palghaut ...	30,752	27,839	0	9	5	Vizianagram ...	20,169	13,255	0	10	2
Tellicherry ...	20,504	18,066	0	11	3						

The variations between the Statement above given and the corresponding Statement in the report for 1872-73 are so slight, as a rule, as to call for no remark, but with reference to the incidence of taxation in the hill-station of Ootacamund having risen from Rupees 1-10-0 to 1-15-2, it may be explained that there was no increase in the rate or number of the taxes, so that the rise in the incidence may be fairly attributed to the improved condition of that sanitarium.

The total Municipal expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 11,75,399 against an income of Rs. 11,20,442, the balance with which the year commenced having thus been drawn on to the extent of Rs. 54,957. The outlay on permanent improvements was Rs. 2,63,202, or 19·45 *per cent.* of the total sum available for expenditure. Among the more important works may be mentioned the Market at Bellary which was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 14,250. Considerable sums were also spent on Markets at Cuddapah, Tanjore, Mangalore and elsewhere, and in most cases portions of the buildings were brought into use as completed. At Trichinopoly, Rs. 11,353 were expended on the Moat Reclamation scheme and Rs. 12,825 on a Dispensary building, while in the neighbouring town of Srirungum a Dispensary was built at a cost of Rs. 9,381, to which additional wards are being attached in the current year. At Tuticorin an outlay of Rs. 9,381 sufficed for the construction of a Water-supply Channel by which water is brought within easy reach of the doors of half the houses in the town which has hitherto been unusually badly off in that respect. At Nellore a commencement was made to a Water-supply Project with an outlay of Rs. 3,231. The minor new works were chiefly roads and streets, latrines and drains. No large drainage works were in progress during the year, but the Commissioners of the larger Municipalities, such as Madura, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Vellore, have lately given the subject their serious consideration, and in some cases establishments have been employed on preliminary survey operations. Great difficulties exist however in the way both of the planning and the execution of works of such magnitude, and even though recourse be had to loans it will be impossible to carry out satisfactory drainage schemes without a severe strain on the financial resources of the Municipalities concerned.

The expenditure on education rose during the year from Rs. 45,024 to Rs. 61,390, but it is only in the case of a few Municipalities that the operations under this head can be said to have approached full development. The expenditure on education exceeded 10 *per cent.* of the Municipal funds in four* Municipalities only, and in twenty-nine it was less than 5 *per cent.* As a rule, aid from Municipal funds is, under the instructions of Government, confined to lower education only.

* Anantapur, Cumbum, Cochin, Tellicherry.

The marginal statement shows the attendance at a few of the most popular Municipal Dispensaries. As regards Madura, however, the figures include the attendance at an institution belonging to the American Mission which is merely aided from Municipal funds, and it should be mentioned that the Srirungum Dispensary only completed the first year of its existence in the year under report. The total expenditure on Hospitals and Dispensaries rose from Rs. 1,13,722 to Rs. 1,28,192, and in three Municipalities, only, no expenditure was incurred on this object of the Act, one of these being the newly established Municipality of Chellumbrum. At Vizianagram, Municipal expenditure is rendered unnecessary by the existence of an institution maintained by the Rajah, and in the case of Cannanore the necessary provision of funds was made, but no expenditure was incurred, owing to arrangements for the transfer of the old Garrison Hospital building not having been completed within the year.

Town.	Population.	Admissions.	
		In-patients.	Out-patients.
Conjeveram...	37,327	266	14,226
Madura.....	51,987	371	31,294
Nellore.....	29,922	328	10,653
Cuddalore	40,290	466	13,571
Manargudi....	17,703	328	13,104
Srirungum....	11,271	...	10,088

Vaccination cost Rs. 10,103, or Rs. 1,557 more than in the previous year, and in many localities a very fair amount of work was done for the money. The town of Palghaut may be instanced, where, out of a population of 30,752 persons, 4,292 were vaccinated at an average cost of about 1 anna and 10 pies per operation. In some places, however, the opposition experienced by the vaccinators was very great, as for example at Chicacole, a town with a population of 15,587, where only 137 operations were performed in the course of the year. In a few Municipalities, irrespective of the difficulties to be overcome, the arrangements appear to have been unnecessarily costly, as at Bellary for instance where three vaccinators were entertained and a reward of 2 annas given to every person successfully vaccinated with the meagre result of 1,369 operations at an average cost of 7 annas and 3 pies.

The expenditure on the Registration of Births and Deaths was a little in excess of that of the previous year. The results seem to be improving, but it cannot yet be said that the returns are thoroughly reliable, and the Municipal Commissioners, as a rule, shrink from a rigorous enforcement of the penal clauses of the Act.

As usual, the expenditure on Conservancy (*exclusive* of Public Works) was much higher than on any other single object of the Act and amounted to Rs. 2,79,075, or nearly 24 *per cent.* of the total Municipal expenditure.

The towns in which the outlay on Conservancy exceeded Rs. 10,000 are shown in the marginal note from which it will be seen that in these Municipalities the expenditure on Conservancy per head of population varied from Rs. 0-3-9 in Trichinopoly, to Rs. 0-7-5 in Madura. In addition to this outlay on Conservancy proper, it may be mentioned that Rs. 5,725 were spent in Bellary in improving the Water-supply, and (as abovementioned) Rs. 11,353 on the important sanitary work of reclaiming the Trichinopoly Moat, besides numerous minor sanitary works in all the towns. Taking Sanitation and Medical Services together, the total expenditure for the year, exclusive of Public Works, was Rs. 4,27,510, or rather more than 36 per cent. of the total Municipal expenditure. In the case of Madura it is reported that Sanitation and Medical Services absorbed as much as 73 per cent. of the actual Municipal collection of the year.

Town.	Population.	Expenditure on Conservancy.	Incidence per head of population.
		RS.	RS. A. P.
Bellary	51,766	19,700	0 6 1
Madura	51,987	24,009	0 7 5
Salem	50,012	13,626	0 4 4
Combaconum	44,444	11,049	0 3 11
Negapatam ...	48,525	13,170	0 4 4
Tanjore	52,175	13,370	0 4 1
Trichinopoly.	76,530	17,848	0 3 9

In the year under report, lighting was introduced into four more Municipalities and the total outlay under that head rose from Rs. 49,130 to Rs. 58,933. It is one of the most popular objects of Municipal expenditure, but being more of a convenience than a necessity, the Commissioners of most Municipalities feel themselves at liberty to devote to it only a small portion of the funds entrusted to their care.

The cost of Management and Collection fell from Rupees 1,08,120 to Rupees 1,05,487 or 9·4 *per cent.* of the total income of the year.

As abovementioned, the closing balance was Rupees 54,957 less than the amount with which the year opened, but it was still as high as Rupees 1,77,623, or rather more than 13 per cent. of the total amount available for expenditure. It is to be borne in mind, however, that this amount is distributed among 47 separate Municipalities, each of which requires to keep some funds in hand to meet charges incurred before any considerable portion of the revenues of the ensuing year have been realized, and in the case of Madura, where the balance was as high as Rupees 37,837, the amount has been saved for the express purpose of carrying out a projected drainage scheme.

MILITARY.

Army strength.

The following table shows the Strength of the British and Native Army in the Madras Presidency as it stood on the 1st April 1873 and 1874.

—	European.					Native.				
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.
1st April 1873 ...	2,750	956	8,164	·25	11,895	422	1,233	28,149	1,305	31,109
1st April 1874 ...	2,755	934	8,145	34	11,868	415	1,150	27,977	1,297	30,839

Camp of Exercise.

A Camp of Exercise was assembled near Bangalore in January 1874, and was manœuvred in Brigades and Divisions for four weeks. The force numbered in all 7,857 men, and consisted of—

Artillery { 1 Battery of Horse Artillery.
4 Batteries of Field Artillery.

Cavalry { 1 Regiment of British Cavalry.
1 Regiment of Native Cavalry.
1 Regiment of Mysore Horse.

Infantry. { 4 Regiments of British Infantry.
8 Regiments of Native Infantry.

Sappers and Miners, 4 Companies.

These troops were collected from Bangalore, Madras, St. Thomas' Mount, Bellary, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, Vellore, and the French Rocks. Some of the corps were moving in relief, and were detained, *en route*, for the Camp. Others moved to the Camp, returning to their stations when it was broken up.

The force was at first formed into six Brigades, one Artillery, one Cavalry, and four Infantry, which were exercised under their respective Commanders. It was afterwards collected into two divisions, each consisting of all arms.

The manœuvres were of varied descriptions, and of a nature to impart instruction to all ranks, showing the special use of each separate arm, and the best method of employing each, so as to derive the greatest advantage from their combination.

The ground selected for the manœuvres was very suitable, and the climate all that could be desired. The troops were under arms sometimes till 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and did not suffer at all in consequence. The health of the troops throughout was excellent.

The divisions were under the command of Major-General Borton, C.B., and Major-General Blake. Sir F. P. Haines, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, superintended the whole. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief in India, visited the Camp; was present, with several of his staff, for seven days, and minutely inspected the working of the troops of all arms.

The general result was very satisfactory. Officers and men exerted themselves to make the best use of the opportunities afforded them, and there is no doubt much was learnt by all ranks.

Military signalling.

Military signalling was practised with success. Several officers and men who had been instructed in the school at Bangalore and a detachment of the 16th Lancers from Secunderabad were employed as signallers during the operations. Some interesting experiments were made, which it is hoped will lead to improvements in the systems employed and to the introduction of instruments that will be of great value.

Reliefs.

The relief of troops in 1873-74 put in movement—

6 Batteries of Artillery.
2 Regiments of British Infantry.
8 Regiments of Native Infantry.

The health of the troops during the relief was excellent.

The large extent of country occupied by the troops in this Presidency will be apparent by the distances passed over by some of the troops.

One Battery of Artillery marched from Kamptee to Bangalore, *viâ* Nandair and Secunderabad, 775 miles.

One Battery of Artillery marched from Bangalore to Kamptee, *viâ* Secunderabad and Nirmul, 687 miles.

Two Batteries of Artillery between Secunderabad and Thyetmyo.

	Miles.
Marching	140
By rail	439
By sea	1,190
By river	327
Total...	2,096

One Regiment of Native Infantry from Banda to Palaveram.

	Miles.
Marching	263
By rail	1,329
Total...	1,592

Communications.

The value of the rail in moving troops over such great distances, particularly when time is an object, is very great. It is hoped that the Nizam's Railway, which will connect Hyderabad with the Great Indian Peninsula Line, will be completed before next relieving season. When it is finished all Madras Military Stations on the continent of India, where there are European Troops, will be connected by rail, except Cannanore.

Barracks.

The advantage of building good barracks for British Troops has been remarkably proved in the case of the 16th Lancers. This regiment suffered much in health in the old and badly

situated barracks at Secunderabad. Two of the new blocks of barracks at Trimulgherry, together with one block of family quarters and one for four Subalterns, were completed during the past year and occupied by a portion of the regiment. The improvement in the health of the men since removal into the new barracks has been great. The work of building these new barracks is being pushed on. The following buildings will probably be completed in 1874-75 :—

1 Mess House.
1 Field Officer's quarters.
6 Captains' quarters.
1 Block of quarters for four Subalterns.
1 Canteen.
1 Apothecary's quarters.

Two more blocks of barracks are also under construction, and will, it is hoped, be finished in 1875-76, together with another block of family quarters, a Staff Sergeant's quarters, stables for the regiment, &c.

New barracks for a Battery of Artillery at St. Thomas' Mount are nearly completed. They should be ready for occupation by October 1874.

Two new barracks have been commenced at Bellary to augment the too limited accommodation for the British Infantry there, and at Cannanore certain improvements in the Infantry Barracks have been sanctioned, and will be carried out as funds are available.

The completion of an unfinished barrack block at Wellington has been under consideration. The climate of that station is well suited, not only for invalids but for young soldiers on first arrival in India, and it is of importance that the depôt there should be capable of meeting all the requirements of the Presidency as a Military Hill Sanitarium.

It is also contemplated to build new barracks and a hospital at Poonamallee. This long-established depôt is an healthy locality, and has a climate favorable for certain forms of disease. It is also conveniently situated for drafts arriving at, or to be despatched from, Madras, and for invalids for home, &c.

Presidency Military Hospital.

It having been considered desirable that the European Military Hospital at the Presidency should be separated from the General Hospital, the whole of the existing buildings being required for the latter, the building now used as a workshop by the Public Works Department and favorably situated on the beach, south of the Fort, has been selected for the purpose, and is to be enlarged and adapted for a Military Hospital.

Sepoy Lines.

New sepoy lines for a Native Infantry Regiment at Bangalore and for one at Mercara are being erected with the aid of Government as the enhanced value of building material and the sanitary requirements of the day render it difficult for the sepoy, unaided, to build for himself the kind of hut that it is considered advisable he should live in. Gradually, at the most important stations, substantial lines are being substituted for the thatched huts formerly in use.

Water supply.

The water-supply of the large cantonments is being carried out. At Bangalore several new wells have been sunk at the locality known as the Dhobies' Wells, near the Ulsoor Tank. Water from these wells is pumped up to a certain height, from which it is circulated through a system of pipes to the barracks of the British Troops. Filtered water from the Ulsoor Tank can also be supplied to supplement the supply from the Dhobies' Wells.

At Secunderabad, also, water is being laid on for use at the European barracks.

Judge Advocate-General's Department.

The designation of Judge Advocate-General has been revived.

The circles of the department have been re-arranged in view to the absorption of two Deputy Judge Advocates.

Command of the European Veterans.

The offices of Commandant and of Adjutant of European Veterans have been amalgamated.

Army Schools.

Under orders from the Secretary of State for India, the War Office Regulations of 1871, with some modification for the supervision, management, and discipline of Army Schools, has been introduced into this Presidency, and two Sub-Inspectors of Schools have thus been added to the establishment.

Garrison Instruction.

The centre of Garrison Instruction at St. Thomas' Mount has been transferred to Bangalore.

An additional Garrison Instructor has been appointed for the new centre of instruction established at Trichinopoly.

Station Staff Officer, Masulipatam.

The appointment of Station Staff Officer at Masulipatam has been abolished.

Riding Schools.

Riding Schools, for the instruction of Staff and Infantry Officers desirous of attending, have been established at Secunderabad and Bangalore.

Health of the British Troops.

Cholera.

Cholera appeared among the British Troops in the Burmah Circle only. The disease raged in an epidemic form in the towns on the banks of the Irrawaddy and at Tonghoo on the Sittang.

From the following table it will be observed that the troops stationed at Thyetmyo, as usual, suffered the most severely.

Two fatal cases occurred during the voyage between Rangoon and Tonghoo.

Stations.	Officers.		Men.		Women.		Children.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died
Thyetmyo	...	...	20	12	2	2	10	6
Tonghoo	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
On the march	...	...	1	2*	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	1	1	24	14	2	2	10	6

* One out of hospital.

Small-pox.

The extent to which this disease prevailed among the British Troops and their families is shown in the following table.

When it is considered that small-pox was very extensively prevalent among the native population of the several cantonments and the neighbouring towns and villages, the fact that only two deaths occurred among the British Troops and their families cannot but be regarded as very satisfactory. The majority of the cases treated were of the mildest description.

Vaccination and re-vaccination have been most carefully attended to by the medical officers in charge of corps.

Stations.	Officers.		Men.		Women.		Children.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Trichinopoly	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Cannanore	..	...	...	...	1	..	...	...
Wellington	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Secunderabad ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...
Kamptee	...	...	4	1	1	1	1	...
Total...	...	...	7	1	3	1	7	...

Dengue.

Dengue prevailed at Kamptee and Seetabuldee among the troops and native population.

At Rangoon the newly arrived 67th Regiment suffered a good deal.

It is noteworthy that the troops at the large stations of Secunderabad and Bangalore escaped almost entirely.

Stations.	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	Months during which the Disease was prevalent.
St. Thomas' Mount...	347	1	...	
Bangalore	1,719	9	...	Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1873.
Secunderabad	2,457	1	...	
Kamptee	1,013	61	...	July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1873.
Seetabuldee	47	22	...	July, Aug. and Sept.
Rangoon	892	106	...	July, Aug. and Sept.
Total...	6,475	200	...	

Enteric Fever.

There has been a marked fall in the number of admissions and deaths from this disease—33 and 8, respectively, against 82 and 27 in 1872-73.

The improvement is more marked at Secunderabad and Cannanore than at Bangalore.

As the diagnosis in fatal cases has been carefully checked by *post-mortem* examination, the diminution in the mortality from enteric fever during the year is a gratifying fact.

Stations.	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	Months during which the Disease was prevalent.
Trichinopoly	267	1	...	
Bangalore	1,719	14	2	May, Aug. and Sept. 1873, and Feb. and March 1874.
Cannanore	558	10	2	April, May and Sept. 1873.
Wellington	439	2	1	May 1873.
Secunderabad	2,457	1	...	August 1873.
Rangoon ... ... , ...	892	2	1	July and August 1873.
Thyetmyo	579	2	2	
Tonghoo	448	1	...	
Total...	7,359	33	8	

Diseases of the Digestive System.

These continue to be the bane of the British Soldier serving in the Madras command, more particularly at Secunderabad and the Burmah Stations.

Out of a total of 80 deaths from dysentery and abscess of the liver, 21 were due to the Burmah climate and 35 occurred at Secunderabad; the distribution of the latter cases is shown in the following table.

Corps.	Strength.	Deaths from Dysentery and Abscess of the Liver.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength
16th Lancers	379	4	10·55
Royal Artillery	507	10	19·72
76th Regiment	746	11	14·74
107th Regiment	807	10	12·39
Total...	2,439	35	14·35

Sickness, Mortality, and Invaliding.

From the following table it will be seen that the health statistics of the past official year compare favorably with those of 1872-73.

There has been a fall in the numbers constantly sick and treated.

The deaths numbered 200, being 26 less than in 1872-73, in which year the average strength was somewhat lower.

The death-rate per mille of strength was 17·5 against 19·9. As a set-off against this favorable reduction of mortality, it must be observed that there

has been an increase in the number of men sent to England, but of these men, a large proportion will, it is hoped, become effective for home service.

Circles.		EUROPEANS.								
		Average Strength.	Average Daily Sick.	Treated.	Died.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.			
							Daily Sick.	Treated.	Died.	Invalided.
Presidency	1872-73.	2,554	198	3,811	42	...	77·5	1492·1	16·5	...
	1873-74.	2,477	194	3,044	43	...	78·3	1228·9	17·3	...
	Increase	...	...	...	1	..	0·8	...	0·8	...
	Decrease	77	4	767	...	...	..	263·2	...	...
Mysore ...	1872-73.	3,104	167	3,782	50	...	53·8	1218·4	16·1	...
	1873-74.	3,227	189	4,068	39	...	58·5	1260·6	12·1	...
	Increase	123	22	286	...	...	4·7	42·2	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	4·0	...
Hyderabad	1872-73.	3,583	235	5,808	107	..	65·6	1621·0	29·8	...
	1873-74.	3,602	197	5,459	64	...	54·7	1515·5	17·7	...
	Increase	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	38	349	43	...	10·9	105·5	12·1	...
Burmah ...	1872-73.	2,118	76	2,085	27	...	35·9	984·4	12·7	...
	1873-74.	2,098	85	2,010	54	...	40·5	958·0	25·7	...
	Increase	...	9	...	27	...	4·6	..	13·0	...
	Decrease	20	..	75	...	...	..	26·4	...	...
Total ...	1872-73.	11,359	676	15,486	226	417	59·5	1363·3	19·9	36·7
	1873-74.	11,404	665	14,581	200	606	58·3	1278·6	17·5	53·1
	Increase	45	...	..	...	189	...	...	...	16·4
	Decrease	...	11	905	26	...	1·2	84·7	2·4	...

Health of Native Troops.

Health of the Troops.

On the whole the health of the Native Army was good, and the amount of sickness considerably less than in 1872-73, as the following figures for the two years will show :—

Years.	Average Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Treated to Strength.	Percentage of Died to Strength.
1872-73 ...	29,096	29,163	241	1,019	100·23	0·82
1873-74 ...	26,998	23,100	201	835	85·56	0·74

The reduction during the latter year in average daily sick and in the death-rate is very considerable. In the Mysore and Ceded Districts and in the Nagpore Circle the chief diseases were fever and dengue ; in Hyderabad, fever and diseases of the respiratory organs ; in the Presidency and Northern Circle, fever, rheumatism, dengue, and bowel-complaints ; and in British Burmah, fever, rheumatism, and bowel-complaints.

The following table gives the sickness and mortality amongst the troops in each division of the army :—

Divisions.	NATIVES.						
	Average Strength.	Treated.	Died in Hospital from all Causes.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of		
					Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency	3,872	3,202	44	121	82·69	1·13	1·37
Northern	2,712	2,394	17	111	88·27	0·62	0·71
Southern	5,420	3,272	30	97	60·36	0·55	0·91
Mysore	3,465	2,978	31	84	85·94	0·89	1·04
Ceded Districts ...	1,814	675	5	40	37·21	0·27	0·74
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	3,386	3,970	22	141	117·24	0·64	0·55
Nagpore Force ...	3,791	4,119	27	161	108·65	0·71	0·65
British Burmah ...	2,538	2,490	25	80	98·10	0·98	1·004
Total...	26,998	23,100	201	835	85·56	0·74	0·87

Cholera.

There has been a complete immunity from cholera amongst the Native Force throughout the entire Peninsula ; and although the disease was rather prevalent in Rangoon and other parts of Burmah, only two Native Soldiers were attacked in the Burmah Division.

Small-pox.

As already stated, small-pox was generally prevalent amongst the civil population, and the small number of cases that occurred amongst Native Troops and followers is therefore remarkable. At Seetabuldee, in Nagpore, 15 cases were admitted into the Regimental Hospital. In Secunderabad only two sepoys were attacked, but there were 11 cases amongst the families of the 40th Regiment and five amongst the families of other Native Corps in the station. The returns from the Mysore and Ceded Districts show 27 admissions and 1 death. In the Presidency Circle there were 10 cases amongst the men of the 37th Regiment and a few amongst the families of the 17th Regiment. In the Northern Division the only cases that occurred were a few amongst the families of the 7th Regiment at Vizagapatam. In Burmah there were no cases amongst the troops, although the disease was common amongst the civil population.

Malarious Fever.

The troops in the Presidency and Southern Districts were almost completely free from fever. In the Nagpore Circle generally there were fewer cases than usual, but at the stations of Seetabuldee and Raipore there was a considerable increase in the number of admissions from this form of disease. In Secunderabad fevers of the intermittent and remittent types prevailed during the monsoon months, and in a lesser degree till the close of 1873. The corps which suffered most were the 3rd Regiment L. I., the 40th Regiment N. I., and the Detachment of Sappers and Miners. The special prevalence of fever in the 3rd Regiment is attributed by the Deputy Surgeon-General partly to the previous prolonged residence of the men in moist and relaxing climates, and partly to the

unhealthiness of the lines they occupied, which are shortly to be abandoned, and new ground taken up. The men of the 40th Regiment were believed to have acquired a malarious taint at Saugor. In the Mysore and Ceded Districts there were, during the year, 718 cases of malarious fever and 8 deaths. In British Burmah a few cases occurred in the 1st Regiment at Thyetmyo, and there were a good many amongst the men of the 27th Regiment at Moulmein. At the Andamans and Nicobars, there were 166 admissions from the several detachments on the islands.

Diseases most prevalent.

The diseases most prevalent amongst Native Troops were rheumatic affections, stomach and bowel complaints, fevers, dengue, and diseases of the respiratory organs.

Camp of Exercise.

The Native Troops assembled at the Camp of Exercise were—

4th Regiment	Light Cavalry.		28th Regiment	Native Infantry.	
4th	do.	Native Infantry.	30th	do.	do.
17th	do.	do.	36th	do.	do.
19th	do.	do.	38th	do.	do.
23rd	do.	do.			

Movement of Corps during the year.

The following movements of troops were carried out during 1873-74, and, fortunately, without any outbreak of epidemic disease amongst the men :—

Regiment.	From	To	Date.
8th Regiment N. I.	Mercara.	Seetabuldee.	6th December 1873.
14th do. ...	Rangoon.	Vellore.	28th January 1874.
15th do. ...	Banda and Nowgong.	Palaveram.	1st March 1874.
16th do. ...	Bellary.	Jubbulpore.	20th November 1873.
20th do. ..	Seetabuldee.	Banda and Nowgong.	15th January 1874.
21st do. ...	Jubbulpore.	Bellary.	21st December 1873.
28th do. ...	Vellore.	Mercara.	17th February 1874.
39th Head-Quarters and Right Wing.	Palaveram.	Rangoon.	15th January 1874.

Lock Hospitals.

Eleven Military, and one Civil, Lock Hospitals were in operation during 1873-74 at the undermentioned stations.

Bangalore.	Secunderabad.
Bellary.	Seetabuldee.
Cannanore.	Thayetmyo.
Kamptee.	Trichinopoly.
Rangoon.	Wellington.
St. Thos.' Mount.	Madras, (Civil.)

Number of women treated.

The numbers treated in these institutions during the past four years were as follows :—

Years.	No.
1870-71	1,902
1871-72	2,228
1872-73	2,692
1873-74	2,828

There was thus an increase of 136 in admissions during 1873-74, as compared with the preceding year. The following table gives in detail the treated and deaths in each Lock Hospital during 1873-74 :—

Stations.	Bangalore.		Bellary.		Cannanore.		Kamptee.		St. Thomas' Mount.		Secunderabad.		Trichinopoly.		Wellington.		Black Town, Madras.		Rangoon.		Thayetmyo.		Seetabuldee.		Total.		Percentage of Deaths to Treated.
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	
1873-74	465	12	107	1	136	1	197	..	115	1	124	..	99	2	76	..	902	3	468	..	83	..	129	..	2,828	20	0·70

Character of Disease in Admissions.

The type of disease continued mild, and there was an almost total absence of secondary affections.

Registration of Prostitutes.

There appear to be almost insuperable difficulties in the way of effectual registration, and all the reports of Administrative Officers of Circles speak of clandestine prostitution as being rife and the chief source of venereal disease amongst British Troops. This evil is one for which as yet no efficient remedy has been devised, and one which goes far to render the beneficial effects of the Lock Hospital system nugatory. Apart from inefficient registration, the general working of the Lock Hospitals has been satisfactory.

Venereal Affections amongst European Soldiers.

The following table shows the admissions amongst European Troops from venereal disease during the past six calendar years :—

Years.	Admissions.	Ratio per cent. of Admissions to Strength.
1868... ...	1,453	21·44
1869... ...	1,433	18·72
1870... ...	1,268	15·81
1871... ...	1,560	17·38
1872... ...	1,700	16·28
1873... ...	1,514	14·98

The decline on the rate of admissions during 1873 is satisfactory, and it will be seen that it is lower than in any other year since the opening of Lock Hospitals.

Cost of Lock Hospitals.

The total charge for Military Lock Hospitals during the year 1873 was Rupees 29,846, whereas in 1872 it amounted to Rupees 28,603. The cost per patient was also somewhat greater, the average in 1873 having been Rupees 15-6-1, against Rupees 14-4-5 in the previous year.

Military Account Department.

Pay Department.

The outstanding retrenchments in the Pay Department on the 31st March 1874 amounted to Rupees 13,461, the annual expenditure being Rupees 2,33,12,953. The unadjusted advances to the same date may be estimated at Rupees 1,32,451.

Commissariat Department.

The unadjusted retrenchments of the Commissariat Department on the 31st March 1874 amounted to Rupees 5,334, the expenditure being Rupees 51,26,542.

The supplementary charges of the year amounted to Rupees 2,33,620-0-0, but a permanent saving of Rupees 34,120-8-0 was effected.

Budget estimate and actual expenditure.

The Budget Estimate for the year 1873-74, exclusive of the cost of stores from England, amounted to .. .. Rupees 2,86,82,000

The Regular Estimate of 1873-74 estimated at... „ 2,88,38,821

The actual expenditure of 1872-73 was ... ... „ 2,92,96,544

Ordnance Department.

Gun Powder Factory.

The out-turn of the Gunpowder Factory was as follows:—

	lbs.
R. F. G.	Nil.
R. L. G.	10,000
L. G.	242,600
E. G.	22,700
Blasting	7,500
Mealed	800
Sporting and Pistol	2,863
Expended in proofs	887
Unfinished	10,888
Total...	298,238
Deduct unfinished remains of previous year ...	21,412
Total out-turn of the year...	276,826

The various operations have been safely conducted, and no accident of any kind has occurred, either to the people employed or to the machinery.

Stoppages of Work.

There have, however, been considerable stoppages of work to admit of repairs to the chimneys of the Factory, and owing to this and various other causes, the mill engines ran altogether for only 175½ days.

Establishment.

The cost of the establishment for the year amounted to Rupees 69,503-12-8, inclusive of that of the Proving Establishment, now for the first time debited to the Factory, against Rupees 69,748-8-8 the previous year; and deducting the proportion due to 77½ days, during which work entirely ceased, Rupees 49,916-5-9 represent the cost of establish-

ment actually employed in manufacturing gunpowder, or Rupees 18-0-6 per 100 lbs. Owing however to stoppages of work, the actual cost to the State is much more.

Sporting Powder. The quantity of sporting powder sold at Madras during the year has been lbs. 956 and the supply to out-stations lbs. 500.

Gun Carriage Factory. Ordnance works of the value of Rupess 18,206-14-2¼, sundry articles of the value of Rupees 10,330-6-4½ manufactured in compliance with indents from the Arsenal, Fort St. George, and other departments, as also miscellaneous work of the value of Rupees 2,911-11-9½ have been turned out during the year. All the above values are for *labor only*, and are exclusive of the cost of materials; they make a total amount of Rs. 31,449-0-4½. By converting this amount into sets of Light Field Carriages, at Rupees 151-14-10 per set, the out-turn of work in the year is equal to about 207 sets.

The year has been principally remarkable for the very numerous alterations, repairs, patchings, and strengthenings ordered to be made to the but recently introduced 9 Pdr. R. M. L. carriages. This equipment has been issued to 11 Horse and Light Field Batteries in the Madras Presidency.

Grand Arsenal, Fort St. George. Two hundred and ninety-one various kinds of articles were made up in the Grand Arsenal during the year, such as harness and saddlery, accoutrements, tarpaulins, cartridge bags, sponge coatings, rope, twine, the new valise equipments, flags of sorts, colors, color cases, bags gunny ammunition, canvas shoes, brushes painting hair, and gun hard round, cartouches canvas, &c.

Sepoy Armourers. Fourteen Sepoy Armourers have been instructed in the Grand Arsenal during the past year in repairing, browning, and marking small arms.

Bullet Factory. In this section of the Ordnance Department attached to the Grand Arsenal 31 various descriptions of articles have been manufactured, altered, and repaired during the past year, such as bullets, powder and ammunition barrels, friction tubes copper empty, and fuzes wooden empty, brass studs, metal and wooden plugs, wooden buckets, &c.

Ordnance Depôt, St. Thos.' Mount. Besides factory work, the Heavy and Light Field carriages comprising the Field Train are stored and cared for at this depôt, as also the second line of wagons for the Light Field Batteries at the Mount.

All Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers, on their first appointment to the department, join this depôt and go through a course of instruction before being posted to Arsenals and Magazines.

Commissariat Department.

Beef and Mutton. Beef and mutton were supplied in India by contract as heretofore, and contracts for mutton, hitherto supplied departmentally at Rangoon, and for the supply of beef at Tonghoo, also hitherto a departmental supply, have been obtained both on favorable terms.

Bread. The Government Mills and Bakeries at Madras and Secunderabad continue to work satisfactorily. There has been a saving of Rupees 15,087-10-2 as compared with market prices.

Vegetables. The want of variety in this article, hitherto felt at Secunderabad and Tonghoo, has in great measure ceased this year. The advance of the rail towards Secunderabad has helped so far to the regular issue of the potato at that station that the substitute, the preserved potato, is no longer required there. At Tonghoo the issue of potatoes has been for some time pretty regular.

Tea. The same descriptions and the same proportions have been issued in this as in the last year, viz., China two-thirds to one-third Cachar. The consumption for 1873-74 was lbs. 131,419; the wastage was lbs. 2,227; and the average consumption was lbs. 12¼ per man, while in 1872-73 it was 12 lbs. per man.

The contract rates for this year are—

	Quantities contracted for. lbs.
For China at Annas 11-9	105,623
„ Cachar at Annas 10-5	52,812

The last year's rates being—

China at	Annas 11-6 per lb.
Cachar at	Annas 12-6 per lb.

Provisions for Natives. This issue is confined to Burmah. Each Executive Officer now makes his own contracts for direct supplies of the above, which saves Government from all risk of damage and loss during transit.

Malt Liquor. Some shipments of Malt Liquor have recently been received per steamers *viâ* Suez Canal. The wastage on some of these consignments proved much less than by long sea route. The consumption and cost as compared with the previous year was as follows:—

	1873-74.	1872-73.
Consumption	14,967 hhds.	14,245 hhds.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Cost	32 6 6	31 8 0

The consumption of Rum amounted to 50,564 Imperial Gallons at Rupees 1-2-11 per Imperial Gallon.

Commissariat Services. The following animals were purchased this year:—

5 elephants,
217 camels,
25 mules, and
631 bullocks transferred from the Amrut Mahal to the Training Depôt.

The allotment of elephants is the same as last year. There are at present 38 wanting.* The casualties during the year equal 6·42 per cent.

Allotment for Burmah	106
Present 31st March 1874	87
Wanting to complete	19

These will be replenished by local purchases. There were 16 casualties.

The allotment of camels likewise remains unaltered. Eighty-nine are wanting ; these will be purchased, as usual, at Secunderabâd and Kamptee. The casualties during the year average 17·81 per cent.

The allotment of bullocks has been increased from 1,605 to 2,205. Consequent upon this increase there are now 508 wanting. This number the Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal states will be supplied ; 300 in October 1874 and the remainder by October 1875.

At the Breeding Establishment of Cows the mortality was light this year, being 6·88 per cent. against 11·47 per cent. in 1872-73, but there has been a falling off in births attributable to the effects of murrain during the previous year, the average to cows being 44·86 against 51·55 in 1872.

The condition of the herds is reported to be generally good. There remained on the 31st March 1873 10,324 head : the births from 4,050 cows were 2,083, the casualties, including 413 sold by auction, amounted to 1,183, and 631 were transferred to the Training Depôt, leaving on the 31st March 1874 10,635† cattle, valued at Rupees 2,38,710-1-4.

† Inclusive of 43 bullocks attached to the herds.

At the Training Depôt for Young Bullocks there remained on the 31st March 1873 1,378 young bullocks ; during this year 631 were received from the Breeding Establishment, making a total of 2,009. There were 49 casualties among these, 52 were sold by auction, and 300 were drafted into the Public Cattle Establishment, leaving 1,608 bullocks on the 31st March 1874, valued at Rupees 1,00,641-7-11.

Reduction in Expenditure.

By the substitution of public for hired cattle, and by using bearers for pulling punkahs, a saving has been effected to the extent of Rupees 38,451-7-11.

	RS.	A.	P.
Public cattle	36,908	9	2
Dooly-bearers	1,542	14	9

By the substitution of cooltee for chenna to Artillery bullocks at Secunderabad, and by paddy for chenna and rice to bullocks and elephants, respectively, at Thayetmyo, the cost of feeding has been reduced to the value of Rupees 9,071-6-10, as shown in the margin, in this year.

	RS.	A.	P.
Secunderabad...	1,547	1	0
Thayetmyo ...	7,524	5	10
Total,..	9,071	6	10

* These will probably be supplied from those captured since the close of the year at the successful Keddah operations in Mysore and Coimbatore.

Army Clothing Department.

The amount value of stock in this department at the beginning of the year was about Rupees 6,58,593, and of that received during the year Rupees 4,65,059. The expenditure during the year, was Rupees 4,48,455, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rupees 6,75,197. The stores indented for on England amounted to Rupees 4,20,823, and the cost of establishment was Rupees 63,576.

Remount Depôt.

The transactions of the Remount Depôt were as follows :—

Purchase of Horses.

	Horses.
There remained at the Depôt on the 1st April 1873	620
Purchased from that date up to 31st March 1874..	600
Returned as not being required for Bengal... ...	47
Returned to the Stud	1
Total...	1,268
Sent for the Service in Aug. 1873 and March 1874...	564
Died	10
Sold	9
Total...	583
Remaining on the 1st April 1874—	
For the Service	679
For the Farm	6
Total...	685

Breed and Price.

The 600 horses, which were selected from about 1,400 brought for sale, consisted of—

	Persians.	Australians.	Northerns.	Total.
	32	323	245	600
Bought at an average of...	RS. A. P. 550 0 0	RS. A. P. 568 10 5	RS. A. P. 493 14 0	RS. A. P. 537 2 0

Comparison of Price with former years.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1870-71 average price	547	0	0
In 1871-72 „	544	0	0
In 1872-73 „	517	10	11
In 1873-74 „	537	2	0

Quality of Horses purchased.

The 323 Australian horses were selected from about 820. A few of these horses are coarse bred, and a few are still in low condition, but there are many very good horses ; and taking them all together, they promise to turn out above the average.

Out of 106 Persians which were brought for sale this year, the Agent was only able to select 32. Some of these it is expected will make officers' chargers, but they are generally small horses, and it is feared that none of them will be considered fit for Horse Artillery or British Cavalry.

The 245 Northern horses, selected from about 490, are, with some exceptions, good of their class, especially the mares, of which there is a fair proportion.

Classification and Report of Committees on the 4th August 1873 *and 17th March* 1874.

Class.	Horse Artillery.		Royal Artillery.		Dragoon.		Body Guard.		Light Cavalry.		Total.
	Officers' Chargers.	Remounts.	Officers' Chargers.	Remounts.	Officers' Chargers.	Remounts.	Officers' Chargers.	Remounts.	Officers' Chargers.	Remounts.	
Australians ...	24	69	33	154	...	1	...	...	...	...	281
Persians... ...	...	...	1	11	5	45	...	11	5	32	110
Northerns ...	...	...	1	71	20	115	...	8	4	38	257
Total...	24	69	35	236	25	161	...	19	9	70	648

The Annual Committee which assembled on the 4th August 1873 passed 600 horses for the service, with the following remarks:—"The heavy demand for Artillery chargers, some 57, reduced the number of Australians available for the ranks very considerably, and it appears the Agent was restricted to the purchase of but 200 of this description of horse, the requirement being 320, including chargers. The horses submitted for the British Cavalry were chiefly Northerns, with Persians, but no Arabs, the smaller horses being told off to the Body Guard and Light Cavalry. The large proportion of 14—3 Northerns was doubtless purchased on the suggestion of last year's Committee, who recommended this class of horse for that branch of the service. Some of the Australians would be the better for more breeding, especially for the Horse Artillery."

"The Committee had pointed out to them 48 Australians that had been considered unfit to be sent to Bengal, but which they deem to be certainly good, and from among whom 11 chargers and 24 for the Horse Artillery were selected. The whole of the horses, with few exceptions, were in very good order."

The second (Special) Committee which assembled on the 17th March 1874 examined and passed into the service 40 Australian horses, with the following remarks:—

"The horses shown for Horse Artillery and Field Batteries were all Australian horses, and in quality and appearance admirably adapted for the purpose. On the whole the horses were an excellent batch, and generally in good condition."

Castration and Health of the Depôt.

Of the 620 horses purchased, 266 have been castrated at the depôt without a single casualty.

The remarkable success which has attended the castration at the depôt

is shown in the following statement of the result of the operations during the last four years :—

			Deaths.
In 1871 of	298	horses castrated... ...	4
In 1872 of	292	do.	4
In 1873 of	317	do.	1
In 1874 of	266	do.	...
Total in four years...	1,173	do.	9

giving an average under one per cent. in four years.

Deaths from other causes 10, or 2 per cent. on the average number of the horses at the depôt throughout the year.

The Riding School Establishment is complete and efficient, the schools are in good order, and every horse at the depôt has been exercised in turn either under saddle or in harness.

Depôt Farm.

The farm attached to the depôt has been making steady progress during the year, although, in consequence of want of rain, the produce has been less by about Rupees 750 than last year. The entire hay crop only gave 120 tons against 180 tons the previous year; but the expenses were also less in proportion.

Financial Results.

				RS.	A.	P.
Produce (hay and lucern)	...	...		16,174	10	0
Actual expenditure	...	10,092	2 6			
Nominal charges ...	...	687	3 0			
				10,779	5	6
Actual profit in the year	...	...		5,395	4	6

MARINE.

Marine Acts.

No completely new Acts affecting the Marine Department were passed during the year by the Indian Legislature, but Act IV. of 1842, known as the Boat Act, was amended by Madras Act II. of 1873. In August the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act of 1873 (36 & 37 Vic., Cap. 85) came into force. This Act is one of the most important measures affecting British shipping and the interests of British ship-owners that has been passed since 1854, inasmuch as it gives the Board of Trade the power of stopping any ship on receiving any complaint, or having reason to believe that she is unseaworthy, whether by reason of the defective condition of her hull, machinery or equipments, or from overloading or improper loading, and subjecting such ship to survey by Board of Trade officials. It further provides for a scale of feet, denoting the draught of water, being marked on each side of the stern and stern post in addition to the ship's name on her bows and stern, and the official number on her main beam; and generally tends to the prevention of accidents and loss of life at sea.

The Government of India have published a Bill for the consolidation and amendment of the four Indian Passenger Acts, and also one for the further amendment of the Indian Shipping Act No. I. of 1859, and for other purposes.

Two Bills were introduced into the Local Legislative Council; No. 3 of 1873, to provide Trustees for the port of Madras, and one to consolidate the laws as to ports and harbours, &c., in this Presidency. The Indian Ports Bill recently published by the Supreme Government will probably render this last measure unnecessary, but the former, which promises to be a measure of the greatest importance to the port of Madras, is still under consideration. One of the principal objects contemplated is the creation of a corporate body of persons versed in mercantile and nautical matters, and capable of carrying out the project of a harbour. They are to have powers to decide upon a suitable scheme, enter into the necessary contracts, raise the necessary funds by levying tolls and rates, effect loans when required, superintend the project to its completion, and supervise its maintenance.

Act X. of 1841.

Ninety-nine vessels were registered in this Presidency during the past year, aggregating 10,647¾ tons, and paying Rupees 1,418-5-3 as fees under the Act. During the year 1872-73 a serious defect in this Act was brought to the notice of Government, who have recommended to the Government of India that a clause be introduced into the Bill for the amendment of Act I. of 1859 and for other purposes, empowering all Magistrates to take cognizance of offences under Act X of 1841 without the intervention of the Advocate-General of the Presidency.

Other Marine Acts.

The number of Masulah boats licensed at Madras under these Acts is 148, lighters 9, jolly boats 4; and the registered number of their crews is, in the aggregate, 1,586 men and 148 boys.

On the 18th August last the Masulah boatmen at this port struck work, alleging, as a grievance, that the dubashes refused to employ the Masulah boats for landing and shipping goods from steamers, preferring to give all their work to the lighters plying in the roads; but that on the approach of bad weather, or during a heavy monsoon, they were compelled, under the provisions of the Act, to float their boats and ply to the shipping, while the law was not similarly enforced on the part of the lighters. Ten of the Masulah boat-owners having been summoned to appear before a Magistrate and warned, the men returned to their work on the morning of the 19th idem. The number of European seamen relieved in the Presidency was 39 and the cost incurred on this account amounted to Rs. 1,027-7-0.

Act XII. of 1870.

Under the provisions of this Act, the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Mahratta* was detained at the port of Negapatam for bringing 604 passengers from Rangoon with a license granted by the Master Attendant of Penang, and confirmed by the Master Attendant of Rangoon under Act XXI. of 1858, which had been *repealed* by the present Act. The *Mahratta* was re-surveyed and re-licensed in accordance with the law, and permitted to leave, and the British India Steam Navigation Company having brought to the notice of the Government of India, through the Commissioner, British Burmah, the inconvenience experienced by them in being called upon to furnish passengers' list at each port of call under this Act, an order was issued cancelling the rules in force to that effect in this Presidency.

Weather.

The weather was generally fine and seasonable, but a cyclone of small magnitude passed over the coast adjacent to Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam on the 6th of December 1873.

Reliefs.

The reliefs of the season were carried out by the Government Transport *Czarewitch* in tow of the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Abyssinia*, which was engaged at the rate of Rupees 20 per gross registered ton per mensem. The troops moved were the G Battery, 9th Brigade, R. A., with its gun carriages, wagons, and remounts, and the head-quarters and wing of the 39th M. N. I. to Rangoon; the 14th M. N. I. from Rangoon to Madras.

The F Battery, 20th Brigade, returned to Madras from Rangoon by the British India Steam Navigation Company's contract steamer. The cost of these reliefs was Rs. 41,767-4-8.

Eighty-seven male and seventeen female convicts were transported to Port Blair per steamer *Baghdad* in January 1874 at a cost of Rupees 4,680.

Navigation.

The marginal table shows the number of vessels, their tonnage, and the dues collected thereon in the whole Presidency. The British vessels entering were 2,466 of 1,464,557 tons burden, or an average of 594 tons. 1,517 vessels paid port and other dues at the rate of 1 anna per ton. 949 vessels of 140,824 tons entered at ports where no dues are collected; of these 861 called at ports in Madura mostly for passengers to Ceylon, and 50 at Epurpolliem in the Kistna District (which is now occasionally made a port of call by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers) for oil seeds and other country produce. 428 British vessels called at ports in the Malabar District; 305 of these at Madras, 166 at Cochin, and 131 at Cocanada. The foreign vessels were as usual chiefly small craft from the Gulf and Arabia, &c.,' which enter at ports on the West Coast. 1,043 entered at ports in South Canara, and of these 392 paid dues at Mangalore, and 651 entered at ports where there are no dues. The average burden of the foreign vessels is 121 tons, and they paid 16 pies per ton in dues. The average burden of country craft was 36 tons, and including all country vessels the dues were 5 pies per ton, but nearly two-thirds of these vessels frequent ports where no dues are levied, and if these be deducted, the rate on the remainder is 10 pies per ton. The dues collected were ·07 per cent. of the value of imports and exports at all ports, and ·08 per cent. on Rupees

Vessels.	No.	Tonnage.	Dues.
			Rs.
British ...	1,517	1,323,733	88,620
	949	140,824	...
	2,466	1,464,557	
Foreign ...	609	133,301	13,251
	670	21,492	...
	1,279	154,793	
Native ...	13,388	555,897	30,907
	17,032	535,054	...
	30,420	1,090,951	
Total...	34,165	2,710,301	1,32,778

15,95,56,227, the value of the trade of the places at which dues are levied. The sea-borne trade of these ports is 90 per cent. of the whole.

Madras.

The subject calling most prominently for notice is the scheme for the formation of a close harbour for Madras as proposed by Mr. Parkes, C. E. This gentleman arrived here on the 29th September and was engaged for five weeks in making the necessary inquiries, and obtaining the requisite information, to enable him to decide upon the most suitable plan for a harbour or break-water. In a long and elaborate report, dated 4th November 1873, Mr. Parkes, after entering fully into the *pros* and *cons* of the question, recommended the formation of a close harbour, with an entrance due east 150 yards wide, at a cost estimated at 565,000£. The harbour to be formed of piers running out from the shore 500 yards north and south respectively of the present screw pile pier. These piers to enclose a space 1,000 yards long by 830 yards wide at a maximum depth of 7 fathoms of water. The area thus available Mr. Parkes calculates will afford shelter to 13 ships of various sizes, from 4,000 to 700 tons, and three ships to lie alongside of the present pier. The piers of the harbour to be constructed of rubble stone, loosely thrown down from the bottom to the height of 22½ feet below low water. Above this foundation the work will be finished by two solid walls of concrete blocks laid close together, so as to form one wall 24 feet wide to a height of 3½ feet above high-water mark, the whole construction of the harbour being very much similar to the plan being carried out in the harbour works at the port of Kurrachee. Mr. Parkes' estimate and plans, &c., have been forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce, the Revenue Board, and the Collector of Sea Customs for report as to the probable income to be derived from charges upon the shipping and trade of the port, and upon the financial aspect of the project generally; and the Public Works Department has been ordered to report upon the materials to be used in the construction of the harbour and the rates allowed for the work in Mr. Parkes' estimate.

In the last Administration Report it was noted that a committee had been appointed by Government to report upon the nature and extent of the damage sustained by the Madras Pier in May 1872, and that this committee suggested that experimental borings should be made in the way of the gap. This work having proved favorable, the repairs of the pier were sanctioned by Government, and were duly carried out to a successful termination by the Public Works Department and the Marine Department jointly. The cost of repairs amounted to about Rupees 1,31,145 and the pier was formally re-opened for traffic on the 1st of August 1873.

Shortly after the re-opening of the pier for traffic, the Government sanctioned the levy of double rates of tolls on Sundays, as there was a marked tendency on the part of the mercantile community to use the pier on that day. The double rates came into force on the 1st of November 1873.

Gopaulpore.

The old southern boundary pillar of the port has been demolished, and a new one built about 300 yards further to the southward at a cost of 160 rupees.

The flagstaff has been thoroughly refitted during the past year, and the port light has been favorably reported on.

The Conservator of this port was recently appointed a Shipping Master under Act I. of 1859.

Vizagapatam.

A survey was recently made by the Public Works Department, of the mouth of the river and roadstead adjacent to it, but nothing has yet been decided regarding the improvement of the port.

The erection of a platform upon the Dolphin's Nose, with a view to exhibit thereon a red port light, has been sanctioned.

Cocanada.

The harbour buoys have been recently shifted from their former position and moored in deeper water and sailing directions corresponding with the change of their position have been duly notified. The channel leading to the Coringa river, from abreast of the mouth of the Cocanada river, is now being marked off with stakes the whole length, and the work, when completed, will facilitate the passage of vessels bound to and from Coringa.

The erection of a light-house on screw piles off the north-east end of Hope Island to exhibit a second-class dioptric light, has been decided upon, and both light-house and apparatus have been indented for from England.

The proposition to establish pilots at this port is still under the consideration of Government.

Masulipatam.

The reference made in last year's report as to the necessity of clearing out the creek leading up to the canal in connection with the river has led to a dredge being employed by the Public Works Department. A quantity of mud has been removed, but the water is still not deep enough to permit of laden cargo boats floating until $\frac{3}{4}$ flood. The spit of sand forming the eastern side of the river's mouth has steadily extended itself to the northward, and is now nearly one mile north of the beacon, thereby increasing the length of river to be navigated by the cargo boats.

No complaints have been received regarding the port light, which is still exhibited as a *white* light. A watch-house has been constructed in connection with this light for the use of the light-keepers.

The buoy to indicate the anchorage in Masulipatam roads has been laid down again in $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms low water, the flagstaff bearing west from it.

Consequent on the dissatisfaction expressed by the merchants of the place, the rates of boat-hire at Masulipatam were revised during the year, the old rates laying down certain rates for certain depths of water having been apparently based upon the supposition that the Masulipatam roadstead had a regular shelving bottom, which is not the case.

Point Divi Light-house.

The wooden platform on the top of the column on which the lantern rests was found to have decayed, and has been accordingly renewed at considerable expense. The light was extinguished from the 10th to the 28th of January 1874.

Porto Novo.

The exhibition of a light to warn vessels off the Coleroon Shoal has been suggested and the project is under consideration.

Negapatam.

Notwithstanding the improvements effected and the large sums of money spent on what is commonly called Negapatam Harbour, the river continues to be in a most deplorable state, and only recently a further serious obstruction has occurred to traffic abreast of the Custom-house. A bed of sand has formed right across the river, leaving only a very narrow channel for boats close to the jetty; the water on the bar is moreover so shallow that boats can only cross it at high water. To remedy the defective state of the river, the Government have directed that the proposals made by Mr. Robertson in his report should be carried out. The jetty is to be lengthened in a line at right angles with the coast in the form of a groyne; measures are to be taken for fixing the south end of the outlet; and dredging operations are to be carried on.

Point Calimere.

Plans have been prepared for converting the beacon into a light column for the reception of a fourth order revolving dioptric light, building Superintendent's and light-keepers' quarters, and raising the submerged ground around the base of the column and protecting it with a sea wall.

Paumben.

The number of vessels passing through the Pass during the year was 2,788, aggregating 265,436 tons. The amount recovered as the Government share of pilotage was Rupees 23,869-12-3, showing an increase of Rupees 1,635-8-0 over the previous year's collections, which increase is probably attributable to the better description and size of vessels using the channel. Seven hundred and sixteen vessels passed through the Keelacarry Channel, realizing Rupees 750-15-0 as the Government share of pilotage, being an increase of Rupees 12-7-6 over that of the previous year's revenue. The tolls levied on the use of warps, &c., amounted to Rupees 2,817-8-0, which sum exhibits an increase of Rupees 979-8-0 over that of the previous year.

For the improvement of the navigation of the channels leading from the Gulf of Manaar to Palks Bay, a stone beacon was erected on Valmeekum Point and an iron one on the reef off Yervaddy Point.

A sum of Rupees 9,000 was expended during the year in deepening the Paumben Channel. The sand bank channel is now navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet, going over at neap tides; 107,590 cubic feet of sand were raised from the channel by means of the hand dredge. Blasting operations were carried on for 56 days and dredging for 56 days during the year in the main channel, which is now navigable at neaps by vessels drawing 11 feet. The results of the blasting and dredging were respectively 5,238 cubic feet of stone and 21,045 cubic feet of debris.

Several projects have been proposed for constructing a deep water channel for large ships at or near Paumben, but nothing has been decided on yet.

Tuticorin.

The new light-house on Hare Island was completed at the end of the official year, and the fourth order dioptric fixed white light has since been exhibited upon it. It has been proposed to transfer the old light to Cadiapatam Point off the Crocodile Rock, and there exhibit it as a temporary light. The new jetty, in course of construction,

has been run out to a distance of 245 feet, and the laying down of the sea wall has been progressing as opportunities offered for obtaining stone ballast. It is now almost complete.

Cape Comorin Light-house. The collection of materials for the erection of this light column is being proceeded with.

Cochin. In the year under review the pilotage tonnage was very small, amounting only to Rupees 20,083, yielding to both the pilots the sum of Rupees 1,116, or Rupees 804 less than the amount guaranteed them by Government.

There has been a slight revival of the ship building trade owing, in some measure, to the want of tonnage for the rice trade. A large ship of 600 tons and two other smaller vessels are now on the stocks.

In connection with the Cochin Harbour, it is worthy of notice that the water on the bar has increased one foot since the closing of the Cruz Milagre Gap. The system of groynes which has been carried out at this port has, without doubt, done immense good in preserving the coast line and preventing any encroachment of the sea during the south-west monsoon. The further deepening of the bar has been decided upon, and the Government have applied for one of Messrs. Simson and Company's screw dredgers and tugs combined to be sent out from England.

Mangalore. No works of any importance were constructed in connection with this harbour except the laying down of the pipes, which were obtained some time ago from England, for supplying water to the shipping, but it is proposed to buoy the channel leading into the river over the bar for the safety of shipping proceeding into the inner harbour.

The attention of Government has been directed towards improving the inner harbour by adopting suitable measures to bring about the union of the mouths of the Gurpur and Netrovaty rivers. Should this be effected, as it is expected to be, during the next monsoon, the Government will then be in a position to consider further the nature of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of this important harbour, which at present none but small craft can enter, while cargo boats cannot cross the bar in rough weather, nor approach the quay at low water.

SECTION IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

Government Farms.

The work having far outgrown the capabilities of any one man, two Assistants have been appointed to aid the Superintendent; one of these is an Englishman, and the other is a German. The former, Mr. Charles Benson, M.R.A.C., is a graduate of the Royal Agricultural College; the other, Mr. Kaspar Schiffmayer, received his agricultural training at the Bavarian High School of Agriculture and at the University of Munich.

Owing to the very unseasonable weather, only a small number of field experiments were attempted and but few of these brought to light anything of special interest. Very good results were obtained by top-dressing growing paddy, when about six inches high, with oil-cake. It was ascertained that, under the system of irrigation usually practised in Southern India, much larger crops of paddy could be produced by applying a portion of the manure before sowing, or planting the crop, and the remainder afterwards in 2 or 3 light top-dressings, than by applying the whole to the soil at one time before the land is put under crop, as is the usual practice. A large quantity of Castor-oil cake was also used for top-dressing dry crops, such as Cotton, Indigo, Maize, etc., and good returns were always obtained when these top-dressings were applied during showery weather. Lime applied as a manure at the rate of about one cart load per acre was found greatly to increase the yield of land cropped with Indigo and Cotton, and the quality of the produce was also improved. A compost manure, made with ashes and blood and other refuse of the Commissariat Slaughter house, was ascertained to be capital manure for plantains. The soils of these Farms are now very different to what they were when Government first took up the land. Indigo, Maize, Cotton, etc., can be grown successfully where four or five years ago it was scarcely possible to produce a crop of Horse-gram, or Varagoo. The sub-soil drainage experiment promises to yield most important results, but it is evident that stones are not in this country so well suited for draining land as pipes. As these are not procurable at a sufficiently low price to admit of them being used in field drainage, it is intended to manufacture them on the Experimental Farm. During the last dry season when the crops on the undrained land were withering and dying from want of moisture, those on the pipe-drained land were luxuriant and healthy. A small supply of Chinese pigs and Chinese sheep was imported from Shanghai; they promise to be valuable introductions, the sheep especially. A quantity of Maize was obtained from the Mauritius; 125 lbs. of this was

sown on the experimental Farm, and produced upwards of 5,000 lbs. of clean seed. Burmah paddy was also introduced, and grew very satisfactorily; it commands a higher price than ordinary Madras paddy. A few bales of New Orleans Cotton grown on the Experimental Farm, on a soil containing nearly ninety per cent. of sand, were sent to England to be sold. Unfortunately the Cotton arrived in London during the panic in the Cotton market, and the price at which it was sold, $6\frac{5}{8}d.$, per pound, was lower than would otherwise have been obtained. The following were the quotations for Indian Cotton at the time the Farm Cotton was sold—Dhollera $6\frac{1}{16}d.$, Tinnevelly $6\frac{1}{2}d.$, Western $6d.$, Cocanada $5\frac{7}{8}d.$, Bengal $3\frac{7}{8}d.$, Rangoon $4d.$, and for American Cotton, New Orleans, $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ The Implement Workshops supplied during the year three improved carts, nine iron and combined ploughs, one iron cultivator, two sets of iron harrows, forty-two improved grass knives, several working models of ploughs, water-lifts, etc., a number of tools, and did a large amount of work for the Sydapet Farms.

Agricultural Exhibition.

An Agricultural Exhibition, the first of a series, was held on the Government Farms' Estate at Sydapet in February. Exhibits were sent to it from all parts of the Presidency. There was a remarkably good show of cattle, most of which came all the way from Nellore, a fact which goes far to prove that the annual cattle shows which are held in that district are doing good.

Statement showing Receipts and Charges on account of the Government Farm in 1873-74.

Receipts.	RS.	A.	P.	Charges.	RS.	A.	P.
Sydapet Experimental Farm.	3,558	5	6	General Supervision ...	10,295	8	3
Sydapet Model Farm ...	2,350	3	3	Sydapet Experimental Farm.	7,729	14	7
Implement Workshops	2,363	1	8	Sydapet Model Farm ...	3,873	0	11
				Implement Workshops ...	2,149	7	3
				Educational	4,399	10	1
				Estate Improvements of a Permanent Character on the Government Farm Estate, Sydapet	6,177	15	0
				Agricultural Exhibition, Net Expenditure	8,890	3	1
Total...	8,271	10	5	Total...	43,515	11	2

NOTE.—Rupees 75,000 were credited to the Government Farm from the Surplus Pound Fund.

Addanki and Nellore Cattle shows.

Cattle shows were held both at Addanki and Nellore, as usual, but were more successful than they have been for some years. The number of cattle shown was larger than usual, and their quality was highly spoken of. The expenditure incurred for the purpose was Rupees 5,619-3-9, and of this Rupees 5,470-8-0 was the amount of prizes awarded.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

There was a great contrast between the Northern and Southern Districts. In the Northern Districts the seasons were fairly propitious, in the south they were decidedly unpropitious. The south-west monsoon was good though late, but the north-east monsoon failed after beginning with more than the usual quantity of rain in October. Towards the close of the year, scarcity and want of water gave great cause for anxiety in Chingleput, South Arcot, and Madura, and was only a little less felt in North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Tinnevelly. Fortunately remissions of land revenue where crops in unirrigated land had been lost, and a few relief works in Chingleput, South Arcot, and Madura, were sufficient to stave off calamity until a burst of rain at the beginning of 1874-75 removed all fear of danger. The delay in the south-west monsoon caused anxiety in Bellary and Kurnool in June, July, and August, but timely rain fell in September. On the Nilgiris, there was great want of rain, and Tea and Coffee suffered. In South Canara the seasons were on the whole favorable, but in Malabar they were not so propitious.

Districts.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Ganjam...	29·79	59·54	39·69
2. Vizagapatam	25·52	52·14	41·43
3. Godavery	30·45	46·04	38·63
4. Kistna	25·71	36·32	27·28
5. Nellore	35·80	47·86	33·85
6. Cuddapah	24·37	41·00	25·47
7. Bellary	20·69	27·69	19·64
8. Kurnool	23·64	28·45	24·39
9. Madras	53·23	78·74	45·14
10. Chingleput	47·69	78·14	28·75
11. North Arcot	39·43	52·64	29·70
12. South Arcot...	44·11	63·78	33·42
13. Tanjore...	41·38	56·41	42·54
14. Trichinopoly	32·98	47·66	31·28
15. Madura...	25·94	28·39	25·76
16. Tinnevelly	21·02	27·82	19·98
17. Coimbatore	26·29	27·72	23·18
18. Nilgiris	55·65	58·15	46·19
19. Salem	28·46	38·43	25·48
20. South Canara	144·62	173·40	116·16
21. Malabar...	125·12	115·64	108·03

The value of crops reported to have been destroyed by wild beasts is Rupees 22,581, but it is believed to have been much greater.

Cattle disease was not severe. The number reported to have been lost in this way was 507,303 against 650,258 in 1872-73, and the returns were more accurate. Thus in Nellore, where 51,850 more deaths are reported, the difference is ascribed to greater accuracy in the returns. Insufficient rain and want of pasturage caused great mortality in Coimbatore. The number reported as killed by wild animals was 19,215, but there can be no doubt that many are killed for every death reported.

Prices.

The prices of rice and paddy remained about the same, but the prices of other grains rose, as might be expected from the character of the seasons. In the Southern Districts, prices rose considerably.

Items.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	No. of seers of 85 tolas per R.	No. of seers of 85 tolas per R.
Price of Rice, second sort, per Rupee	15·0	15·1
„ Paddy do do	27·2	27·3
„ Cholum do do	26·9	24·6
„ Cumboo do do	27·5	24·7
„ Raggy do do	30·1	26·7
„ Veragoo do do	40·1	38·9
„ Wheat do do	8·8	8·8
„ Salt do do	14·9	15·1
„ Cotton per Candy	Rs. 127	Rs. 124

NOTE.—According to recent orders prices are given in seers per Rupee, instead of Rupees per garce, and information in the shape is available for two years only.

Cultivation.

It will be observed from the Table in the Appendix showing the extent of cultivation in each District, that excluding Malabar and South Canara where the areas are unknown, the area of land belonging to Government cultivated was :—

Unirrigated, Acres 13,895,331, assessed at Rs. 1,50,09,850
Irrigated „ 3,105,622, „ „ 1,68,73,137

The year shows a decrease in acres cultivated of 232,675, and in assessment charged of Rupees 33,235. It will be observed that cultivation decreased in all the Districts which have been noticed as suffering from the seasons, except Coimbatore, where it was not apprehended until the cultivation of the year was over, and in Trichinopoly where speculation in land seems to supersede the motives depending on natural causes which prevail elsewhere. In Nellore, there was a decrease in area of acres 13,531 accompanied by an increase in assessment of Rupees 1,29,475, and in Tinnevelly a decrease in area of acres 35,516 accompanied by an increase in assessment of Rupees 40,567. The explanation of the anomaly is this. A new settlement was introduced into part of Nellore which makes the nominal charge higher than it was, but the real charge for the year is less because of certain deduction which Government have ordered to be made in Fasli 1283 (July 1st, 1873, to 30th June 1874). In Tinnevelly, a large area of Dry lands (42,000 Acres) bearing an assessment of Rupees 19,575, was given up and a smaller area of irrigated lands (6,544 Acres) bearing a much larger assessment (Rupees 60,142) was taken up. This is evidently due to the unfavorable character of the season for dry crops.

Cotton.

The area cultivated with cotton was acres 1,691,921, or acres 2,963 more than in 1872-73.

Districts.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase or Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganjam	5,246	6,905	+ 1,659
Vizagapatam	17,582	14,125	— 3,457
Godavery	20,900	16,399	— 4,501
Kistna	263,303	235,239	— 28,064
Nellore	29,638	22,733	— 6,905
Cuddapah	86,485	86,403	— 82
Bellary	387,454	410,956	+ 23,502
Kurnool	232,432	242,510	+ 10,078
Chingleput...	20	4	— 16
North Arcot	845	355	— 490
South Arcot	45,438	25,583	— 19,855
Tanjore	3,767	3,879	+ 112
Trichinopoly	13,005	14,190	+ 1,185
Madura	107,907	91,947	— 15,960
Tinnevelly	287,813	302,507	+ 14,694
Coimbatore	178,660	195,270	+ 16,610
Nilgiris	.....	.....	.....
Salem	8,463	22,884	+ 14,421
South Canara	.....	32	+ 32
Malabar	.....	.....	.....
Total...	1,688,958	1,691,921	+ 2,963

Indigo.

The area under Indigo was acres 284,885, or acres 92,390 less than in 1872-73. The decrease is due to the dulness of the market and the unfavorable character of the season.

Districts.	Area under Indigo.		
	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase or Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	
Ganjam	900	1,080	+ 180
Vizagapatam	6,946	6,201	— 745
Godavery	2,096	2,599	+ 503
Kistna	40,592	27,151	— 13,441
Nellore	65,283	41,978	— 23,305
Cuddapah	47,577	40,751	— 6,826
Bellary	5,632	2,341	— 3,291
Kurnool	52,336	34,915	— 17,421
Chingleput	14,618	12,741	— 1,877
North Arcot	36,974	31,033	— 5,941
South Arcot	96,923	78,872	— 18,051
Tanjore	1,613	1,446	— 167
Trichinopoly	2,085	1,413	— 672
Madura	176	19	— 157
Tinnevelly	803	568	— 235
Coimbatore	45	22	— 23
Nilgiris	.....	.....	.....
Salem	2,676	1,755	— 921
South Canara	.....	.....	.....
Malabar	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	377,275	284,885	— 92,390

HORTICULTURE.

Government Cinchona Plantations.

The past season was an exceptional one with severe and long-continued drought. The heaviest frost observed during the last twenty-five years occurred on the night of the 13th January. This frost did great damage to private Cinchona plantations; fortunately, however, the Government plantations escaped with comparative immunity. On the Dodabetta plantation about 175 trees were killed down to the ground. On the plantations at Neddivuttum no plants were destroyed, but the cold caused the leaves to fall off from such trees as were planted in low or land-locked situations. In such places the growth of the plants was retarded for the time, but they soon recovered from the effects of the cold. The long dry weather which succeeded this severe cold was very trying, especially to young plants. The season, therefore, was altogether an unfavorable one.

Propagation was confined to the new species and varieties of Pitayo bark and *C. angustifolia*. The average monthly increase of these varieties was 578. The total number of plants of *C. Pitayensis* propagated during the year was 2,293 and of *C. officinalis* var. angustifolia 4,639, making a total of 6,932.

The extension of permanent plantations during the year was confined to *C. Pitayensis* and *C. angustifolia*. Of the former 4,686 plants, and of the latter 15,743 plants, were permanently planted out on the Hooker Estate at Pykarra.

The total number of plants planted out in permanent plantations up to 31st March last was as follows:—

C. officinalis or crown barks	508,878
Do. var. angustifolia	22,404
C. succirubra or red barks	579,938
C. Calisaya or yellow barks	34,250
C. micrantha or Peruviana or grey barks ..	28,759
C. Pitayensis (Pitayo bark)	13,380
Other species	2,849
Total ..	1,190,458

The average height of the oldest and finest plants of *C. succirubra* was 32 feet, with a circumference of stem of 28 inches, and the average height of the finest plants of *C. officinalis* 25 feet, with a circumference of 18 inches. The number of plants issued to the public during the year was 964, together with 83½ oz. seeds, or seeds sufficient to raise 2,087,250 seedlings. The quantity of green bark supplied to the Government Quinologist was 91,773 lbs., *viz.*, 45,206 lbs. of stem and 46,567 lbs. of branch bark.

With the exception of 1,748 lbs. of trunk and 464 lbs. of branch bark obtained by coppicing, the bark harvested this season was taken by the mossing process only.

In consequence of the long-continued drought, it was found impossible to collect the usual quantity of bark this spring, as the sap had not risen in the plants at the time of the spring barkings. From the 1,000 experimental mossed trees were collected during the year 1,546 lbs. of renewed bark, and 770 lbs. of natural bark were taken from the upper strips of the trees. This gives the total yield of these 1,000 trees, 6,068 lbs. of dry trunk bark. In addition to this trunk or stem bark, over 10,000 lbs. of green *branch bark*, equal to 3,000 lbs. dry bark, were also collected from the 1,000 11-year old mossed trees, making the total yield of dry bark upwards of 9 lbs. per tree in three years.

	lbs.	
In 1871-72 ...	2,988	mossed, original.
„ 1872-73 ...	764	renewed.
„ 1873-74 ...	1,546	do.
„ ...	770	upper strips.
	6,068	

From the 3,000 experimental trees, which were barked at six years old and are now in their ninth year of growth, 6,392 lbs. of dry stem bark, or 2·13 lbs. per tree have been collected. The branch bark from these trees has been supplied to the Government Quinologist for manufacture on the spot, and the stem bark sold in the London market.

	lbs.
In 1871-72 ...	1,174
„ 1872-73 ...	2,365
„ 1873-74 ...	2,227
Upper strips...	626
	6,392

The 23,646 lbs. of Cinchona bark, forwarded from the plantations in July 1873 realised in the London market £3,490.

The manure supplied by Messrs. Memeikan & Co., of Melbourne, was applied to 355 plants of *C. officinalis* on the Dodabetta plantation, each alternate row being manured with farm-yard manure in order that the difference might be recorded. As yet there is no indication of any difference in the condition of the plants, and it is probably too early to expect any.

Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund

During the past year 2,588 timber-trees, 471 fruit-trees, 6,877 flowering plants and shrubs, and 4,475 packets of flower and vegetable seeds, were distributed from the gardens. These figures show a considerable increase on previous years, and prove that the garden is becoming more useful to the public by the introduction, propagation, and distribution, of valuable plants and seeds.

The re-modelling of the lower portion of the garden, which has been in progress for the past three years, is now nearly finished.

Many new and valuable trees were planted in different parts of the garden during the year, and old and decaying trees and shrubs re-placed by healthy ones. This work will of necessity continue for many years, as many of the jungle trees, especially those in the upper garden, show signs of decay, and require to be removed.

Pinetum.—The garden not being large enough to permit of collections of large-growing trees being arranged according to their natural affinities, a portion of Stonehouse grounds has been attached to the gardens for the purpose of forming a Pinetum. During last season upwards of 400 young trees were planted in the Pinetum. The principal varieties are *Araucaria*

Bidwilli (Bunya-Bunya Pine), *Araucaria excelsa* (Norfolk Island Pine), *Araucaria Cunninghamii*, *Cedrus Deodara*, *Cedrus Libanni*, *Pinus longifolia*, *Pinus excelsa*, *Pinus Webbiana*, *Pinus maritima*, *Cupressus torulosa Cupressus Cashmeriana*, *Cupressus Lawsoniana*, *Cupressus macrocarpa* and others, *Juniperus oxycedrus*, *Juniperus Bermudiana*, *Fitz-roya Patagonica* (a very handsome new Conifer, very similar to the larch), several species of Thujas, Retinosporus, Casuarina, and Thujopsis. These are all thoroughly established and growing well. A good number will be planted this year, amongst them several new varieties recently imported from Europe and Australia. Within the fence around the Pinetum upwards of 100 English Oak and Spanish Chesnuts have been planted alternately.

The following are a few of the principal varieties of Australian trees that were raised this season, and are now growing in the gardens :—

Eucalyptus resinifera, a very durable timber for all purposes in which hard woods are used.

Eucalyptus rostrata, used in ship-building ; a valuable timber for fences.

Eucalyptus goniocalyx, very durable ; a good wood for felloes in wheels.

Eucalyptus sederoploin, (broad-leaved Iron bark), the strongest of all Australian timbers ; valuable for railway sleepers, piles, shingles, and for every purpose in which strength and durability are required.

Eucalyptus paniculata, a durable timber, easily split into shingles and palings.

Eucalyptus pilularis, useful for flooring boards and rafters.

Eucalyptus amygdalina, a first class timber for house-carpentry.

Eucalyptus longifolia, a very durable timber, and said to be less liable to the attacks of white ants than almost any other timber.

Syncarpia laurifolia (Turpentine), one of the largest timber-trees of Australia. It is remarkable as being a most difficult wood to consume by fire. The growing tree forms an admirable shelter, and affords a dense shade. Its dark green foliage and imposing form makes this one of the most handsome trees known when planted singly.

Melaluca styphiloides, an easily-worked timber, imperishable in wet soils or in water.

Trestania conferta, a very close-grained, strong, elastic wood, useful in boat-building or for cogs in Mill-work. *Casuarina torulosa*, extensively used for shingles ; an excellent fuel for domestic use.

Camellias.—Eight new varieties of these popular flowering shrubs were imported from England, including two plants of the beautiful double white variety.

Oaks.—A number of species that have been found to thrive well in Australia were introduced during the year, and are now growing in the gardens.

Cyclamen persicum.—Upwards of 50 of these showy flowering-bulbs were added to the collection.

Dhalias.—Two dozen new varieties of these favorite English flowers were introduced this season, and have been propagated.

Irisis.—Many beautiful Cape species were introduced.

Richardia Æthiopica albo-maculata.—A new variety of the Nile Lily, with variegated foliage, was added.

Potatoes.—A large number of seedling potatoes were raised this season from seeds received from America. It is to be hoped that some of them will prove to be good kinds, worth cultivating on the Hills. The varieties noticed in last year's report have done well, especially Breezes' "King of the Earlies," and "Prince of Wales' Kidney."

Strawberries.—The success which has attended the introduction of the Australian varieties has been very satisfactory. Several hundred plants were distributed during the year, and have been spoken of in the most favorable terms as being superior, both in size and flavor, to any of the kinds previously grown on the Hills.

Upwards of three hundred plants of Spanish Chesnut, Oak, and Beech, were supplied gratis to the new park at Coonoor. They are all growing well.

Rhea.—A quantity of plants and cuttings of this valuable fibre-yielding plant was supplied gratis to several planters in Wynaad and other parts of the country. There is still a large stock of plants in the garden nurseries.

Vegetable Seeds.—The vegetable seeds distributed from the gardens during the year have given general satisfaction. A small collection of seeds was received from Messrs. Landreth and Son, Philadelphia, for experiment. These seeds germinated very well, and some kinds grew more rapidly than the English seeds. A small quantity of acclimatised Cauliflower seed was sent to Bangalore, and several other low-country stations, and in each instance was found superior to seed imported from England.

Buildings.—A new Orchard-house was commenced. Its dimensions are: length 82 feet, breadth 15 feet, height to centre of span 10 feet 7 inches, side walls from basement to gutter 6½ feet. The walls are brick and chunam, and the roof, teakwood and glass of the best quality. The house is built in the style commonly known as span-roofed, and can be ventilated from both roof and sides. The house is glazed with Pilkington's patent rolled plate glass, which has important practical advantages over ordinary crown or sheet glass. Under this glass, plants are scarcely drawn at all; in fact, not more than if planted in the open ground, and the plants being protected from the injurious evaporation caused by the direct rays of a scorching sun require much less watering. For plants whose leaves are liable to burn, it is invaluable. It also possesses the advantage of diffusing the light equally all over the house. This house will be devoted to the special culture of the various kinds of fruits, such as the finer varieties of Peach, Pear, Vine, Plum, and Cherry.

Seed-house and Herbarium.—These buildings were completed and handed over early in the year.

Donations to Herbarium.—An interesting collection of specimens of Himalayan ferns and a large collection of Indian and Ceylon ferns were received.

Kalhatty Garden.

During the year several interesting experiments were more or less successfully carried on in the nurseries at Kalhatty with flower and vegetable seeds. These were chiefly grown to meet the increasing demands from residents on the plains for acclimatised seeds.

Cotton.—Several kinds of cotton seeds were tried during the year, but the only one found to succeed was the Sea Island variety.

Fruit-trees.—Many of the finer varieties of Pear, Apple, Orange, Loquot, Peach, and other fruit-trees, were propagated and sent out from this garden. The principal additions to the garden were as follows:—

Smooth Cayenne Pine.—A plant of this valuable variety was received. It is a free grower, with long leaves, without spines, and produces a dark, orange-colored fruit of excellent flavor, which, when well grown, averages from 6 to 7 lbs. weight.

Musa Vittata.—One of the most ornamental-leaved plantains, producing leaves variegated green and white.

Cochineal.—Several Cactus plants (*Opuntia coccinilefera*), upon which the Cochineal insect feeds, were received from the Mysore Agri-Horticultural Society. These plants were sent to the Nilgiris with the view of introducing and naturalizing the Cochineal insect on the Hills, as the experiment had been tried in Bangalore and failed. On arrival, the plants were planted in the Kalhatty garden, and are now established and growing vigorously, the climate of Kalhatty being apparently well suited to them. Some insects sent on the plants either died or were rubbed off in transit, but endeavours to procure another supply will be made.

Burliar Garden.

Young plants of nearly all the valuable fruit and spice trees have been propagated, and orders for these plants have been complied with as far as possible. The principal additions to the garden this year have been—

Ipecacuanha.—Eighty plants of this valuable herb were received from Dr. King, Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta. They were immediately planted in a bed of rich leaf-mould under the shade of Palm trees. The older plants continue to make very satisfactory growth; a few of them flowered during the year, but did not produce seed.

Moreton Bay Chesnut.—Four plants of this interesting and handsome flowered tree were planted along the roadside between the bridge and village of Burliar. These trees when covered with the large masses of their brilliant orange-colored blossoms are very attractive and pleasing objects; the fruit, or bean, is said to be nutritious, and is eaten by the aborigines in Australia.

Carob tree (*Ciratoma seligna*).—Last year a quantity of the seed of this tree was received, some of which was sown at Burliar, and the remainder distributed to planters. The seeds sown at Burliar germinated freely, and a

number of young plants have been put out. The climate of Burliar seems adapted to the growth of the plant, and it may some day be found as useful in this country for cattle-food as it now is in Spain.

Camphor tree (Camphora officinarum).—A large plant of this tree has been planted.

Durian (Durio Zebanthus).—A tree from the Malay Peninsula, producing an edible fruit, about the size of a Cocoanut. The fruit when ripe has a very offensive odour, but is highly esteemed by those who have overcome the smell. Four plants were presented to the gardens.

Amherstia nobilis.—Four plants of this magnificent flowering-tree were also presented. They were planted by the roadside in the village of Burliar, and are growing well.

Leeches (Nephelium Litchi).—A tree cultivated in China and the West Indian Islands. It produces large clusters of fruit about the size of Walnuts. The fruit is very rich flavored and highly esteemed for dessert.

Mangosteen.—Upwards of a dozen trees of this well-known fruit were planted in the garden during the year.

FORESTS.

Reserved Forests.

The superficial area of the forests in which timber is felled by departmental agency, has not yet been accurately determined. Forests are not strictly reserved in all the districts for departmental felling, the same tract being in several cases worked as regards some trees by departmental agency, and as regards other trees by the license and voucher system, but even where tracts are set apart for one system or the other, it is difficult to estimate their area with any accuracy. The subjoined is an abstract statement showing the timber, etc., felled and sold by departmental agency during the year in comparison with the results of the preceding year :—

—	Timber, &c., felled.				Timber, &c., sold.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Amount realized.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Teak in.....C. ft.	19,466	49,994	11,842	36,159	42,,421	83,345	78,788	1,13,321
Ebony or blackwood.....C. ft.	3,745	708	2,819	554	598	371	607	408
Rosewood.... do.	6,462	10,853	3,776	16,915	Not given.	8,651	386	24,393
Sandalwood in Mds	15,329	14,321	29,491	26,254	17,228	12,758	57,627	44,660
Red Sandor roots, or posts. C. ft.	4,082	19,87x	13,252	12,220	593	2,183		
Mds.	82,447	77,440			24,071	306	23,947	1,870
Other Junglewood used as timber in .....C. ft.	34,634	54,106	19,662	24,111	38,871	29,719	26,242	24,095
Bamboos .....No.	16,000	No. 400 Bd.lds 1,443	480	7,648	54,366	28,915	3,188	9,395
Railway fuel & firewood Tons	120	1,783	360	2,653	586 Bandy loads 126	1,006 Bandy loads 204	3,765	6,465
Saplings.....Logs.	531	44,750	398	20,818	11,229	14,495	7,379	11,294
Forest produce, Mds	365	297	794	357	160	301	690	4,502
Total..	....	....	82,874	1,47,689	....	....	2,02,619	2,40,401

From the above it will be observed that there has been an increase both in timber felled and in timber sold.

Fuel Reserves.

The following abstract statement shows the area of each fuel reserve, the amount expended on it, and the receipts obtained therefrom up to date. :—

No.	Ranges.	Area in Acres.	Charges.		Receipts.	
			During the year.	Up to the year.	During the year.	Up to the year.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Cuddapah	9,230	444	3,319	...	...
2	North Arcot.....	6,400	200	2,546	...	...
3	South Arcot.	34,750	2,674	6,526	341	349
4	Trichinopoly.....	258	829	2,330	1,067	1,067
5	Madura.....	*15,080	428	1,502	...	...
6	Tinnevelly	4,596	1,204	3,192	104	104
7	Anamallay.....	Particulars not given				
8	Mettapoliem	12,160	302	2,060	...	...
9	Bolumputty	1,010	753	10,976	20	20
10	Salem.....	13,764	1,867	14,576	89	109
11	Palghaut	1,712	532	532	...	...
	Total...	98,960	9,233	47,559	1,621	1,649

Plantations.

The extent of plantations in each range, their number, the description of trees contained in them, and the cost and receipts during the year and up to date is shown in the following abstract :—

Ranges.	Description of Trees.	Number of plantations.	Area in Acres.	Cost.		Receipts.	
				During the year.	Up to the year.	During the year.	Up to the year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gumsur and Surada ...	Teak	1	3½	36	165	...	....
Cuddapah ...	Babool Albizzia Sebbeck	5	1,728	2,671	37,105	...	...
Bellary ...	Babool Melia Azaderacta	1	405	563	9,115	...	...
Kurnool ...	Teak and Mango.....	2	15½	479	1,464	...	...
North Arcot.	Casuarina, Babool, etc...	9	1,345	5,568	35,947	369	369
South Arcot .	Do. Satin, etc...	3	17	146	460	...	...
Trichinopoly.	Do. Babool, etc...	5	422	5,333	12,288	952	1,352
Madura ...	Eucalyptus, Teak, etc...	4	Goolies 50	975	3,946	...	...
Anamallay ...	Teak	2	16	1,655	2,598	...	...
Sathiamungalum ...	Sandalwood and Anuthi	1	65	1,633	10,797	...	...
Collegal ...	Sandalwood	1	56	2,975	11,509	...	...
Bhowany ...	Firewood	1	Sq.yds. 64	234	608	...	...
Salem ...	Sandalwood and Teak...	5	18	553	3,985	...	...
Mudumallai ..	Teak	2	70	2,405	17,729	...	...
Seigur ...	Sandalwood	1	14	1,386	3,468	...	...
South Canara	Teak	1	75	699	6,421	...	...
Nelambur ...	Teak and blackwoods ...	1	2,990	21,054	2,00,118	11,280	94,250
Palghaut ...	Teak, Tamarind.....	2	181	486	3,847	...	...
	Acres.....	...	747	...	...	...	...
	Square Yards	...	64	49,731	3,51,873	12,601	95,971

* This does not include the area of the Sirumallai Reserve.

The above statement is compiled from the figures given by the Collectors, but it appears that, with one exception, they have not taken into account the proportioned general establishment charges debitable to Plantations.

Forests worked under the License and Voucher System.

The following is an abstract of the statement showing the collections in each forest under this head in comparison with the results of the preceding year :—

Description of Timber, etc.	Measurement.	Quantity.		Amount realized.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74
				Rs.	Rs.
Teak	Cubic feet.	56,209	5,080	5,183	1,270
Ebony or blackwood.	Cubic feet.	261	200	85	50
Rosewood	Cubic feet.	240	80	60	20
Junglewood	Cubic feet.	472,876	602,681	58,541	59,518
Firewood	Tons.	35,990 c. l. 4,673	38,139	79,510	74,698
Charcoal	Tons.	935 c. l. 27,664	4,938	5,091	9,202
Bamboos	C. loads.	45,080 No. 205,100	40,228 No. 193,700	27,848	28,863
Palmyras	No.	74	14	147	28
Forest produce.....	Maunds	59,383	25,751	2,535	9,261
	Total...	...	...	1,79,000	1,82,910

Yield of Forests.

The total yield of the forests, *i. e.*, the quantity of timber, &c., sold or removed free of payment, is shown below :—

Description of Timber, etc.	Quantity removed by Departmental Working.		Quantity removed on License.		Quantity removed on Free Pass.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73	1873-74.
Timber ..... {Cubic feet. {Maunds ..	68,588 97,776	115,661 111,633	529,586	608,041	93,446	413,547 Logs 2,385
Firewood.... Tons	120	1,783	35,990 c. l. 4,673	38,139	970	86,422
Bamboos.... Cart loads.	No. 16,000	1,443 No. 400	45,080 No. 205,100	40,228 No. 193,700	2,302	5,150
Charcoal.... Tons.....	..	..	935 c. l. 27,664	4,938	..	..
Forest produce. Maunds ..	365	297	59,383 c. l. 84	25,751	..	..
Palmyras.... No.	..	..	74	14	..	..

The large increase in the aggregate taken is believed to be chiefly due to the greater accuracy of the present returns with regard to the timber, &c., removed free of payment.

Financial results.

The receipts and charges during the year, are shown in the following abstract:—

Head.	Receipts.	Amount.	Head.	Charges.	Amount.
		RS.			RS.
I.	Sale of timber, etc., removed by Government agency	2,27,679	I.	Timber expenses for felling, etc.....	83,113
II.	Proceeds from do. removed on license.....	1,82,780	II.	Purchase of tools.....	1,572
III.	Duty on foreign timber.....	..	III.	Feed and keep of cattle, etc..	13,825
IV.	Permit fees.....	11,446	IV.	Rent of leased forests.....	7,550
V.	Grazing dues.....	38	V.	Charges connected with the collection of revenue on grass, etc.....	890
VI.	Sale of fruits, babul pods, etc.	19,444			
VII.	Sale of confiscated timber...	4,340	VI.	Plantations.....	47,002
VIII.	Fines and forfeitures.....	32	VI(A).	Railway fuel.....	4,623
IX.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	3,782	VII.	Forest work, cutting of creepers, etc.....	3,209
			VIII.	Forest Survey.....	1,436
			IX.	Experiments to test the value of timber, etc.....	57.
			X.	Communications	12,093
					1,75,370
				Establishment and Office contingencies.	1,77,814
	Total..	4,49,541		Total..	3,53,184

Excluding the receipts (14,222) and the cost (69,915) of plantations and fuel reserves, most of which have not yet commenced to pay, the transactions of the year show a working profit of Rupees 1,52,050.

The total income and cost in each forest is shown below:—

Ranges.	Working charges.	Establishment and contingencies.	Total cost.	Receipts.	Difference.	Add or deduct the increase or decrease of stock.	Net results.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gumsur and Suradah.....	464	2,574	3,038	2,876	— 162	— 27	— 189
Golcondah.....	...	488	488	325	— 163	...	— 163
Cuddapah	11,912	8,675	20,587	52,657	+ 32,070	+ 7,753	+ 39,823
Bellary	303	336	639	...	— 639	...	— 639
Kurnool	2,660	8,406	11,066	31,854	+ 20,789	— 360	+ 20,429
North Arcot ...	7,962	10,218	18,180	16,899	— 1,281	+ 1,452	+ 171
South Arcot	3,623	6,351	9,974	5,609	— 4,365	— 337	— 4,702
Trichinopoly ...	6,769	3,268	10,037	1,227	— 8,810	+ 625	— 8,185
Madura	11,020	9,658	20,678	18,977	— 1,701	+ 657	— 1,044
Tinnevelly	2,803	10,250	13,053	18,978	+ 5,925	— 1,171	+ 4,754
Anamallay	23,599	12,282	35,881	67,825	+ 31,944	— 19,332	+ 12,612
Bhowany	15,400	3,426	18,826	18,609	— 217	+ 584	+ 367
Collegal'	7,100	2,384	9,484	17,581	+ 8,097	— 417	+ 7,680
Sathiamungalum	5,000	1,928	6,928	15,904	+ 8,976	+ 1,996	+ 10,972
Mettapoliem ...	724	5,951	6,675	2,409	— 4,266	+ 100	— 4,166
Bolumputty	1,717	992	2,709	4,598	+ 1,889	— 2,076	— 187
Mudumallai	22,300	17,129	39,429	41,823	+ 2,394	— 29,181	— 26,787
Seigur	2,500	300	2,800	2,194	— 606	+ 1,142	+ 536
Salem	17,578	13,158	30,736	65,220	+ 34,484	— 561	+ 33,923
South Canara ...	6,740	10,631	17,371	20,914	+ 3,542	— 5,020	— 1,478
Wynaad	3,700	7,292	10,992	17,067	+ 6,075	— 812	+ 5,263
Nelambur	20,000	11,931	31,931	24,392	— 7,539	+ 20,662	+ 13,123
Chennat Nair ...	1,496	1,361	2,857	832	— 2,025	+ 219	— 1,806
Central Office ...	...	28,825	28,825	771	— 28,054	...	— 28,054
Total...	1,75,370	1,77,814	3,53,184	4,49,541	+ 96,357	— 24,104	+ 72,253

The stock on hand at the commencement and close of the year is given below :—

Ranges.	At the commencement of the year.	At the close of the year.	Difference.	
			In favor of the year.	Against the year.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gumsur and Suradah	811	784	...	27
Golcondah	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	4,265	12,018	7,753	...
Bellary...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	486	126	...	360
North Arcot...	1,385	2,837	1,452	...
South Arcot	1,228	891	...	337
Trichinopoly	...	625	625	...
Madura	15,859	16,516	657	...
Tinnevelly	12,676	11,505	...	1,171
Anamallay...	1,62,261	1,42,929	...	19,332
Bhowany	6,405	6,989	584	...
Collegal	3,081	2,664	...	417
Sathiamungalum	482	2,478	1,996	...
Mettapoliem	300	400	100	...
Bolumputty	4,599	2,523	...	2,076
Mudumallai	1,05,694	76,513	...	29,181
Seigur	3,536	4,678	1,142	...
Salem	7,277	6,716	...	561
South Canara	32,131	27,111	...	5,020
Wynaad	19,514	18,702	...	812
Nelambur	15,027	35,689	20,662	...
Chennat Nair...	1,351	1,570	219	...
Total assets	3,98,368	3,74,264	35,190	59,294
Add increase in the valuation of timber.	26,367	...	...	...
Add valuation of timber felled	1,47,689	...	...	...
Total stock ...	5,72,424	...	...	...
Deduct total valuation of timber, etc., sold during the year...	1,87,522	...	...	...
Wastage	10,638	...	...	...
Balance of stock at the close of the year 1873-74.	3,74,264	...	...	...

From the above it will be observed that the stock on hand is but slightly less than at the commencement of the year.

TRADE.

Imports and Exports.

The value of Imports including Treasure was Rupees 3,79,81,395 less than that of Exports. Imported merchandise increased by 3·3 per cent. and exported merchandise by 4·2 per cent.

Value of Merchandise Imported and Exported for a Series.

Years.	Value of Imports.				Value of Exports.				Value of Re-exports.		Gross Duty.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Duty.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Duty.	Merchandise.	Duty.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1862-63	3,03,30,148	3,03,86,890	6,07,17,038	10,91,820	6,35,53,990	61,90,551	697,49,541	6,79,052	11,96,496	206	17,71,078
1863-64	4,02,65,473	3,60,75,985	7,63,41,458	12,75,208	8,77,78,126	2,23,39,284	11,01,17,410	7,19,579	17,35,648	126	19,94,913
1864-65	4,18,02,487	3,03,13,958	7,21,16,445	11,17,875	8,36,71,790	1,81,50,942	10,18,22,732	6,67,464	3,10,04,38	88	17,85,427
1865-66	4,79,87,412	3,66,42,492	8,46,29,904	12,19,300	9,00,15,155	1,26,10,223	10,26,25,378	7,00,548	14,61,719	660	19,20,508
1866-67	4,16,74,201	1,36,86,606	5,53,60,807	12,77,505	4,45,86,571	1,75,29,881	6,21,16,452	5,23,008	4,86,237	79	18,00,592
1867-68	5,08,27,573	1,12,93,529	6,21,21,102	14,78,349	5,80,09,230	1,01,55,634	6,81,64,864	8,59,053	4,39,318	26	23,38,328
1868-69	5,14,00,610	2,25,60,091	7,39,60,701	15,87,846	7,67,50,999	36,81,960	8,04,32,959	9,97,564	14,45,965	1,010	25,86,420
1869-70	5,11,84,481	1,76,42,023	6,88,26,504	16,60,771	7,32,45,315	62,22,657	7,94,67,972	9,03,985	18,65,985	322	25,65,078
1870-71	5,49,98,170	82,63,321	6,32,61,491	17,92,481	6,24,26,649	1,72,12,961	7,96,39,610	10,24,902	26,75,979	11,935	28,29,368
1871-72	5,04,11,411	1,04,92,486	6,09,03,897	16,28,068	8,79,57,788	68,99,824	9,48,57,612	12,63,329	21,72,662	3,294	29,14,691
1872-73	5,29,04,662	1,19,42,830	6,48,47,492	16,76,243	7,92,95,348	69,92,958	8,62,88,306	10,90,191	20,81,746	...	27,66,434
1873-74	5,46,45,249	84,69,288	6,31,14,537	17,77,535	8,26,86,748	1,84,09,184	10,10,95,932	13,68,595	25,58,661	...	31,46,130

The following table shows the value of Imports and Exports of the chief articles of trade during 1872-73 and 1873-74.

The market for piece goods, which continued dull in 1872-73 though that for Twist recovered, became more active. The seasons and the Bengal Famine disturbed the market for paddy and rice. The imports of paddy and grain increased enormously, whilst those of rice decreased by 53 per cent. There was a large increase in the importation of metals and Railway Stores following on the decrease in 1872-73.

The value of exported coffee, indigo and seeds increased largely, but that of cotton-wool and oils again decreased, and that of Saccharine matter fell considerably. The Bengal famine caused an unusually large exportation of rice.

Imports.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Exports.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Millinery and Wearing Apparel	16,23,705	16,28,656	Cocoanuts	29,86,234	27,18,550
Books	1,20,080	1,42,789	Coffee	112,76,512	151,54,980
Twist	107,30,337	104,08,275	Cotton Wool	158,76,737	128,73,426
Cotton Piece-goods, Grey	93,74,924	98,94,376	Cotton Goods	25,88,325	28,20,357
Do. not otherwise described	46,83,926	58,15,064	Coir Yarn and Rope..	18,08,643	18,84,384
Coral, unwrought ..	1,55,513	1,79,199	Drugs	2,22,744	2,57,905
Drugs and Medicines..	6,29,294	6,85,132	Indigo	69,78,726	88,29,959
Dyeing and Coloring materials	1,35,499	1,36,849	Dyes of sorts	8,60,027	4,55,138
Earthen and Porcelain ware	1,27,038	1,41,920	Feathers..	47,145	33,491
Glass and Manufactures of	1,43 609	1,76,940	Fruits and Vegetables.	2,30,936	2,24,520
Paddy	7,41,961	12,67,668	Paddy	5,93,634	7,17,568
Rice	31,11,409	20,38,452	Rice	80,59,319	124,74,595
Wheat	2,33,206	2,55,617	Wheat	31,092	89,723
Grain of sorts	4,88,330	13,20,600	Grain of sorts	3,95,463	2,22,786
Jewellery	1,04,093	64,555	Hemp & Manufactures of	53,341	46,772
Machine & Machinery.	2,44,196	2,28,846	Hides and Skins ..	66,67,323	61,97,039
Malt Liquor	7,77,813	6,11,041	Horns	3,10,302	2,01,158
Metals	27,16,845	31,36,058	Ivory and Ivoryware..	18,133	11,100
Paper	2,85,475	3,14,096	Jewellery	24,160	28,056
Provisions and Oilmanstores ..	4,67,093	4,77,143	Mats	28,866	29,090
Railway Stores.. ..	3,60,267	14,85,673	Oils	54,75,669	32,36,786
Seeds	2,14,785	3,54,167	Precious Stones ..	43,106	40,333
Silk, Raw	12,13,711	9,75,469	Provisions and Oilmanstores ..	7,57,346	5,80,951
Silk, Manufactures of.	2,51,549	2,06,398	Salt	43,676	42,967
Spices, including Betel-nut	7,55,498	7,92,011	Saltpetre..	90,408	6,926
Spirits	8,07,853	6,30,735	Seeds	39,98,400	50,08,760
Stationery except paper	97,807	1,05,810	Silk and Manufactures of	91,475	1,30,596
Tea	2,20,738	1,49,681	Spices	29,64,159	26,51,172
Timber and Wood ..	11,93,965	13,52,500	Spirits	3,835	2,671
Wines	10,52,353	10,23,212	Sugar and other Saccharine matter ..	30,24,485	11,72,826
Wool, Manufactures of	3,72,450	4,87,019	Timber and Wood ..	10,14,176	10,28 803
Other Articles* ..	94,69,640	84,59,298	Tobacco	6,35,252	7,90,811
			Wax	1,06,720	1,09,016
			Other Articles	19,89,079	26,14,473
Total..	529,04,962	546,45,249	Total..	792,95,348	826,86,748
£..	52,90,496	54,64,524	£..	79,29,534	82,68,674
*Government Stores..	36,42,135	22,31,573			
*Government Salt on the West Coast ..	4,72,353	3,11,403	Government Stores Rupees..	7,105	830

The following statement shows the progress of trade in staple articles of export. It shows, amongst other things, that though the value of coffee exported increased, the quantity diminished:—

Articles.	1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Coffee ... ... lbs.	37,353,359	88,21,118	35,464,229	82,84,862	56,889,848	1,38,34,164	41,548,950	1,12,76,512	41,479,712	1,51,54,980
Cotton Wool . „	68,474,448	1,91,25,050	42,347,132	1,06,04,132	75,329,127	1,72,05,095	67,903,380	1,58,76,737	61,522,169	1,28,73,426
Cotton Piece-goods ...	...	22,18,150	...	21,62,096	...	25,13,978	...	25,69,696	..	28,08,060
Indigo ... ... lbs.	3,075,856	75,47,745	3,883,600	85,30,756	4,702,764	1,20,82,388	3,868,648	69,78,726	4,248,496	88,28,959
Rice ... ...Cwt.	1,475,529	59,20,387	2,072,584	74,70,520	2,387,097	85,46,649	2,110,384	80,59,319	3,490,663	1,24,74,595
Hides and Skins ...No.	6,476,633	36,49,250	7,129,053	40,93,200	8,360,550	47,25,679	10,841,124	66,67,323	9,524,822	61,97,039
Oils ... ... Gals.	2,813,856	40,20,483	1,931,127	27,58,226	4,193,712	55,84,816	4,016,896	54,75,569	2,328,772	32,36,786
Oils ... ... lbs.	..	...	24,123		23,497		28,657½		30,521	
Coir Yarn & Rope, Cwt.	255,929	17,90,919	188,106	13,36,161	196,991	14,36,184	244,698	18,08,643	238,833	18,84,384
Oil, etc., Seed ...	865,261	50,38,978	934,977	49,39,300	630,580	57,88,709	448,008	39,98,400	606,134	50,08,760
Spices ... ... „	201,106	25,03,111	218,744	26,08,492	303,950	35,12,369	291,426½	29,64,159	224,417	26,51,172
Spices ... ... No.	7,756,250		10,081,100		11,546,550		20,956,450		16,501,950	
Sugar and other Saccharine matter, cwt.	241,224	16,73,319	199,943	13,74,525	333,977	20,10,428	472,512	30,24,485	223,375	11,72,886

Cotton.

The quantity and value of cotton exports for the last fourteen years have been as shown in the following Statement.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	Rs.
1860-61	78,822,027	1,12,91,211
1861-62	86,544,471	1,70,40,215
1862-63	62,374,133	2,38,12,882
1863-64	72,490,886	4,47,18,112
1864-65	73,101,578	4,04,18,937
1865-66	120,034,216	4,84,16,348
1866-67	24,367,331	94,37,789
1867-68	47,026,932	1,23,86,380
1868-69	89,181,858	2,13,99,827
1869-70	68,474,448	1,91,25,050
1870-71	42,347,132	1,06,04,132
1871-72	75,329,127	1,72,05,095
1872-73	67,905,380	1,58,76,737
1873-74	61,522,169	1,28,73,426

The proportion of exported cotton which went to Ceylon, France and Hong-kong greatly increased.

Exports of Cotton.	1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	68,117,888	1,54,67,367	62,671,490	1,46.81,595	55,797,110	1,16,42,539
Laccadive Islands ..	28	8	....	....	....	....
Ceylon..	737.479	1,69,338	245,688	56,436	775.631	1,97,384
France..	4,504,297	11,48,268	2,823,733	6,37,460	1,049.990	2,21,998
Hong Kong	218,700	43,740	42,600	13,312	683.576	1,43.167
Italy	13,200	2,693	....	....	675,000	1,47,617
Maldive Islands ..	56	15	56	6	.... ..	....
Mediterranean Ports	90,000	18,000	....	....	330,000	72,066
Bombay Presidency.	682,779	1,64,921	615.371	1,65,648	122,248	26,892
Bengal do. ..	662,105	1,40,755	956,606	1,99,712	1,963,214	3,95,231
Indian French Ports	212,600	50,000	549,836	1,32,578	125,400	26,502
Total..	75,329,127	1,72,05,095	67,905,380	1,58,76,737	61,522,169	1,28,73,426

Food grains.

The imports of food-grains decreased slightly, but the exports were greater than they have ever been before.

Years.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
1863-64	1,452,705	48,87,275	1,834,446	65,58,917
1864-65	1,409,862	50,29,776	1,772,402	70,67,811
1865-66	1,100,554	41,77,128	1,736,223	73,38,883
1866-67	815,593	33,59,002	1,791,352	92,11,329
1867-68	966,179	51,38,534	1,987,273	77,67,790
1868-69	1,143,219	38,44,421	2,157,345	77,73,009
1869-70	1,637,485	55,91,345	1,734,207	65,86,690
1870-71	1,132,097	40,73,072	2,333,657	80,08,830
1871-72	1,045,463	33,60,866	2,704,660	91,67,768
1872-73 . .	1,237,445	40,87,231	2,411,501	86,87,137
1873-74 .. .	1,170,799	35,62,953	3,860,044	1,32,85,409

The Bengal Famine disturbed the course of the trade in food grains. The largest quantity still went to Ceylon, and it was cwt. 826,235 more than in 1872-73, but it was only 70 per cent. instead of 77 per cent. of the whole, and Bengal became an important market for the first time taking 15 per cent.

	Detail of Exports of Food Grains.			
	1872-73		1873-74.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom... ...	1,59,976	4,28,431	3,05,699	8,49,066
Arabia...	13,888	56,505	9,955	42,637
Bengal..	.....	.....	5,64,854	18,19,657
Bourbon...	4,048	13,275	.....	.....
Bombay...	1,43,097	5,49,124	1,00,419	3,68,234
Ceylon...	18,58,177	68,08,378	26,84,412	95,31,280
Cutch...	18,861	85,770	16,133	71,468
France...	8,346	21,375	28,843	66,252
Laccadive Islands... ...	10,029	37,346	3,468	13,269
Maldive do... ...	3,254	8,945	3,395	9,873
Mauritius...	12,119	49,468	26,833	79,770
Penang...	1,145	4,565	1,949	7,934
Persian Gulf...	16,403	72,153	11,340	51,409
British Burmah... ...	2,125	6,455	3,043	11,951
Goa...	1,08,535	3,63,256	58,861	2,10,017
Turkey...	5,621	24,447	6,447	29,928
Travancore	25,778	85,524	5,877	17,724
Indian French Ports ...	16,199	55,150	15,496	59,140
Other Ports	3,900	16,970	13,020	45,800
Total.....	2,411,501	86,87,137	38 60,044	1,32,85,409

Bullion.

The imports of Bullion decreased and the exports increased. The latter exceeded the former by £993,999. Government imported £20,000 and exported £873,949.

Years.	Imports			Exports		
	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1857-58	.....	1,86,23,162	1,86,23,162	25,70,930	91,29,936	1,17,00,866
1858-59	3,03,310	1,39,92,297	1,42,96,207	66,805	56,61,731	57,28,536
1859-60	51,624	1,73,88,060	1,74,39,684	4,50,000	40,97,547	45,47,547
1860-61	.....	2,07,25,887	2,07,25,887	3,00,000	59,88,632	62,88,632
1861-62	.....	2,22,85,900	2,22,85,900	3,00,000	36,58,486	39,58,486
1862-63	51,02,833	2,52,84,057	3,03,86,890	35,40,000	26,50,551	61,90,551
1863-64	44,30,000	3,16,45,985	3,60,75,985	1,60,03,000	63,36,284	2,23,39,284
1864-65	.....	3,03,13,958	3,03,13,958	89,52,000	91,98,942	1,81,50,942
1865-66	.....	3,66,42,492	3,66,42,492	62,00,600	64,09,623	1,26,10,223
1866-67(11mths.)	.....	1,36,86,606	1,36,86,606	67,28,685	1,08,01,196	1,75,29,881
1867-68	.....	1,12,93,529	1,12,93,529	79,00,000	22,55,631	1,01,55,634
1868-69	.....	2,25,60,091	2,25,60,091	5,23,000	31,58,960	36,81,960
1869-70	.....	1,76,42,023	1,76,42,023	6,60,243	55,62,414	62,22,657
1870-71	3,00,000	79,68,321	82,68,321	62,91,917	1,09,21,044	1,72,12,961
1871-72	3,09,718	1,01,82,768	1,04,92,486	6,37,525	62,62,299	68,99,824
1872-73	3,59,500	1,15,83,330	1,19,42,830	35,26,093	34,66,865	69,92,958
1873-74	2,00,000	82,69,288	84,69,288	87,39,492	96,69,692	1,84,09,184

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Imperial and Provincial assignments for Public Works were Rupees 39,03,000 and Rupees 26,57,553, respectively, distributed as follows :—

			Rs.
Imperial.			
Military...			5,17,000
Civil Buildings			19,800
Agricultural	Ordinary		17,13,600
	Extraordinary		6,80,374
Establishment	Ordinary		6,66,000
	Extraordinary		2,01,500
Tools and Plant	Ordinary		66,600
	Extraordinary		38,126
		Total...	39,03,000
Provincial.			
Civil Buildings			8,76,175
Communications			2,27,898
Miscellaneous Public Improvements			1,17,330
Establishment			2,04,000
Tools and Plant			32,150
Grant-in-aid to Local Funds.			
New Works			6,50,000
Repairs			2,50,000
Establishment			3,00,000
		Total...	26,57,553

The following table exhibits a comparison between the grant and outlay from Imperial and Provincial Funds in 1872-73 and 1873-74. The

allotments in each case are as they stood at the close of the years referred to :—

Head of Service.	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
IMPERIAL.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
New Works.				
Military	2,53,564	2,84,121	2,66,700	2,69,461
Civil Buildings	1,02,394	47,760	15,049	21,046
Agricultural { Ordinary ...	3,68,267	2,91,296	3,54,600	3,20,046
Agricultural { Extraordinary ...	8,17,000	5,96,853	6,80,374	5,00,692
Repairs.				
Military	2,42,436	2,43,069	2,50,300	2,59,703
Civil Buildings	5,606	3,396	4,751	3,996
Agricultural	13,88,595	12,61,303	13,59,000	14,00,194
Tools and Plant { Ordinary ...	36,828	2,20,440	66,600	53,347
Tools and Plant { Extraordinary ...	51,200	6,099	38,126	6,680
Profit and Loss	.....	15,254	.....	1,518
	32,65,890	29,69,591	30,35,500	28,36,683
Establishments { Ordinary ...	6,78,800	6,09,441	6,66,000	6,56,185
Establishments { Extraordinary ...	2,01,800	1,79,877	2,01,500	1,03,505
	8,80,600	7,89,318	8,67,500	7,59,690
Total...	41,46,490	37,58,909	39,03,000	35,96,373
PROVINCIAL.				
New Works.				
Civil Buildings	7,16,722	5,47,483	7,13,498	6,75,138
Communications	1,44,139	109,828	1,88,708	1,96,143
Miscellaneous Public Improvement ...	67,573	63,479	99,622	94,043
Repairs.				
Civil Buildings	1,40,397	1,14,183	1,62,677	1,46,711
Communications	31,061	45,994	39,190	29,679
Miscellaneous Public Improvement ...	11,785	6,821	17,708	18,463
Tools and Plant	40,743	70,637	32,150	4,973
Profit and Loss	.....	.....	.....	770
	11,52,420	9,58,425	12,53,553	11,65,920
Establishments	2,12,200	2,26,696	2,04,000	2,51,577
Total ..	13,64,620	11,85,121	14,57,553	14,17,497
Grant-in-aid to Local Funds.				
New Works	.....	.....	6,50,000	.....
Repairs	.....	.....	2,50,000	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	3,00,000	.....
Total...	11,26,000	.....	12,00,000	... ..
Grand Total...	24,90,620	.. ...	26,57,553	... ..

The following table exhibits the allotments and expenditure from Local Funds :—

	1873-74.	
	Grant.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.
New Works	24,44,802	18,54,008
Repairs	22,11,389	20,76,338
Establishments	9,76,691	10,32,031
Tools and Plant	41,397	54,463
Total ..	56,74,279	50,16,840

IMPERIAL.

Military.

VIZAGAPATAM. Native Infantry Hospital.

The Native Infantry Hospital at Vizagapatam, which was in progress on an estimate of Rupees 24,410, was completed.

BELLARY. Water-supply.

In the Bellary District the project for improving the supply of water to the Cantonment was advanced with an outlay of Rupees 20,758.

The following additional works were carried out during the year :—

(1.) Constructing Rifle ranges for Native Infantry Regiments—

	RS.
Estimate	3,944
Allotment for 1873-74	3,944
Expenditure for do.	3,858

(2.) Sick Horse Lines for Royal Artillery—

Royal Artillery Horse Lines.	RS.
Estimate	12,470
Allotment for 1873-74	2,950
Expenditure for do.	2,949

(3.) Additional block of barracks for the European Infantry—

European Infantry Barracks.	RS.
Estimate	58,000
Allotment for 1873-74	4,853
Expenditure for do.	4,853

(4.) Band Barracks for the European Infantry—

Band Barracks.	RS.
Estimate	37,600
Allotment for 1873-74	647
Expenditure for do.	645

(5.) Lightning Conductors to Barracks, Hospitals, and Family Quarters on the Ramandroog—

Estimate	4,550 1,085 1,000
Previous year's expenditure	5,601
Allotment for 1873-74	1,000
Expenditure for do.	770

(6.) Quarters for the Rest-house Serjeant at Ghooty—

Rest-house, Ghooty.	
Estimate	3,670
Allotment for 1873-74...	3,670
Expenditure for do	1,844

PRESIDENCY. Gas Works.

The additions and improvements to the Government Gas Works in Fort St. George, as well as the laying down of the distribution pipes, were all satisfactorily completed.

Magazines.

The Magazines at Royapooram and Perambore were completed and handed over to the Military Authorities.

Body Guard Lines Water-supply.

A sum of Rupees 3,915 was sanctioned for laying down pipes for supplying water to the Body Guard Lines. The amount was paid over to the Municipality who executed the work.

Other Works.

The following further works were completed :—

	Rs.
Armourers' Shops for the Native Infantry Regiments at Perambore and at Royapooram.	
Expenditure	1,745
Lightning Conductors for Caldwell's Magazine in the Fort ...	385
Additional Sheds for Sick Carts at the Camp Equipage Depôt..	1,395
Erection of earthen mounds and turfing traverses, also erecting masonry traverses and splinter proof sheds at the Gunpowder Factory	1,740
Improvements to the Army Clothing Board Office	4,400

CHINGLEPUT. Artillery Barracks.

The Artillery Barracks at the Mount made better progress than they did last year, but the supply of teak-wood, particularly beams, and of granite for flooring was limited, and work consequently did not advance so well as could have been wished.

BANGALORE. Water-supply.

In connection with the Drinking Water Scheme from the Dhobies' Wells and Ulsoor Tank at Bangalore, the system of supply to the Parade Barracks was completed early in the year. The four new Dhobies' Wells commenced in December 1872, which were nearly completed at the close of last official year, were entirely finished about the middle of April. Five others were commenced in April and finished in June 1873. A second set of five wells was commenced in December and completed before the close of April. Thus fourteen new wells have been added to the Dhobies' wells system.

New Wells.

Other Works.

The following works have been completed :—

	Rs.
Constructing new privies for the Ulsoor Barracks.	
Expenditure	437
Altering and improving privies at the east end of Parade Barracks.	1,460
Do. do. do. west end of Barracks ...	1,133
Constructing side drains for carrying the sewage of Parade Barracks into main sewer	3,651
Converting Canteen in the old Infantry Barracks into a Lecture-room for the Garrison Instructor	4,309
Reconstruction of Harness-room for Royal Artillery, Agram Barracks	2,805
Constructing Armourers' Shop for two Native Infantry Regiments.	2,579
Converting Medical Stores into quarters for Commissariat Conductor and Staff Serjeants	994
Erecting a Store-shed for Army Signalling School	815
Erecting a Bread-van Shed in Bakery Square	936

Civil Buildings.

KISTNA. Juggiapett Post Office.

During the year quarters for the Deputy Postmaster at Juggiapett were completed and handed over to the Postal Department.

PRESIDENCY. Mylapoor Post Office.

In this district, a Tannah at Mylapore was converted into a Post Office, provision being also made for a residence for the Deputy Postmaster. Outlay Rupees 1,539.

In the Godavery District, a Telegraph Office at Cocanada was under construction on an estimate of Rupees 20,450. The expenditure was Rupees 17,833 in the completion of the building and out-houses according to the sanctioned plan. The accommodation afforded is, however, considered inadequate, and a supplemental estimate, amounting to Rupees 4,637, has been sanctioned.

GODAVERY. Telegraph Office.

The new Telegraph Office at Bellary, for which an estimate of Rupees 18,240 was sanctioned and an expenditure of Rupees 7,171 incurred in 1873-74, was completed and handed over to the Telegraph Department on the 14th July 1873. To complete the requirements, accommodation for Signallers has to be provided.

BELLARY. Telegraph Office.

The Telegraph Office in Madras was carried on with great rapidity and the foundations brought up to ground level, but the work is now in abeyance as the allotment was withdrawn by the Government of India.

PRESIDENCY. Telegraph Office. Estimate Rupees 1,47,200.

The construction of a Telegraph Office at Negapatam on an estimate of Rupees 12,520 was completed during the year.

TANJORE. Negapatam Telegraph Office.

PROVINCIAL.

Civil Buildings.

Collectors' Cutcherries.

The following Collectors' Cutcherries were either in progress or completed during the year :—

——	Estimate.	Past Expenditure.	Expenditure in 1873-74.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Vizagapatam	24,350	18,125	6,225 (completed)
2. Ghooty (for Sub-Collector)	12,000	6,384	5,596 (completed)
3. Nellore (for Sub-Collector)	10,700	4,862	4,707
4. Alterations to Collector's Cutcherry at Salem	15,340	2,628	5,637

Taluq Cutcherries and Subsidiary Jails.

Ganjam.

In the Ganjam District, Cutcherries at the following stations were in progress :—

	Grant. Rs.	Outlay. Rs.
Berhampore	5,000	5,000
Sompetta	2,170	2,143
Ragoonadpoor	2,430	2,381
Poorshotapoor	1,902	1,850
Aska	1,664	963
Soorada	2,000	1,605

Vizagapatam. Godavery.

In the Vizagapatam District, a Taluq Cutcherry was built at Yellamunchelly and a Sub-Magistrate's at Bimlipatam; and in the Godavery, Taluq Cutcherries were completed at Peddapoor and Rajahmundry.

The following Taluq Cutcherries and Sub-Jails were in progress :—

District.	Work.	Grant.	Outlay	Progress.
		RS.	RS.	
Kistna ...	Sub-Jail at Masulipatam	6,000	6,095	Almost completed.
	Taluq Cutcherry & Sub-Jail at Bezwada ...	9,000	9,000	Woodwork and other materials [prepared.
	Sub-Jail at Repally ...	2,330	2,317	Materials collected.
	Do. at Bapatla ...	3,000	2,554	Do.
	Do. at Mangalagherry	2,268	1,310	Approaching completion.
	Do. at Guntoor ...	4,810	3,605	Do.
Bellary ...	Cutcherry at Raidroog...	7,500	6,722	Do.
	Do. at Pennacondah	11,500	9,351	Do.
Cuddapah	Taluq Cutcherry & Sub-Jail at Jummalamadoogoo	8,000	5,829	Masonry work progressing.
	Do. do. at Sidhout...	8,000	6,463	Approaching completion.
	Do. do. at Kadri ...	8,000	5,583	Masonry work almost completed.
	Do. do. at Madanapilly	5,000	3,948	Do. progressing, woodwork for roof ready.
Nellore ...	Taluq Cutcherry & Sub-Jail at Kanighiri...	3,800	3,942	Progress unsatisfactory.
	Do. do. at Atmakur ...	4,000	3,999	
	Do. do. at Rapoor ...	3,000	2,234	
	Do. do. at Udiaghiri ...	3,000	2,974	
	Do. do. at Goodoor ...	1,000	493	
	Do. do. at Venkatagherry	2,000	894	
	Do. do. at Sooloorpett...	2,000	345	
Kurnool ..	Cutcherry at Koilkuntla.....		13,599	Foundation laid. Stone collected.
N. Arcot...	Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry at Poottoor ...	5,000	5,023	
	Do. do. at Calastry ...	5,000	4,682	
	Do. do. at Theroopatty.	2,430	2,000	(Completed.)
	Taluq do. at Goodiattum	9,500	9,921	
	Dy. Tahsildar's do. at Venkatagherry Cotah	2,579	2,417	
	Do. do. at Coopum ...	7,500	7,500	
	Taluq at Chittoor ...	1,150	1,126	(Completed.)
	Do. at Old Arcot ...	7,500	7,500	
	Tahr's. do. at Wandewash	5,300	4,980	(Completed, wall excepted)
	Taluq do. at Poloor ...	8,000	8,000	
S. Arcot...	Sub-Jail at Villapuram..	4,600	3,802	Nearly completed. [collected.
	Do. at Trikalore ...	1,419	1,369	Materials to full extent of outlay
	Do. at Trivady ...	570	570	Do. do.
	Deputy Magistrate's Cutcherry and Sub-Jail at Oolundoorpett ...	4,000	2,220	Do. do.
	Taluq Cutcherry & Sub-Jail at Kullakoorchy...	2,500	2,497	Sub-Jail works in progress.
	Alterations and improvements to Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry at Chellumbrum and construction of Sub-Jail...	2,440	2,208	Nearly completed.
	Do. do. do. at Porto Novo and do. do. ...	910	720	Do.
	Do. do. to Sub-Jail at Virdachellum	878	878	(Completed.)
	Do. do. to Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry at Tittagudi...	1,240	1,239	(Do.)
	Constructing Sub-Jail & out-offices at Ginjee ...	2,500	2,505	(Do.)
	Do. do. at Chengum ...	2,500	1,734	Flooring and plastering still required to be done.

Salem. In the Salem District, Taluq Cutcherries and Sub-Jails at the following stations were completed and handed over to the Revenue Department :—

	Grant.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.
Ahtoor	4,870	4,717
Namkul	5,587	5,587

The Pennagram Cutcherry is in progress. The outlay was Rs. 6,706 during the year.

Tanjore. Of the new Cutcherries sanctioned for the Tanjore District, the undermentioned were completed during the year. They were commenced in 1869, stopped under the restrictive order of that year, and resumed in 1872-73 :—

	RS.	RS.
Tahsildar's Cutcherry and Sub-Jail with out-houses at Tanjore, including accommodation for Sub-Registrar..	5,519	5,432
Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry and Sub-Jail with out-houses at Terurdamaroodoor, including accommodation for Sub-Registrar	Nil.	370
Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry and Sub-Jail with out-houses at Porayaur, including accommodation for Sub-Registrar	4,450	4,857
Tahsildar's Cutcherry and Sub-Jail with out-houses at Sheally...	5,058	4,837

The following works are in progress :—

(1.) Tahsildar's Cutcherry and Sub-Jail with out-houses at Putucottah	8,000	7,495
(2.) Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry and Sub-Jail with out-houses at Vedarniem	3,000	2,101

Civil and District Moonsiffs' Court Houses.

District.	Work.	Estimate	Outlay.	Progress.
		RS.	Rs.	
Ganjam ...	Moonsiff's Court Ragoonadpoor ...	1,030	629	[completed. Improvements almost
Vizagapatam	Do. Vizianagram ...	...	...	Approaching completion
	Do. Yellamunchelly .	...	...	Materials collected.
Kistna ...	Do. Bezwarah ...	...	...	Completed.
Bellary ...	Civil Court Bellary ...	51,020	1,816	Do.
Nellore	Conversion of old Taluq Cutcherry at Ongole into District Moonsiff's Court.	...	2,531	Do.

Custom-houses, Lunatic Asylums, Dispensaries.

Ganjam. A Sea Custom-house was completed during the year in the Ganjam District—

	RS.
Estimate	2,040
Outlay	2,036

In the Vizagapatam District, additional works in connection with the new Lunatic Asylum at Waltair were suggested by the Superintendent of the Asylum and the Visiting Committee when the new buildings were occupied by the lunatics in June 1871. The estimated cost of the works is Rupees 6,100, of which Rupees 5,848 have been expended, and a shower and douche baths, now in progress, are all that remain to be completed.

Vizagapatam.

A Dispensary at Conjeveram was built and handed over to the Municipal Department on an estimate of Rupees 14,500, of which Rupees 9,374 were expended from Provincial Funds, the remainder of the funds spent on the building having been provided by private contributions.

Chingleput.

Miscellaneous Buildings.

The whole of the Revenue Board buildings were brought to a satisfactory conclusion. In addition to these, the Civil Engineering College was renovated and a new facade erected towards the sea. Although the work on the east wing is exceedingly light and is raised on a basement of brick-in-mud, it has stood admirably. The Record Tower groups the whole series of buildings in a pleasing manner. Stables were also built at a total cost of Rupees 6,598.

PRESIDENCY.
Revenue Board Buildings. Total cost Rupees 1,90,213.

A row of eating-rooms at the Presidency College, about half finished last official year, was since completed and handed over to the Principal on the 15th of September 1873, the outlay having been Rupees 2,985. A compound wall round the building was completed with an outlay of Rupees 3,524. It consists of a low wall surmounted by an ornamental iron railing with entrance gates and piers.

Presidency College Eating-rooms.

Presidency College Compound wall.

Prince Azim Jah's residence, (Estimate Rupees 82,950) was in active progress.

The old Cornwallis' Memorial was removed from its former site on the Mount Road, and the materials of which it was constructed conveyed to a site opposite the High Court, where they are being converted into a public drinking fountain. The walls are finished and the dome is now being turned; this is being done without a centre, although the dome is a flat one, and the size of the octagon from which it springs upwards of 30 feet across; outlay Rupees 2,810.

Cornwallis' Fountain.

The Madras Senate-house progressed on the whole satisfactorily; but the stone-cutting, which is very heavy, will somewhat retard its completion. During the year the whole

Senate-house, Madras, Estimate Rs. 2,55,896.

of the masonry was raised from the level of the lower storey, and the piers were arched over and are almost in a condition to receive the trusses. A large stock of materials is on the ground, and the building will, it is hoped, be completed before the close of 1874-75.

At the suggestion of the Consulting Architect, the old College Hall was re-roofed as a single span, and the work of renovating the interior still progresses.

New College Hall, Estimate Rupees 5,293.

New Library and College Hall. Central Museum, Estimate Rupees 41,200.

A new Library and College Hall at the Central Museum was commenced on the 9th of December 1873. The foundations were unusually deep, owing to the badness of the soil. The walls are raised about 12 feet above the ground, and the work progresses rapidly and satisfactorily.

General Hospital.

Quarters for Matrons and Nurses on the third storey of the General Hospital are in progress on an estimate of Rupees 29,500. The work is now in rapid advancement.

The following further works have been completed during the year at the Presidency :—

	RS
Alterations and additions to Marine Store Godown and Pier Master's yard, Madras. Expenditure	5,440
Reservoir at the General Hospital	1,405
Tunnels in the compound of the Central Museum. Expenditure	931
Adapting the old Record-room adjoining the Office of the Inspecting Engineer as an Office for the Examiner of Railway Accounts	935
Additional Stable accommodation at Government House	
Line Gear boxes to be put up	4,994
Fixing two Boilers in the General Hospital at Madras, and utilizing Mr. Orr's Punkah-pulling machinery ...	2,473
Constructing Zinc shed for the Urinary carts, and two sky-lights in the Accountant General's Office, Fort...	850

Arrangements were made for supplying Government House at Guindy with water from the Adyar on estimates of Rupees 9,138 on which the actual expenditure has been Rupees 9,523.

CHINGLEPUT. Government House Buildings.

Communications.

New Potinghy Ghaut works—

VIZAGAPATAM. Potinghy Ghaut.

	RS.
Estimate	1,84,500
Expenditure	12,986

The months of April and May 1873 were spent in making trial traces to determine the best line for the new ghaut into Jeypore, and the result of the preliminary examination of the ground and trial traces having been reported, it was ordered that the Rodavalasa and Sunkeypentah line, having its ghaut head near Hadmar hill, should be adopted as the line for the future ghaut. Work was resumed at the end of October 1873 and the result of the five months' work, November 1873 to March 1874, was that out of eighteen miles of trace, sixteen miles of bridle-path were cut, of which three miles were widened to two yards out of the solid. The work done includes many heavy revetments and some blasting, but the two miles of bridle-path still incomplete contain the heaviest rock-cuttings. The Executive Engineer expected to have the bridle-path completed along the whole line by the end of April.

Present state of the work.

The average number of coolies employed was 300, and there was a good deal of fever and other sickness, but probably not more than the average amount to be expected on a work of the kind.

NELLORE.

Extension of the East Coast Canal—

	Rs.
Estimate...	2,87,000
Grant	67,000
Outlay	67,000

Rapid progress was made with the extension of the East Coast Canal. Active operations were commenced on the 4th of June 1873 at 81¾ miles from Madras, and on the 31st March 1874 the canal was open for navigation to 85⅞ miles from the Presidency. A further distance of one mile will be available for navigation at an early date.

East Coast Canal.

MADURA.
Goodaloor Ghaut, 9½ Miles.
Estimate of Rupees 63,450.

The revised allotment for 1873-74 was Rupees 35,000, of which Rupees 34,786 were utilized during the year under report.

COIMBATORE.
Bridle-path to the Poonachy Saddle on the Annamalay Hills.

The tracing of the line was commenced in August 1873, and the cutting of the path a month later.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Deepening the Paumbem Channel from 12 to 14 feet at low water.

The estimate for this work was Rs. 22,810 sanctioned in 1866. The amount expended up to the end of 1872-73 was Rupees 8,885, and in 1873-74 Rs. 3,184.

MADURA.

Light-houses at Cape Comorin and Muttam.

TINNEVELLY.

These works were stopped to admit of the designs being altered in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of State. The total sum spent was Rupees 2,260-8-6, principally on the collection of materials at Cape Comorin.

ROADS.

A statement showing the number of miles constructed and maintained during the year is given below :—

DISTRICTS.	NEW WORKS.		REPAIRS.	
	Number of miles constructed.	Amount spent.	Number of miles kept in repair.	Amount spent.
		RS.		RS.
1. Ganjam	Not shown.	19,130	540	61,054
2. Vizagapatam	50	82,565	466	76,379
3. Godavery	189	2,06,018	504	42,972
4. Kistna	55	1,40,968	528	65,614
5. Nellore	16	89,040	699	75,625
6. Cuddapah	37	15,357	786	91,270
7. Bellary	...	...	1,376	1,00,046
8. Kurnool	18	31,445	410	57,054
9. Chingleput	37	64,627	573	1,27,087
10. North Arcot	153	42,216	1,181	1,29,558
11. South Arcot	21	1,02,770	1,017	1,37,511
12. Tanjore	163	79,915	1,182	1,09,951
13. Trichinopoly	10	45,588	491	78,142
14. Madura	66	1,39,218	701	1,08,218
15. Tinnevelly	100	96,955	608	92,886
16. Coimbatore	44	60,798	1,009	1,21,925
17. Nilgiris	...	...	233	37,575
18. Salem	43	22,463	1,386	1,19,993
19. South Canara	22	8,478	767	50,083
20. Malabar	...	...	952	1,87,081

RAILWAYS.

Madras Railway.

Miles open.

The number of miles open for traffic is 857, of which 3½ miles are double line, the increase over last year being due to the opening of the Neilgherry branch up to the terminus of Mettapolliem. This line was opened as far as Coimbatore on the 1st February 1873, but the completion of the remainder was delayed by the girders for some of the large bridges having been overcarried to Calcutta. These were brought back to Madras on the 11th July 1873, and the line opened throughout on the 1st September 1873.

Through Communication with Bombay.

On the 9th October 1873 the Kistna bridge on the North-West line was opened for traffic, and through communication between Madras and Bombay permanently established. On the 23rd of the same month was introduced the present time-

table, according to which the through journey of 792½ miles to Bombay is performed in 41¼ hours, and the return journey in 40 hours, including the extra time allowed for ascending and descending the Bhore Ghaut.

Interruption to traffic on the open line.

On the Bellary branch the want of a bridge over the Huggry is still much felt, and a large amount of goods traffic is every year lost to the railway, as merchants, during the monsoon season, can never depend on goods reaching their destination at the time agreed upon. The cylinders for the bridge have, however, now been received, and as its construction will be pushed on as rapidly as possible, it is hoped that it may be completed by the end of 1875, or early in 1876.

Accidents.

No serious accidents occurred during the year. Several attempts, all fortunately unsuccessful, were made to throw a train off the line by means of obstructions placed on the rails, and crimes of this class, which appear generally to be committed with the object of bringing watchmen into trouble, appear to be on the increase. Cases of cattle-trespass continue to be numerous, and a trial is now being made with a cow-catcher of improved construction, which, if found to answer, will be generally introduced.

Condition of Line and Stock.

The line throughout was maintained in good working order, and the rolling-stock efficiently kept up. During the year, waiting-rooms for third-class passengers were provided at the principal stations, and lights were added to third-class carriages at night; good filtered drinking water is provided at all stations, and refreshments for natives are generally procurable; and altogether the comforts of third-class passengers have been considerably increased. The want of sleeping accommodation in the second-class carriages having been complained of, nine carriages of this class of a superior description, each containing twelve berths, are now being constructed, and will be run on the night trains. Bath-room accommodation has been provided in the new first-class carriages.

Mileage of Trains, &c.

The following table shows in comparison for the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 some particulars of the working of the traffic:—

—		1872-73.	1873-74.
Mean mileage worked	Miles.	832	849
Number of trains run	No.	13,903	19,789
Traffic train mileage per year	Miles.	1,860,149	1,988,416
Do. per mile of line worked over	,,	2,236	2,342
Average number of trains per day in each direction over the whole line	No.	3·063	3·208
Receipts per train mile	Rs.	3·517	3·284
Expenses do.	,,	1·784	2·003
Profits do.	,,	1·733	1·281

Rates and Fares.

Up to 31st August 1873 cooly-class tickets were issued between Madras and Coimbatore only, but on that date they were introduced on the Bangalore branch, so that at present this class of traffic extends over 391 miles of the Madras Railway system.

On 1st July 1873 third-class carriages were attached to the local trains between Pothanore and Beypore; and the fare for second class, which had before been four pies, was raised to the ordinary rate of five pies. The result during the first six months was a falling off of 6,428 in the number of passengers carried, and of Rupees 4,309 in receipts. This decrease occurred during the months of November and December, and is attributed by the Collector of Malabar to the excessive prevalence of small-pox throughout the district, which deterred a large number of people from attending the two large festivals which are held during those months. Particulars of this traffic are being recorded, and the experiment will be carefully watched. It seems unlikely that the effect of making the lower fare available should be to lessen the total number of passengers, and it will probably be found that the unfavorable results during the period referred to were due entirely to exceptional causes.

Acceleration in the Speed of Trains.

On the 31st August 1873, concurrently with the opening of the Neilgherry branch, the speed of the mail trains between Madras and Beypore and Bangalore was increased to a little over 20 miles per hour; and the following reductions were made in the first and second class passenger fares, viz., first class, from 18 pies per mile by day and 22 pies by night to a uniform rate of 15 pies per mile for day and night; second class from 12 pies to 8 pies per mile for night, with 60 lbs. of free baggage instead of 25 lbs. At the same time the 7 A. M. train from Madras, which formerly ran as far as Coimbatore, commenced to run to Erode only, as it did not pay between those stations; and, from the greater facilities now offered for travelling by the night trains, it was thought that this train might fairly be dispensed with over that section of the line. This necessitates passengers from stations east of Trichinopoly for the west halting a night at Erode, which could only be obviated by the running of night trains on the Great Southern of India Railway. Passengers from Trichinopoly, however, can go on to Coimbatore by the afternoon goods train, to which a composite carriage is attached. The following table shows the effect which the increase of speed has had on the duration of the principal through journeys:—

Distance.	—	Time-table.		—	Time-table.	
		Old.	New.		Old.	New.
406¼	Madras to Beypore ...	25	19½	Beypore to Madras...	24	19¾
216½	Do. to Bangalore ...	14	11½	Bangalore to do. ...	11⅝	9¾
411	Do. to Negapatam ...	25¼	20¾	Negapatam to do. ..	24	21¼
327	Do. to Mettapolliem..	...	15½	Mettapolliem to do. ...	..	16
350¼	Do. to Raichore ...	20¼	17½	Raichore to do. ...	20	17

The improved service, notwithstanding the difficulties appertaining to such great lengths of single line with numerous heavy gradients, has been worked with fair regularity.

Traffic and Earnings.

The number of passengers and tons of goods carried, as well as the receipts from the several descriptions of traffic, are shown in the following table for the years 1873-74 and 1872-73 in comparison:—

—	1873-74.						1872-73.	
	Number.			Receipts.				
	Number.	Number per Mile.	Percentage of Total Number.	Receipts.	Receipts per Mile.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.
Coaching.								
Passengers—	Nos.			RS.			Nos.	RS.
First Class ...	13,302	15·67	0·49	1,31,079	154·39	6·02	9,649	1,34,103
Second do. ...	64,778	76·30	2·37	1,27,872	150 61	5·87	108,212	1,52,350
Third do. ...	2,132,998	2512·36	78·10	17,09,907	2014·03	78·50	2,087,475	17,22,898
Fourth or Cooly Class...	520,070	612·57	19·04	2,09,422	246·67	9·61	392,923	1,56,725
Total...	2,731,148	3216·90	100·00	21,78,280	2565·70	100·00	2,598,259	21,66,076
Miscellaneous .	...	..	...	3,16,129	372·36	...	...	3,09,798
Coaching Total	...	..	...	24,94,409	2938·06	...	...	24,75,874
Goods.	Tons.						Tons.	
Merchandize...	389,144	458·35	99·52	37,80,986	4453·46	99·20	381,730	38,02,286
Live Stock ...	...	...	...	22,210	26·16	0·58	...	17,949
Railway Materials ...	1,845	2·18	0·48	8,520	10·04	0·22	4,274	18,240
Total...	390,989	460·53	100·00	38,11,716	4489·66	100·00	386,004	38,38,475
Miscellaneous..	...	...	...	5,598	6·59	...	...	8,153
Goods Total...	...	...	...	38,17,314	4496·25	..	...	38,46,628
Electric Telegraph ...	...	...	...	18,177	21·41	...	...	21,347
Sundries ...	...	...	...	2,00,148	235·74	...	...	1,98,950
Grand Total...	...	...	...	65,30,048	7691·46	...	...	65,42,799

Passenger Traffic.

The general results of the passenger traffic show an increase of 5·1 per cent. in numbers and of 0·6 per cent. in receipts. In the first class there was a considerable increase (37·8 per cent.) in numbers, but a small decrease in receipts, which may be attributed to the reduction in fare not having yet had time to develop itself. In the second class the falling off in numbers was 40·1 per cent., and in receipts 16·1 per cent.; and this occurred in the traffic between Pothanore and Beypore, where the constitution of the local train was altered on 1st July 1873.

The third class shows a small increase in numbers, but a slight falling off in receipts. During 1872-73 exceptional receipts to the amount of Rupees 19,997 were realised from the sale of through tickets for the Combaconum festival, which occurs every twelfth year only. During the months of January, February, and March 1874, the third class traffic generally fell off on account of the general scarcity prevailing in most of the districts traversed by the railway.

The comparatively unfavorable results thus appear to be due to exceptional circumstances, and there seems reason to believe that, under ordinary conditions, this traffic is developing fairly. In the fourth class the large increase in numbers (32·4 per cent.) and in receipts (33·6 per cent.) is most encouraging, and is due principally to a development of traffic between Jollarpett and Coimbatore, where the cooly class was introduced on 1st August 1872, and to its introduction on the Bangalore branch on 31st August 1873.

Goods Traffic.

The ordinary merchandise traffic, after deducting exceptional receipts from the carriage of permanent-way materials for the Nizam's State Railway, shows a falling off of Rupees 1,42,917 as follows:—

	1873-74.	1872-73.
	RS.	RS.
Receipts from merchandise traffic.. ..	38,03,197	38,20,235
Do. from Nizam's Railway material	3,54,186	2,28,307
	34,49,011	35,91,928
Decrease in 1873-74 ..	1,42,917	

Up to the end of December 1873 the receipts were above the average; but during the succeeding three months a very serious falling off occurred. It is believed that this was owing to the general scarcity which prevailed in many districts, and which, by leaving no grain available for export, affected the goods traffic more or less at almost every station. The following is a comparative statement of the receipts from the chief commodities carried :—

Staples.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Betel	73,223	65,814	...	7,409
Cloth and piece goods	1,13,472	1,29,233	15,761	...
Coffee	69,041	74,724	5,683	...
Commissariat	58,592	71,985	13,393	...
Cotton	3,51,903	2,93,691	...	58,212
Firewood	47,300	28,161	...	19,139
Gram	72,734	73,052	318	...
Grain	1,42,718	2,05,449	62,731	...
Gunnies	45,755	48,283	2,528	...
Iron of all kinds	70,331	73,235	2,904	...
Jaggery	77,949	59,522	...	18,427
Oil of all kinds	65,540	57,277	...	8,263
Potatoes	47,075	47,092	17	...
Raggy	60,989	1,69,179	1,08,190	...
Rice	6,54,505	5,35,807	...	1,18,698
Salt	3,09,063	2,99,360	...	9,703
Seeds of all kinds	1,49,344	79,157	...	70,187
Skins	1,22,665	1,04,687	...	17,978
Sundries...	6,83,594	7,00,709	17,112	...
Tamarind	41,277	44,948	3,677	...
Timber	77,891	1,07,403	29,509	...
Tobacco	30,350	34,331	3,979	...
Twist	80,872	87,442	6,639	...
Wines and spirituous liquors ...	24,783	33,783	9,005	...
Total ...	34,70,894	34,24,324	2,81,446	3,28,016

It will be seen that the chief increases were in grain, raggy, and timber, while the following staples show a large falling off:—cotton, jaggery, rice, and seeds. The increase from timber arose from a reduction of rates and consequent development of traffic.

Cotton Traffic.

The tonnage of cotton exceeded that of the previous year, but the receipts were less, owing to the larger proportion of full pressed carried long distances, and to the carriage of loose cotton for short distances to the presses at the reduced rate of 18 pies per ton per mile at owner's risk of fire. This reduction was necessary in order to secure traffic, which was being carried by carts between Bellary and Adoni and intermediate stations. The following table shows the number of tons carried, the total receipts, and the receipts during the last six years:—

Official Years.	Loose Cotton.	Pressed Cotton.	Total.	Proportion of Pressed Cotton to Total.	Receipts.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		RS.
1868-69...	21,970	1,142	23,112	4·9	7,83,758
1869-70...	16,287	1,712	17,999	9·5	6,57,783
1870-71...	3,632	4,510	8,142	55·4	2,13,073
1871-72...	5,665	12,682	18,347	69·1	5,77,066
1872-73...	4,710	12,232	16,942	72·2	3,51,903
1873-74...	3,692	14,394	18,086	79·6	2,93,691

Nearly the whole of the cotton is now pressed up-country, and brought to

Madras ready for shipment; and, as the last two seasons have been average ones, no increase in tonnage can be expected, and the receipts must, therefore, under present conditions, remain stationary.

Working expenses and profits.

The following figures show the working expenses in the several departments, and the profits, for the years 1873-74 and 1872-73 in comparison:—

Department.	1873-74.			1872-73.		
	Amount.	Amount per Mile open to Traffic.	Percentage of Gross Earnings.	Total Expenses	Expenses per Mile open to Traffic.	Percentage of Gross Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Maintenance of way, works, &c.	14,62,465*	1757·77‡	22·396	10,45,899†	1,423‡	15·985
Locomotive	12,34,070	1483·55	18·898	11,11,384	1,330	16·986
Carriage and Wagon	2,16,040	254·47	3·309	2,16,614	260	3·311
Traffic	5,77,530	680·25	8·844	5,28,182	635	8·073
General Charges	4,34,584	511·88	6·655	3,31,620	399	5·068
Special and Miscellaneous ..	58,129	68·47	0 890	85,170	102	1·302
Total ..	39,82,818	4691·18	60·992	33,18,869	3,089	50·725
Profits ..	25,47,230	3000·28	39·008	32,23,930	3,875	49·275
Gross Earnings ..	65,30,048	7691·46	100·000	65,42,799	7,864	100·000

Comparison of working expenses.

The working expenses for the official year 1873-74 were very high, amounting to about 61 per cent. of the gross earnings, and exceed those of the previous year by Rupees 6,63,949, of which Rupees 1,98,129 are due to increased expenditure on the Cheyair Bridge. The balance, Rupees 4,65,820, shows the increase in ordinary expenditure, which is made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Increase in Engineering Department	2,18,437
Do. Locomotive do.	1,22,112
Do. Traffic do.	49,348
Do. General charges do.	1,02,964
	4,92,861
Decrease under Special and Miscellaneous Expenditure ..	27,041
Net Increase ..	4,65,820

In the Engineering Department the increase is accounted for by the additional length of line maintained from Revenue Funds—832 miles as against 735 miles—by the renewal with Siemen's standard telegraph posts on the South-west Line, and by the larger proportion of salaries charged to Revenue on account of the decrease in Capital expenditure. In the Locomotive Department the increase is due to heavy renewals to engines and tenders, to the enhanced cost of fuel, to additional train mileage on account of the Nizam's railway material, and to the acceleration of the speed of the

* Includes Rupees 3,26,053 on account of Cheyair Bridge restoration.

† Includes Rupees 1,27,924 on account of Cheyair Bridge restoration.

‡ Per average number of miles maintained from Revenue Funds (1873-74, miles 832, and 1872-73, miles 735.)

mail trains. The excess in the Traffic Department is caused by the increased staff consequent on the opening of the Neilgherry branch, by the extra cost involved in lighting stations, and by increased night staff consequent on the change in the mail train service. Under "general charges," the Revenue proportion is increased owing to there being now little or no expenditure on Capital.

Dividend.

The total expenditure on Capital account up to 31st March 1874 was Rupees 10,92,38,233. The profits for the year, Rupees 25,47,230, are therefore equivalent to a dividend at the rate of £2-6-8 per cent. per annum.

Cheyair Bridge.

The old bridge continues to stand well, and gives no cause for anxiety. The new work has made good progress during the year. The masonry piers, which extend for about one-third the length of the bridge, and the two abutments, have been completed up to girder level. The cast-iron cylinders, of which the remaining piers are to be formed (two cylinders of six feet diameter to each pier), have been sunk to the full depth shown by the borings taken in the bed of the river in 1871; but, in executing the work, it was found that some of the cylinders sank to considerably greater depths than shown in this section before reaching the hard substratum on which it was intended they should rest, and consequently it has been necessary to indent on England for about 1,000 lineal feet extra of the cylinders. Pneumatic apparatus has been ordered for levelling the rock at the bottom of the piers, but whether it will be necessary to do this in every case has not yet been determined.

Huggry Bridge.

The first consignment of cylinders for this bridge was received in November 1873, when the work was at once put in hand, and has since been pushed on with vigor.

Madras Central Station.

The Perambore and Royapooram Stations at Madras, which had been closed on the opening of the Central Station on the 7th April 1873, were re-opened in May and July, and in order to work the traffic from the latter station with greater convenience to the public, the double line between the Central Station and Veysarpady Junction was extended to Perambore, and opened for traffic on 7th February 1874, since which date the Royapooram line has been worked as a branch, trains running between there and Perambore in connexion with all the main-line trains.

Protective Works

The protective works to the Palar, Poiney, Gorriattum, and Naggery bridges are now well in hand, and it is hoped that good progress will be made during the current year.

Great Southern of India Railway.

Open mileage.

The number (168) of miles open for traffic upon this line is the same as at the close of the last official year.

Condition of Line.

The line was maintained in good working order throughout, and the traffic worked without accident of any kind to passengers.

Rates.

On this line there are nominally five classes of goods, but the whole of the traffic, with certain stated exceptions, is really rated first class and charged one anna per ton per mile, an arrangement which was introduced on the 1st November 1872, and which has been found to work very satisfactorily. In order to still further simplify transactions with native merchants, the excepted articles, excluding explosives and combustibles (which are charged 4½ annas) have been put in a second class at two annas per ton per mile, but this arrangement only came into force on 1st April 1874.

Traffic earnings.

The amount of the traffic, and the receipts realized therefrom, are shown in the following table for the years 1873-74 and 1872-73 in comparison :—

	1873-74.						1872-73.	
	Number.			Receipts.				
	Number.	Number per Mile.	Percentage of Total Number.	Receipts.	Receipts per Mile.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.
Coaching.								
Passengers—	Nos.			RS.			Nos.	RS.
First Class ...	1,959	11·65	0·14	6,954	41·39	1·51	1,999	7,508
Second do. ...	9,212	54·83	0·69	10,643	63·35	2·32	9,516	10,732
Third do. ...	1,326,754	7897·33	99·17	4,40,706	2623·25	96·17	1,164,235	4,55,463
Total ..	1,337,925	7963·81	100·00	4,58,303	2727·99	100·00	1,175,750	4,73,703
Miscellaneous..	...	...	...	28,865	171·82	...	...	29,145
Coaching Total.	...	...	...	4,87,168	2899·81	...	...	5,02,848
Goods.	Tons.						Tons.	
Merchandise ...	108,097	643·43	94·86	4,64,443	2764·54	96·36	96,356	4,08,537
Live Stock ...	...	...	...	441	2·62	0·09	...	371
Railway Materials	5,861	34·89	5·14	17,090	101·73	3·55	750	3,301
Total...	113,958	678·32	100·00	4,81,974	2868·89	100·00	97,106	4,12,209
Miscellaneous..	...	...	...	840	5·00	...	...	605
Goods Total...	...	...	...	4,82,814	2873·89	...	...	4,12,814
Electric Telegraph ...	...	...	...	5,382	32·05	...	...	5,585
Sundries ..	...	...	...	29,996	178·54	...	...	12,246
Grand Total...	...	...	...	10,05,361	5984·29	...	...	9,33,493

Passenger Traffic.

The reduced first and third class fares, which were introduced on 1st July 1872, are still in force. In a report submitted to Government on 19th May 1874, it was shown that the Company had, up to 31st December 1873, sustained a small loss on account of the cost of hauling the extra vehicles required to accommodate the increased

numbers; but there can be little doubt that eventually the development of traffic will be so great as to make the measure financially successful. From the receipts for 1872-73 must be deducted Rupees 49,000 on account of exceptional traffic to and from the Combaconum festival, which occurs every twelfth year only; and from those of 1873-74 Rupees 12,000 realised from extra traffic in connexion with the Seringham Festival owing to its falling during the Christmas holidays. The ordinary receipts will then compare thus:—

	RS.
1873-74	4,46,303
1872-73	4,24,703

showing a balance of Rupees 21,600 in favor of the year under review. The average receipt from each passenger is somewhat less than during 1872-73, as it is found that the large development in the third-class traffic is principally for short distances.

Goods Traffic.

The goods traffic, after deducting extraordinary receipts from the carriage of permanent-way materials for the Nizam's State Railway, thus compares:—

	1873-74.	1872-73.
	RS.	RS.
Total gross receipts	4,64,443	4,08,537
Nizam's permanent-way materials ..	1,17,000	75,000
	3,47,443	3,33,537

showing a small difference in favor of 1873-74. The following comparative statement shows the receipts from the principal descriptions of merchandise traffic during the official years 1872-73 and 1873-74:—

Description.	Total Receipts, 1872-73.	Total Receipts, 1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Areca nuts...	11,951	9,509	...	2,442
Cloth	11,149	11,234	85	...
Curry-stuffs	18,751	21,642	2,891	...
Fruits and vegetables	21,640	14,820	...	6,820
Grains of all kinds	71,553	94,775	23,222	...
Granite stones	13,371	8,691	...	4,680
Oil and ghee	9,868	6,676	...	3,192
Oil-cakes	11,499	7,119	...	3,380
Salt...	55,035	62,756	7,721	...
Seeds of all kinds	25,397	20,797	...	4,600
Sundries	73,097	81,942	8,845	...
Tobacco	3,621	4,008	387	...
Hides	7,051	4,408	...	2,643
Total...	3,33,983	3,48,377	43,151	28,757

The only considerable variation occurs in the receipts from grain, which show an increase of Rupees 23,222. The Agent considers this to have been caused principally by the scarcity in Bengal having led to larger exports. The shipments of grain from Negapatam during the quarter ending 31st March 1874 were 17,609 tons, against 10,003 tons for the corresponding period of 1873.

Working expenses and profits.

The working expenses in the several departments, and the net profits, for the two years 1873-74 and 1872-73 are shown in comparison in the following table:—

Department.	1873-74.				1872-73.
	Amount.	Amount per Mile.	Percentage of Total Expenses.	Percentage of Gross Earnings.	Amount.
	RS.				RS.
Maintenance of way, works, &c	1,12,992	672·57	19·84	11·24	1,12,700
Locomotive	2,48,768	1480·76	43·69	24·74	1,76,370
Carriage and Wagon ...	47,180	280·83	8·28	4·69	40,978
Traffic	84,781	504·65	14·89	8·43	65,128
General Charges	63,519	378·09	11·15	6·32	50,376
Special and Miscellaneous ...	12,218	72·73	2·15	1·22	15,980
Total...	5,69,458	3389·63	100·00	56·64	4,61,532
Profits...	4,35,903	2594·66	...	43·36	4,71,961
Gross Earnings...	10,05,361	5984·29	...	100·00	9,33,493

Comparison of Working Expenses.

The working expenses exceed those of 1872-73 by 23·38 per cent., the increases being chiefly in the Locomotive and Traffic Departments and under "General Charges." In the Locomotive Department the large increase is due to increased expenditure on repairs and up-keep of locomotives and goods vehicles rendered necessary by increased age, to the enhanced cost of fuel, to additional train mileage run (294,587 against 274,464 miles), and also to the larger consumption of fuel per train mile consequent on the acceleration in speed of the mail trains. In the Traffic Department the increased expenditure is due to extra staff employed for working special trains, and to a debit for the use of Madras Railway rolling-stock, which formerly did not appear under this head. The increased debit on account of "General Charges" is owing to an alteration in the mode of dealing with the cost of Home management and Indian agency which has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

Dividend.

The total Capital expenditure up to 31st March 1874 was Rs. 2,13,95,354, and the net profits Rupees 4,35,903, being at the rate of £2-0-9 per cent. per annum.

Southern Extension.

So far as the work in this country is concerned, the progress during the past official year was very satisfactory; but unfortunately the late despatch of the permanent-way and rolling-stock from England will cause some delay in the completion of the line. It was hoped that the northern section might be opened for traffic during the current official year, but it is not probable that a sufficient quantity of rolling-stock for its efficient working can be got ready before 1st July 1875. Up to 31st March 1874, 94 per cent. of the earthwork and minor bridges had been executed, the large bridges were well advanced, and about one-half of the line had been fenced. Permanent-way material was being led on to the ground as quickly as received from England, and plate-laying pushed on. The first consignment of material arrived at Negapatam on 27th June 1873, and at Tuticorin on

28th August 1873. The last month fixed for delivery of rails in England is September 1874, and for sleepers December 1874; but it is possible that deliveries may be completed earlier. The station works were started generally along the line, and the wood-work for rolling-stock was being prepared.

Conversion of Gauge of open Line.

It has been decided to convert the open line between Negapatam and Erode to the narrow gauge at the same time that the southern extension is opened for traffic.

Amalgamation with Carnatic Railway Company

The Bill to effect this became law on the 16th July 1874 and the united companies will henceforth be known under the title of the South Indian Railway.

Carnatic Railway.

Open Mileage.

The number (19) of miles open for traffic upon this line remains the same as at the close of the last official year.

Traffic and Earnings.

The amount of traffic, and the receipts realized therefrom, are shown in the accompanying table for the years 1873-74 and 1872-73 in comparison :—

	1873-74.						1872-73.	
	Number.			Receipts.				
	Number or Tons.	Number per Mile.	Percentage of Total Number.	Receipts.	Receipts per Mile.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Number or Tons.	Receipts.
Coaching.	Nos.			Rs.			Nos.	Rs.
Passengers—								
First Class ...	459	24·16	0·45	441	23·21	1·33	415	389
Second do. ...	5,613	295·42	5·49	2,980	156·84	8·99	6,206	3,235
Third do. ...	96,165	5061·32	94·06	29,727	1564·58	89·68	84,740	26,294
Fourth do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	102,237	5380·90	100·00	33,148	1744·63	100·00	91,361	29,918
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	1,075	56·58	...	...	435
Coaching Total ...	...	...	...	34,223	1801·21	...	...	30,353
Goods.	Tons.						Tons.	
Merchandise ...	5,656	297·69	99·96	5,193	273·32	99·83	4,482	4,422
Live Stock ...	...	...	...	4	0·21	0·08	...	5
Railway Materials.	2	0·10	0·04	5	0·26	0·09	...	...
Total...	5,658	297·79	100·00	5,202	273·79	100·00	4,482	4,427
Miscellaneous ...	...	..	...	23	1·21	...	...	7
Goods Total...	..	...	...	5,225	275·00	...	...	4,434
Electric Telegraph.	...	...	...	147	7·74	...	...	120
Sundries	...	...	...	587	30·89	...	...	741
Grand Total...	...	...	...	40,182	2114·84	...	...	35,648

The general results are satisfactory, the receipts being larger than for many years past, while the working expenses are only 56·17 per cent.

Passenger Traffic.

The first class shows an increase both in numbers and receipts, the second class a falling off in both, while the third class shows an increase of 13·48 per cent. in numbers and of 13·05 per cent. in money. Traffic was suspended for an aggregate of 27 days on account of flood damages.

Goods Traffic.

The goods traffic again shows an increase both in tonnage and receipts, although at one period of the year a good deal of grain was conveyed to Madras by carts owing to a misunderstanding regarding the terminal charges made by the Madras Railway at the Salt Cotaur Station. The reduced rates continue to work satisfactorily.

Working Expenses and Profits.

The working expenses during the year under review compare as follow with the expenses in 1872-73 :—

Department.	1873-74.			1872-73.		
	Expenses.	Percentage of Total Expenses.	Percentage of Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Percentage of Total Expenses.	Percentage of Gross Earnings.
	RS.			RS.		
Maintenance of Way, &c. ...	6,753	29·92	16·81	9,127	21·39	13·29
Locomotive	7,482	33·15	18·62	5,707	27·26	16·94
Carriage and Wagon ...	944	4·18	2·34	1,069	2·81	1·75
Traffic...	2,761	12·23	6·87	2,661	13·26	8·34
General Charges	4,497	19·92	11·20	5,402	35·14	21·84
Special and Miscellaneous ...	135	0·60	0·33	57	0·14	0·09
Total...	22,572	100·00	56·17	24,023	100·00	62·15
Profits...	17,610	...	43·83	11,625	...	37·85
Gross Earnings...	40,182	...	100·00	35,648	...	100·00

Comparison of Working Expenses.

The working expenses compare favorably with those for the previous year, and are about the same as those for 1871-72, when there was no extraordinary expenditure. The amount shown against "Maintenance of way, &c.," is still rather high owing to the number of minor protective works charged to Revenue, and to renewals of sleepers. The locomotive expenses are also high on account of heavy repairs to engines and increased cost of fuel.

Dividend.

The total capital expenditure up to 31st March 1874 was Rupees 18,26,819, and the net earnings of the year Rupees 17,610, being equivalent to a dividend at the rate of £0-19-3 per cent. per annum.

Line from Madras to Cuddalore.

From various causes the progress made in the construction of this line during the year was not so satisfactory as was anticipated. Great delay occurred in making over the necessary land, owing to the whole of the line having to be re-staked, and

although work was nominally commenced on 1st May 1873, it was not until 21st October 1873 that ground was actually broken. Since that time considerable vigor has been shown in pushing on the works; and up to 31st March 1874, 49 miles of earthwork out of 128 miles had been completed, and about 10 per cent. of masonry in small bridges done. The large bridges were not started, but extensive preparations had been made for brick-making, &c., and these works have since been put in hand.

Extension to Tanjore.

Sanction has been accorded to a line running *viâ* Porto Novo and Chellumbrum to the Coleroon river opposite Anigari Chuttrum, and thence *viâ* Sheally, Mayaveram, and Combaconum to Tanjore, and in the month of February last Rupees one lakh were allotted for the collection of materials. Subsequently on the Agent representing the advisableness of commencing the work immediately in consequence of anticipated scarcity in the southern districts and the necessity of providing employment for the distressed poor, sanction was accorded on 9th April 1874, to the earthwork portion of the estimate, amounting to Rupees 3,20,883. The line is being staked out from both ends, and the land will be acquired as soon as possible and the work put in hand. The total amount of the estimate is Rupees 50,31,516, being, for a distance of 89 miles 68 chains, at the rate of Rupees 56,000 per mile.

Extension of line from Conjeveram to Chingleput.

The surveys and estimates for this section, 21 miles in length, were forwarded to Government on 23rd March 1874. The distance saved by this loopline will be 38 miles as follows:—

	Miles.
Chingleput to Madras	35
Madras to Arconum	43
	78
Chingleput to Arconum *viâ* Conjeveram	40
	38

A saving of six miles will also be effected between Madras and Conjeveram, and the large passenger traffic from Madras at the time of the annual festival will be carried without break of gauge. The cost of this line is estimated at Rupees 49,504 per mile. An estimate will shortly be prepared for reducing the gauge of the line between Conjeveram and Arconum from three feet six inches to one metre, and for improving the curves so as to make this section equal in every way to the narrow gauge lines now under construction.

Branch to Pondicherry.

A Company, styled the "Pondicherry Railway Company," was formed some time since for the purpose of making a branch line of railway from Villapooram to Pondicherry, a distance of about 24 miles, 17 of which are in British territory. The Secretary of State, however, after giving the matter his consideration, determined that it will be better to treat the portion within British territory as part of the

amalgamated Carnatic and Great Southern of India Companies' undertaking, leaving the seven miles in French territory to be dealt with by the Pondicherry Railway Company; but the construction of the line up to the French frontier is not to be undertaken until it is ascertained, beyond all doubt, that the line will be extended to Pondicherry.

Amalgamation of Offices with Great Southern of India Railway.

With a view to the amalgamation of the two Companies, it has been settled that the general direction of the affairs of the Carnatic Railway Company shall be entrusted to Mr. Betts, the Agent and Manager of the Great Southern of India Railway, and that the engineering staff shall be placed under Mr. Logan, the Engineer-in-Chief of the same Company. These arrangements took effect from 1st October 1873, when the general offices were removed to Negapatam, and those of the engineering department to Trichinopoly.

TELEGRAPH.

Extent of the Division.

There has been no alteration in the extent of the Division during the year, and the number of Sub-Divisions remained unaltered.

Sub-Divisions.

The following are the lengths, as corrected, of the Sub-Divisions.

	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.
Bezwarrah Sub-Division.—From Masulipatam, through Bezwarrah to Umbarrepett, and from Bezwarrah to the right bank of the *Kistna* ..	195·5	197
Nellore Sub-Division.—From the right bank of the Kistna river to the junction on the Madras Railway 3·5 miles from Madras Office ..	260·5	524·5
Pondicherry Sub-Division.—From Madras to Negapatam	192	207·2
Paumben Sub-Division.—From Negapatam to Talla Mannar	201·5	232·5
Gooty Sub-Division.—From Madras to Raichore, and from Goondacul junction to Bellary ..	384	916·75
Total in the Division ..	1233·5	2077·95

Revenue of the Division.

The Indian share of the value of messages transmitted from the Offices of this Division during the year amounted to Rs. 99,263-12-10. The Indian share on Messages to and from the Far East which passed through the Madras Office amounted to Rupees 1,12,151-7-0. The total Revenue for the year was Rs. 2,11,415-3-10.

Receipts and expenditure of each office.

The following is a Statement of the receipts and expenditure of each Office in the Division during the year;—

Offices.	Total receipts on all messages originating in India.			Share of receipts on messages originating in India due to other Administrations.			Share of receipts on all messages originating in India due to Government.			Indian share on messages from Far East.			Total Revenue.			Total Cost			Profit.			Loss.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Madras	1,42,773	14	8	72,762	11	7	70,011	3	1	1,12,151	7	0	1,82,162	10	1	55,170	15	8	1,26,991	10	5	...	...	...
Pondicherry ...	22,790	12	0	11,677	0	0	11,113	12	0	...	...	...	11,113	12	0	9,699	6	11	1,414	5	1	...	...	...
Negapatam	10,702	3	7	3,061	5	2	7,640	14	5	...	...	...	7,640	14	5	6,392	15	0	1,247	15	5	...	...	...
Paumben	1,634	8	0	311	12	0	1,322	12	0	...	...	...	1,322	12	0	13,420	7	2	...	...	...	12,097	11	2
Nellore	768	5	10	47	0	6	721	5	4	...	...	...	721	5	4	2,123	5	6	...	...	...	1,402	...	2
Guntoor.....	2,874	0	0	5	0	0	2,869	0	0	...	...	...	2,869	0	0	1,867	4	6	1,001	11	6	...	...	...
Bezwarrah.....	1,216	2	0	5	8	0	1,210	10	0	...	...	...	1,210	10	0	8,583	5	11	...	...	...	7,372	11	11
Masulipatam...	4,379	12	0	5	8	0	4,374	4	0	...	...	...	4,374	4	0	2,047	4	7	2,326	15	5	...	...	...
Total...	1,87,139	10	1	87,875	13	3	99,263	12	10	1,12,151	7	0	2,11,415	3	10	99,305	1	3	1,32,982	9	10	20,872	7	3

The total cost for the year of all the Signal Offices in the Division was Rupees 99,305-1-3 against Rupees 1,05,536-5-0 in the previous year.

IRRIGATION.

The grants or allotments, and the outlay of the year, are shown below for the whole Presidency :—

	Grants.		Outlay.
	Original.	Revised.	
Extraordinary.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New Works	6,61,300	4,99,946	4,89,295
Investigation or preparation of projects	...	10,574	10,129
Tools and Plant	57,200	9,571	9,601
	7,18,500	5,20,091	5,04,025
Ordinary.			
New Works	2,15,940	2,29,202	2,29,318
Minor New Works	73,000	80,321	83,051
Repairs	13,60,000	13,58,654	14,00,972
Investigation or preparation of projects	...	4,992	4,765
Tools and Plant	23,000	18,229	16,182
Reserve	52,060	...	...
Total...	17,24,000	16,91,398	17,34,288
Grand Total...	24,42,500	22,11,488	22,43,313

EXTRAORDINARY.

New Works.

Expenditure short of grant.

Taking first the operations under the Extraordinary grant from Loan funds, it will be seen that the outlay fell short of the original allotment by Rupees 2,14,465.

This result has hitherto been chronic and recurs every year. The fact is

Cause of short outlay.

that the mass of the expenditure under this head is confined to three districts, Godavery, Kistna and Nellore, and there the population is peculiarly absorbed in agricultural pursuits

Difficulty in procuring labor for loan works.

favored by the unfailing supply of water from the works under extension. The ryots part with their laborers with difficulty, and, moreover, the season during which work can be carried on is limited. This fact must be recognized and the Budget demands limited accordingly.

The following is a statement of the works in progress from Loan funds in the Presidency :—

Name of Work.	Estimate.	Grant of the year (revised.)	Expenditure in the year.	Total expenditure to the end of the year.	Probable amount required to complete each work.
Godavery District.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Extension of irrigation in the Eastern Delta ...	10,80,800	1,00,000	85,008	4,62,433	6,18,367
Do, do. Western do.	13,04,640	1,40,000	1,49,570	4,97,303	8,07,337
Kistna.					
Improvements to existing Delta works.	12,01,662	93,817	93,591	9,17,095	2,84,567
Nellore.					
Improvements to the Survapully channel ...	4,20,060	25,000	25,011	3,78,728	41,332
South Arcot.					
Anicut across the Vellaur river at Pelandorai ...	2,00,555	57,694	57,693	1,88,249	12,306
Tanjore.					
Regulators for the principal branches of the Vennaur river... ...	2,05,106	21,435	21,367	1,96,098	9,008
Tinnevelly.					
Streeviguntum Anicut ...	8,31,600	62,000	57,055	8,35,394	17,610
Contributions	21,404				
Total...	52,64,242	4,99,946	4,89,295	34,75,300	17,90,527

GODAVERY.—*Eastern Delta.*	RS.
Amount of estimate	10,80,800
Do. of grant	1,00,000
Do. of expenditure in the year	85,008
Do. of total expenditure to the end of year	4,62,433
Western Delta.	
Amount of estimate	13,04,640
Do. of grant	1,40,000
Do. of expenditure in the year	1,49,570
Do. of total expenditure to the end of year	4,97,303

The works in progress were for the improvement of irrigation and navigation in the Eastern and Western Deltas.

Navigable canals. Progress in execution of proposed system.

The progress made up to the end of 1873-74 in the execution of the system of navigable canals of the delta was as follows :—

Names of Canals.	Length.	Completed.		In progress.
		Up to 1873-74.	In 1873-74.	
Western Delta.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
Main head sluice to Chettipett	6	6	.....	
Kakarapurru (Chettipett to Peravelly)	10½	10½	.....	
Nursapur (Peravelly to Mogultur)	30	26	4	
Bank	23	16	.....	
Gostanuddy and Velpur ...	29	29	.....	
		Imperfectly.		
Ellore	40	40	.....	
Junction	3 7/16	2½	15/16	*Earthwork nearly finished and head lock in hand. When latter is opened all 16 miles will be navigable.
Venkiah and Weyairu ...	31½	31¼	.....	
*Undi	16	.....	.....	
†Attili...	16	16 for small boats imperfectly.	4 3/16 for any sized boat perfect. 11¾ as before	†Earthwork nearly finished and head lock in hand. First lock opened 1873-74 and second lock in hand When opened all miles of navigation perfect.
Central Delta.				
Main Duct	8	8	.....	
West Bank Canal ...	28	28	.....	
East do. ...	35	35	.....	
Amalapur Canal ...	26	26	.....	
Bendamurlunka... ...	73	2 navigable.		
Bellacurru	4	.....	.....	
Eastern Delta.				
Samulcottah Canal ...	37	37	.....	
Cocanada do. ...	32	32	.....	
Mundapetta do. ...	13	13	.....	
Bank do. ...	30	23	.....	
Coringa do. ...	23	23	.....	
Injeram do. ...	10	10	.....	

Navigation on Canals. Falling off in traffic.

There was a falling off in the traffic on the navigable canals of the delta during the year under review as compared with the previous year. This is shown in the statement below :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Number of boats	48,480	48,999
Tonnage, (No account in the revised form kept for previous years.)	.....	869,888
Ton mileage. (No account in the revised form kept for previous years.)	.....	31,091,461
Value of cargoes. (No account in the revised form kept for previous years.)	.....	83,798,274
Receipts from navigation ... ... Rs.	35,355	30,600

KISTNA.

On account of the insufficient supply of labor the outlay on New Works Extraordinary, was reduced; but, on the other hand, the repairs to existing works were more expensive than usual.

Details of works in progress.

The statement hereunder gives the details of the works in progress under "Extraordinary." The outlay up to date compared with the estimate indicates fairly the state of progress of each :—

Nature of Work.	Estimate.	Grant of the year (revised.)	Expenditure in the year.	Total expenditure to the end of the year.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Improving channels in Masulipatam section of Kistna Delta	1,87,990	10,500	10,328	1,62,673
Improvement of Ryves' channels and its branches	4,14,193	42,000	42,032	2,60,092
Widening the head of Masulipatam Canal for 100 yards	1,13,530	16,000	16,000	63,942
Improving south Main canal from Seetanagram to Duggirala ...	2,76,404	15,920	15,907	2,40,133
Extending Commamore channel with subsidiary works	1,95,770	652	402	1,76,508
Constructing bridge near Kolakalur sanctioned in 1873	16,060 / 8,030 moiety.	3,205	3,205	8,030
New cut for bridge sanctioned in 1873.	4,160	4,160	4,132	4,132

Masulipatam section. Widening of channels.

It is expected that the widening of the channels in the Masulipatam section will be completed this year, and that an extension of irrigation will result.

Special establishment.

The preparation of plans and estimates for the completion of the system of irrigation in the delta is carried on by a special establishment under the Range Officers. The greater portion of the work has been completed.

Navigation. Decrease of receipts.

The statistics of traffic on the navigable canals of the Kistna District show a decrease of receipts from navigation combined with increase in the number of boats. This is accounted for by the fact that a large number licensed in the Godavery

Decrease accounted for on the Kistna canals.

District used the Kistna canals, but the cause of the decrease in the combined receipts of the two districts has not been explained.

No explanation afforded as to cause of decrease in combined returns.

NELLORE.

The Survapully Project was the only work under execution from Loan Funds, and on this the expenditure was small owing partly to the unfavorable character of the season. The particulars of the estimate and expenditure are as follow :—

		RS.
Amount of estimate	... ...	4,20,060
Do.	of revised grant	25,000
Do.	of expenditure in 1873-74	25,011
Do.	of total expenditure to the end of 1873-74 ...	3,78,728

Survapully project. Nature of work performed.

All the main canals have been nearly completed, but much remains to be done to provide for drainage, considerable improvement in which is necessary before the results of the work can be satisfactory. The system of distributary channels also requires extension and completion.

Main Canal.

Main Reservoir.

The main canal was deepened during the year to its full depth for a length of 3·36 miles from the regulating works at Kanapathypad and a portion of the main reservoir embankment, already constructed, was puddled. There seems to be no reason at present to doubt that the returns from irrigation will ultimately yield a fair percentage on the expenditure.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Pelandorai project. Object of the work.

What is called the Pelaudorai Project was in progress during the year under review from Loan Funds. It consists of an anicut across the Vellaur at the site which gives its name to the project, and a supply channel from the east bank of the river, with subsidiary channels for the conveyance of water to irrigate the lands of fifty villages in the Chellumbrum taluq. The work was commenced in 1870-71. The particulars of the estimate and outlay are as follow :—

Particulars of expenditure.

	RS.
Amount of estimate.....	2,00,555
Allotment in 1873-74	57,694
Expenditure in „	57,693
Total expenditure to the end of the year.	1,88,249

State of progress.

Anicut.

Head sluice.

Channels.

The body-wall of the anicut has been raised 4 feet, and the wing-walls are nearly completed. The head sluice is completed except as to shutters and plastering, and also three-fourths of the main channel. All the branch channels have been completed as well as two-thirds of the masonry subsidiary works.

Investigations in progress.

Investigations have been in progress with reference to the capacity for improvement of the tanks which are to be supplied from the Vellaur by means of the works just described.

TANJORE.

Vennaur Project.	RS.
Amount of estimate	1,97,240
Supplemental do.	7,866
Grant, 1873-74	21,435
Expenditure, 1873-74	21,367
Do. to end of 1873-74	1,96,098

Regulators for the Vennaur and its branches.

State of progress.

Vettaur regulators.

The works under construction from Loan Funds were the sluices for the regulation of the Vennaur, a deltaic river, and its branches, viz., the Vettaur, Pamaniyaur, Corayaur, Pandavayaur and Vellayaur.

It is expected that the Vettaur regulators will be completed during 1874-75.

Pamaniyaur and Vennaur works.

Pandavayaur regulators.

The Pamaniyaur and Vennaur works are very nearly completed. The Corryaur sluice is still in progress. The regulators across the Pandavayaur have been constructed and also all except the superstructure over the arches of the Vellayaur work. It is believed that the arches of the regulator across the Vennaur will be in working order by the end of September 1874, and that during the irrigation season of 1874-75 the supply from the rivers in question will be under control.

Period within which the works will be completed.

Investigation of works carried out from Loan Funds.

	RS.
Amount of estimate for survey	3,360
Do. for bench marks	475
	3,835
Expenditure in 1873-74	3,039

A survey of the Coleroon river is in progress in order that it may be ascertained what additional quantity of water that river can carry in extreme floods, so as to relieve the Cauvery and its delta.

The Streeviguntum Anicut Project is an important work in progress in this district. It provides for the extension of irrigation on both sides of the Tambrapoorney river across which the anicut is thrown, and the channels leading from the river not only irrigate the land directly but furnish supplies of water to existing tanks for storage. The original estimate of the extent of land to be irrigated by the new works was 32,000 acres, and their cost Rupees 8,31,600. A revised estimate has been submitted raising the cost to Rupees 10,40,480.

TINNEVELLY.

Streeviguntum Anicut Project. Object of the work.	RS.
Amount of estimate	8,31,600
Contributions	21,404
Grant for the year 1873-74	62,000
Expenditure in do.	57,055
Total expenditure to the end of 1873-74	8,35,394

Estimate of cost.

The grant for the year under review was not fully utilized, but considerable progress was made, and the whole project has now been completed, with the exception of the anicut and a masonry dam on one of the subsidiary channels. The anicut has been raised to a uniform height of 5½ feet above the floor, and

Progress made during and up to the end of the year.

Anicut.

during the last season has been in a condition, with its subsidiary works, to benefit greatly the district. There has been a considerable increase of cultivation as regards the crop derived from the south-west monsoon rain. The north-east monsoon failed, and, although in consequence cultivation did not extend, it may be said that the crop was saved from perishing by the new works, as a late fresh in the river was diverted into and supplied the tanks. The saving in assessment alone during the season is estimated by the District Engineer at 1¼ lakhs, and this, of course, represents but a fraction of the value of the crop.

Benefit derived from the works during the season.

The north-east monsoon crop saved by the supply from the anicut.

Amount of assessment saved.

Record of Financial Results.

Attention has been directed of late years to the necessity of obtaining accurately and recording the financial results of expenditure on Irrigation works and particularly in regard to those constructed from Loan Funds, because they had originally been brought forward as likely to be remunerative. Considerable difficulty has been met with in the endeavour to obtain the required information, as in most cases the accounts relating to the expenditure have not been kept in proper form, and indeed it has not been till lately that a regular scheme for the classification of expenditure on large projects has been brought into operation. A special establishment has now been added to the Office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts for the purpose of searching out from records the details of expenditure on specific works in order that a basis may be formed for the exhibition of Revenue and Capital expenditure in future.

The necessary information regarding past expenditure not available.

A special establishment attached to Controller's Office for compilation of Irrigation accounts.

Revenue returns in the shape of irrigation registers of the land under the delta works of the Godavery, Kistna, and Pennair, as well as those below the Streeviguntum anicut in Tinnevelly, have been sent in by the Board of Revenue, and it is intended to compile similar annual statements in addition for the following, viz :—

Irrigation Registers of large works.

Number of works for which required.

Rooshkoolia Project, Ganjam.
Chembrambakam Tank Project, Chingleput,
Madras Water-supply Project, do.
Palar Anicut, North Arcot.
Pelandorai Anicut, South Arcot.
Cauvery Delta, Tanjore.
Perryaur Project, Madura.

Of little utility at present.

These returns however are not, as at present prepared, fit for analysis.

Projects.

The field now available in this Presidency for projects of a remunerative character, or at least for such as are likely to give returns sufficiently large to enable them to be classed as works worthy of outlay from Loan funds, is small.

Perryaur Project.

The project for the diversion of the Perryaur river which had been for some years under investigation has now been worked into definite shape, and the estimates and report are under the consideration of Government.

It is proposed to turn the freshes in the river (which flows now to the Western Coast) or so much of them as may be required, across the water-shed into the drainage system feeding the Vigay river which runs through the principal division of the Madura District. Thus the rainfall of the south-west monsoon which now does not benefit the country through which the Vigay flows will be carried to it by that river, and afford the means of irrigating with certainty 149,000 acres of land which should then yield a revenue of Rupees 5,50,000 per annum.

For the Rooshkoolia Project, Ganjam, the plans and estimates have been completed and are under the consideration of the Government and the probable revenue returns have been calculated by the Board of Revenue. The scheme provides for the utilization of a part of the water of the Rooshkoolia and Mahanuddy rivers, partly for direct irrigation and partly for storage, by means of an anicut to the west of Aska, headworks and channels. Navigation by canal is to be provided for. The cost is estimated at Rs. 25½ lakhs, and the returns by the last calculation at nearly 7 per cent. It is now doubtful whether the work can be classed as one to be carried out from Loan Funds.

ORDINARY.

New Works.

Expenditure on New Works insignificant.

The grant and expenditure for New Works was, considering the area of distribution, very insignificant. The improvements in connection with one work (the Madras Water-supply Project) absorbed Rupees 1,13,868 out of the whole sum allowed leaving but Rupees 1,96,455 for the remainder of the Presidency. There is a large field for useful and remunerative expenditure on works of the minor class under this head, many native tanks being periodically breached owing to defective or insufficient provision for surplus discharge, or to the presence of leaky and ill-built sluices in the

bunds. An abstract of the classified list of all the New Works executed is given below: —

——	No.	Estimates.	Outlay.	Completed.	Incomplete.
For Tanks.		Rs.	Rs.		
Waste weirs	68	16,517	11,445	47	20
Sluices	193	46,828	29,229	138	54
Tanks	10	3,100	1,815	5	5
Channels	4	914	909	3	1
Minor improvements	2	81	72	2	...
For Canals or Channels.					
Head-sluices	38	12,957	6,146	19	19
Surplus sluices or weirs	35	12,213	6,079	17	18
Distribution sluices	46	11,398	7,291	30	16
Aqueducts	5	1,869	1,869	5	...
Bridges	1	160	146	1	...
Minor improvements	7	1,577	1,512	7	...
Earthwork	22	5,890	2,924	14	8
Anicuts	12	3,794	2,042	6	6
Sundries	38	8,143	6,899	21	17
Total ..	481	1,25,441	78,378	315	164

CHINGLEPUT.

Madras Water-supply Project.

Extending the anicut across the Cortiliar at Thamarapaukum.

	Rs.
Estimate	25,300
Grant of the year	22,495
Expenditure of the year	22,227
Total expenditure to end of year.	22,227
*Estimate	6,920
Grant	6,267
Expenditure	5,317
Total expenditure	5,317
†Estimate	5,550
Grant	4,014
Expenditure	3,617
Total expenditure	3,617

At the head-works of the Madras Water-supply Project near Thamarapaukum on the Cortiliar river the anicut was lengthened by 150 feet to increase the water-way, and the river embankment* which had been breached was raised and extended so as to be safe from inundation. On the north† side a new embankment was thrown up and carried to ground above flood level.

The supply channel to the Cholaveram tank was repaired and its breaches closed, and the bund‡ of this tank, which had continued to slip, was, so far as regards the additions to the old native embankment, shifted inwards so as to rest on the front instead of the rear of the latter.

Upper supply channel.

Cholaveram Tank.

	Rs.
‡Estimate	30,675
Grant	29,839
Expenditure	29,832
Total expenditure	29,832

Chembrambakam Tank Project.

	Rs.
Estimate	4,85,000
Grant	50,000
Expenditure	49,942
Total expenditure	3,53,289

Casavaram Anicut.

An anicut at Casavaram, on the Cortiliar, turning water into the Cooum and by it into the Chembrambakam and other smaller tanks was restored and its body-wall lengthened by 60 feet.

Old Bungaroo surplus channel.

The surplus channel known under the name of the Old Bungaroo, 7 miles long, deriving from the Cooum tank, has been widened to 150 feet throughout with a gradient of 4½ feet per mile.

Koratur Anicut.

The Koratur Anicut on the Cooum, feeding the Chembrambakam tank, has been repaired and secured by embankments connecting its wings with the high ground.

New Bungaroo supply-channel.

The supply channel known by the name of the New Bungaroo has been cleared and rendered efficient, and the waste weirs of the Chembrambakam tank, which were injured in 1872, have been repaired; finally some progress has been made in raising the embankment to its full height.

Repairs.

The repair and general up-keep of the numerous works of irrigation in the Presidency constitutes by far the most important section of the duties of the Public Works Department in connection with the Agricultural grant.

Repairs Agricultural.

The grants and outlay under Repairs Agricultural for the past ten years are shewn in the following table :—

Years.	Grant.	Outlay.	Difference.	
			Short outlay.	Excess outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1864-65	10,85,281	11,05,409	.....	20,128
1865-66	10,00,000	9,21,693	78,307	... ..
1866-67	9,63,454	8,75,364	88,090	.....
1867-68	10,75,000	10,00,053	74,947	.....
1868-69	10,75,000	10,16,257	58,743	.....
1869-70	10,94,340	10,72,519	21,821	.....
1870-71	12,00,000	11,44,826	55,174	.....
1871-72	12,00,000	11,22,500	77,500	.....
1872-73	14,63,047	12,61,253	2,01,794	....
1873-74	13,58,654	14,01,146	... ..	42,492
Total..	1,15,14,776	1,09,21,020	6,56,376	62,620

Outlay in eight out of ten years short of grant.

Cause of short outlay.

It is obvious on inspection that the expenditure has fallen short of the grant during eight out of the ten years, but on the other hand it must be observed that there is always an understood obligation not to exceed the allotment, and when expenditure is scattered over so many localities, it is exceedingly difficult to ensure close approximation to a given limit.

Efforts made to ensure full utilization of grants.

Nevertheless the tendency to short outlay has been observed, and, during the year vigorous efforts were made, under a new system of district allotment, to utilize the whole of the sum at command. In this there was full success, the last entry in the above statement showing an outlay of Rupees 42,492 in excess of the grant.

Successful result.

The preparation of tank registers is intimately connected with this subject. These are designed to show, in respect of each tank in the district, the ayacut or irrigable area, the area actually irrigated in each year, and the revenue, the expenditure each year in New Works and Repairs, and the percentage of expenditure on Revenue.

Tank Registers.

In most districts the standard particulars regarding the tanks have been recorded as well as the revenue and outlay for the year 1867-68; in some the registers are still in an unfinished state, and their completion is being urged forward.

State of progress in preparing.

An abstract of the outlay on Repairs throughout the Presidency on the various classes of Irrigation works is given below, and the number of works of each class in existence is also inserted. This latter information, however, only refers to works on Government land. A large addition would have to be made if it were intended to comprehend those of the minor class on Zemindaries or private estates. The list will, however, afford some idea of the onerous duties involved by a systematic and complete supervision of those placed under the care of the officers of the Public Works Department :—

Description.	No. in Presidency.	No. repaired.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Anicuts or head-works (major)	43	5	35,067
Embankments and river protective works...	94	278	1,64,657
Canals for irrigation and navigation	368	126	1,51,592
Distributaries...	3,707	480	1,69,740
Drainages	114	38	19,745
Tanks...	29,388	2,506	6,74,607
Anicuts or weirs (minor)	1,110	176	1,35,970
Dams (temporary) across rivers (miscellaneous)	52	21	9,248
Spring channels	3,915	33	8,310
Navigation works	19	19	15,039
Total...	38,810	3,682	13,83,975

NOTE.—The number of works given as the total for the Presidency can only be considered approximately correct.

The usual annual statement of irrigated areas in each district for 1873-74 not being yet available, the outlay on Repairs cannot be compared with the Revenue for the same year; but in the subjoined table the comparison is made of the revenue for 1872-73 with the outlay of the year now reviewed. The results are no doubt sufficiently close for all practical purposes :—

Comparison of irrigated area and revenue with the repair, outlay and total maintenance expenditure.

Districts.	Irrigated area, 1872-73.	Revenue.	Repair allotment, 1873-74.	Outlay.	Percentage of outlay on Revenue.	Establishments.	Maintenance, total of columns 5 and 7.	Percentage of maintenance on Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Ganjam	184,253	5,31,284	16,000	16,318	3·01	7,415	23,733	4·47
Vizagapatam ..	55,727	2,47,892	17,500	17,480	7·0	4,620	22,100	8·92
Godavery	591,767	23,41,158	1,73,500	1,86,121	8·0	1,03,775	2,89,896	12·38
Kistna	246,932	9,81,588	1,53,000	1,53,742	15·5	62,876	2,16,618	22·07
Nellore	230,040	8,95,428	66,000	67,574	7·5	22,047	89,621	10·00
Cuddapah	138,619	9,49,220	20,000	28,667	3·0	11,483	40,150	4·23
Kurnool	36,217	2,22,726	16,500	15,518	7·0	6,906	22,424	10·07
Bellary	135,178	7,63,953	37,000	39,569	5·2	15,056	54,625	7·15
Presidency	....	....	22,270	21,895	..	7,768	29,663	..
Chingleput	372,348	12,57,521	2,00,000	1,95,136	15·5	38,788	2,33,924	18·60
North Arcot ..	287,535	13,58,282	1,50,000	1,50,199	11·0	36,959	1,87,158	13·78
South Arcot ..	379,786	17,65,379	90,000	90,186	5·1	17,659	1,07,845	6·11
Salem	114,750	4,89,447	30,100	30,357	6·2	7,914	38,271	7·82
Tanjore	938,302	36,41,856	1,00,000	1,17,171	3·2	41,754	1,58,925	4·36
Trichinopoly ..	231,006	7,68,972	48,000	51,632	6·7	18,295	69,927	9·09
Coimbatore	101,932	5,91,670	75,000	75,505	12·8	18,168	93,673	15·83
Malabar	387,426	11,62,159	1,784	1,784	0·6	468	2,252	0·19
Madura	169,864	6,50,552	42,000	42,005	6·4	9,550	51,555	7·92
Tinnevelly	192,292	15,15,906	1,00,000	1,00,113	6·6	29,967	1,30,080	8·58
Total..	4,793,974	2,01,34,993	13,58,654	14,00,972	7·0	4,61,468	18,62,440	9·25

In the sixth column of the above statement the percentage of outlay on Revenue is shown exclusive of that for establishments and direction. In the ninth, both work, outlay and establishments are included.

General percentage for the Presidency.

The general percentage, for the Presidency, of outlay on Revenue is shown to be 7·00 per cent., being highest in Kistna and Chingleput, and lowest in Malabar.

Tank irrigation.
Relative prevalence of—in districts.

The degree in which tank irrigation prevails in the different districts of the Presidency is illustrated by the following table which shows the number of square miles to each tank :—

Districts.	Area of the District in Square Miles.	No. of Tanks in each District.	No. of Square Miles per Tank.
Ganjam	8,313	2,580	3·2
Vizagapatam	18,344	288	63·4
Godavery	6,224	1,178	5·3
Kistna	8,036	550	14·6
Nellore	8,462	734	11·5
Cuddapah	8,367	1,575	5·3
Kurnool	7,358	368	20·0
Bellary	11,007	1,353	8·1
Presidency	27	8	3·4
Chingleput	2,753	2,334	1·2
North Arcot	7,139	2,580	2·8
South Arcot	4,873	3,156	1·5
Salem...	7,483	1,681	4·5
Tanjore	3,654	.....	Not known.
Trichinopoly...	3,515	.....	
Coimbatore	7,432	196	3·8
Malabar	6,002	.....	No tanks.
South Canara	3,902	.....	
Madura	9,502	3,569	2·7
Tinnevelly	5,176	2,246	2·3

Experiment in rice cultivation.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Amount of water-supply.

Resulting crop.

An experiment in rice cultivation was carried out during the season of 1873-74 in the District of Trichinopoly the object in view being to ascertain the effect of various supplies of water on the amount of produce. Four plots of areas from half to a quarter acre each were irrigated at an average rate of nearly three cubic yards per acre per hour. The resulting crop, reduced to the limit of an acre, was as follows :—

———	Cubic yards.	Paddy.	Straw.
		lbs.	lbs.
In plot No. 1 supplied with	10,064	3,469	5,550
„ „ 2 „	9,394	2,886	4,500
„ „ 3 „	10,890	3,325	6,000
„ „ 4 „	11,300	3,908	6,300

The largest crop was grown, as may be seen, on the land receiving the largest supply of water.

Further trials necessary.

The trials will have to be repeated several times on the same plots to give the means of eliminating the effect of extraneous causes of crop variation, and then only will each local result be in a state for comparison with others similarly reduced.

Similar Experiments.

During the past eight or ten years similar experiments have been made in different districts with a view to ascertain what quantity of water was required under various conditions of soil, temperature, and cultivation to bring rice to maturity,

Objects in view.

and what effect was produced on the crop by varying supplies. The ultimate object to be arrived at was the settlement of the question of the distribution of any limited quantity of water over land of *unlimited extent*, so as to raise the greatest amount of produce in the aggregate from a number of holdings.

Too desultory in character.

A considerable amount of information has been acquired so far, but the experiments have hitherto been conducted in too desultory a manner to serve as a basis for any theory or for practical application. Arrangements are being made to

Amended arrangements.

correct this defect and to pursue the inquiry on a more regular system.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

Estimates sanctioned.

The total of the estimates sanctioned at the beginning of the year amounted to Rupees 1,20,85,778-2-9, of which the sum of Rupees 34,470-14-5 was for revenue account, the remainder being for construction. These estimates provided for the construction of the main Canal up to the end of the 10th section in the 186th mile and for the headworks and anicuts across the Toombuddra at Soonkasala; one at Jootoor, the head of the 7th section; one at Rajoly, the head of the 9th section; one across the Pennair at the head of the 10th section near Adimapully; and also one across the same river at Somaishweram at its entry into the Nellore District, as well as for Station buildings and a considerable portion of the distribution works. There were sanctioned in 1873-74 estimates for

	RS.	A.	P.
Main supply...	16,912	0	0
Distribution	18,568	0	0
Buildings	1,615	3	6
Revenue Account.....	42,545	4	5
Total...	79,640	7	11

The annexed table shows the original estimates of the cost of the various works, and in juxta-position the estimates as they now stand. Those altered during 1873-74 are shown in italics.

Description of Work.	Original estimate.			Present estimate.			Increase.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Kurnool Anicut	3,03,080	0	0	3,03,080	0	0	...	...	...
One mile of Canal from Anicut	65,000	0	0	65,000	0	0	...	...	...
Soonkasala Anicut and Head-works.	1,25,000	0	0	4,89,322	0	0	3,64,322	0	0
1*st Section Main Canal,* 18 *miles*...	4,60,000	0	0	11,07,928	6	11	6,47,928	6	11
Hindry Aqueduct	1,45,000	0	0	2,76,325	0	0	1,31,325	0	0
2*nd Section Main Canal,* 14 *miles*..	5,34,000	0	0	20,01,987	3	3	14,67,987	3	3
3rd do. do. 11 „	1,88,500	0	0	9,85,811	0	10	7,97,311	0	10
4th do. do. 17 „	2,71,560	0	0	12,01,184	8	9	9,29,624	8	9
5th do. do. 12 „	2,50,003	5	4	8,81,912	10	11	6,31,909	5	7
6th do. do. 19 „	3,04,258	5	4	9,42,489	4	8	6,38,230	15	4
7th do. do. 23 „	2,34,893	5	4	7,65,160	12	2	5,30,267	6	10
8*th do. do.* 28 „	4,37,410	0	0	8,25,625	13	8	3,88,215	13	8
9*th do. do.* 35 „	8,02,811	0	0	9,56,670	8	4	1,53,859	8	4
Adimapully Anicut and Head-works at Pennair	3,00,000	0	0	4,38,233	1	11	1,38,233	1	11
10*th Section Main Canal,* 8 *miles*..	1,94,330	0	0	2,57,265	11	2	62,935	11	2
Distribution works	1,89,125	2	6	3,04,636	1	9	1,15,510	15	3
Buildings	81,965	14	1	1,06,836	4	11	24,870	6	10
Somaiswera m Anicut	1,41,357	1	7	1,71,727	1	7	30,370	0	0
Line of Telegraph from Soonkasala to Cuddapah	44,116	0	0	72,033	13	0	27,917	13	0
Revenue Account	77,016	2	10	77,016	2	10	...	...	...
Breach repairs of August 1870	62,440	0	0	62,440	0	0	...	...	...
	52,11,866	5	0	1,22,92,685	10	8	70,80,819	5	8
Deduct retrenchment from 4th Section Main Canal, Rs. 1,24,872-0-0 Do. Buildings, „ 2,395-0-0	...	...	...	1,27,267	0	0	1,27,267	0	0
Total...	52,11,866	5	0	1,21,65,418	10	8	69,53,552	5	8

Expenditure.

The total cash expenditure in India on all accounts during the year was Rupees 3,67,508-11-2.

	RS.	A.	P.
General Management	18,422	6	1
Revenue Account	1,58,710	3	11
Executive Establishment	433	10	11
Construction or original works	1,88,331	7	10
Stores	1,472	6	5
General Plant in use on works	36	8	0
C. A. Badham, Esq., Chief Accountant	102	0	0
Total ..	3,67,508	11	2

The cash balance at the year's end was Rupees 91,537-6-9, the total expenditure in India from the commencement amounts to Rupees 1,54,20,899-2-10.

The canal has generally been maintained in fair order; several breaches

State of the works. Main Canal.

of minor importance occurred during the rainy season, but they were quickly repaired without interruption to irrigation. It is to be observed, however, that these indicate a want of thorough settlement in the earthwork, even now that the canal has been several years in operation, and it is not certain that the passage and maintenance of a full supply of water in it would not be attended with risk of more serious failure. It was also reported in the month of June 1874 that some of the Locks had been injured by the flow through them of water for purposes of irrigation. No steps were taken during the year towards opening the canal for navigation.

Distribution works.

During the working season two new sluices were built in the main canal, and nine miles of main together with twenty-five miles of subsidiary distribution channels were cut. Instead of limiting the area traversed by these channels to that which it was presumed would eventually be taken up for full wet cultivation, it is now intended to extend them to all land commanded by the canal for the periodical irrigation of the so-called dry crops.

Progress of irrigation.

With a view to favoring the more rapid spread of irrigation, a reduction in the charge for water was sanctioned, as well as the promulgation of rules for the administration of its supply, and it is hoped the Ryots will now be induced to avail themselves more largely of the advantages placed within their reach.

Collections on account of irrigation and town water supply.

The returns received from the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah show the following results :—

	Kurnool.			Cuddapah.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Total collections on account of irrigation and Town Water-supply up to 31st March 1873	86,689	12	7	10,824	6	2
Collections for the year 1873-74...	32,441	6	10	13,629	5	1
Total...	1,19,131	3	5	24,453	11	3

Areas irrigated, and adjusted demand.

The areas supplied with water and the adjusted demand on this account in the Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts for 1873-74 are shown below.

Kurnool.

	Acres.	RS.	A.	P.
For rice lands, 1st crop.....	5,009·40	29,098	8	8
For do. 2nd do.	585·08	2,659	2	2
For sugar-cane	12·88	68	11	2
For occasional flooding.....	1,237·59	1,342	8	0
For floodings for land made over to the Company.....	1,943·57	1,766	9	10
Town supply.....	.....	4,000	0	0
Leakage.....	129·34	323	9	10
Total...	8,917·86	39,259	1	8

Cuddapah.

	Acres.	RS.	A.	P.
For rice lands, 1st crop.....	2,929·48	17,614	9	11
For do. 2nd do.	1,092·10	1,597	4	3
For occasional supply (floodings)	1,407·58	2,568	11	8
For lands irrigated by both Government and canal water..	140·42	129	9	9
For rice lands, 2nd crop of Fusly 1282.....	812·22	3,095	12	9
Total...	6,381·80	25,006	0	4

The irrigation in Kurnool therefore was acres 8,917·86 and the water rates Rupees 39,259, being on the average Rupees 3·94 per acre. In Cuddapah the area irrigated was acres 6,381·80 and the revenue Rupees 25,006, showing an average of Rupees 3·91 per acre. The large extension of irrigation of dry crops by periodical flooding is note-worthy.

Expenditure on maintenance compared with area of irrigation and revenue.

The total expenditure on maintenance, or that debited to revenue, was Rupees 1,59,766-9-8.

	RS.	A.	P.
Share of general Management	44,895	14	6
Conservancy Establishment.....	81,343	10	6
Outlay on Work	23,262	4	1
Compensation and Remission	10,264	12	7
Total..,	1,59,766	9	8

and the total area of cultivation connected with the canal being 15,299·66 acres, the cost per acre was Rupees 10·4. Also the total revenue being Rupees 64,265, the revenue charges were on this 248·5 per cent.

Comparison of cultivation and revenue.

The area of cultivation, which includes a small extent of land handed over to the Company, and the total revenue of 1872-73 and 1873-74 respectively, are shown below :—

	Acres.	Revenue.
1872-73	11,029	50,017
1873-74	15,299	64,265

Drafts by the Agent.

Up to the close of 1872-73 the sums drawn from the Government Treasury in India by the Company amounted to Rupees 92,29,849-10-8, and as there were no drawings during 1873-74, this sum represents the amount drawn up to the end of this year also.

Audit. The following is a summary of the audit of expenditure incurred by the Company :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Amount drawn from Government up to 31st March 1873	92,29,849	10	8
Amount from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874	...	...	...
Amount remitted to the Agent by the Board up to 31st March 1873	53,38,498	5	1
Amount from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874	10,322	9	3
Refunds to Government up to 31st March 1874	...	...	...
Value of stores supplied by the Board of Directors up to 31st March 1873	4,32,480	0	0
Value from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874	...	...	...
Amount under Suspense Account up to 31st March 1874	921	5	9
Bills drawn on the Board of Directors for sums received from employés in India up to 31st March 1874	1,96,502	3	0
Amount drawn from Government of Fort St. George for Revenue Account up to 31st March 1874	1,99,658	13	3
Do. Do. for Revenue Advance Account up to 31st March 1874	17,314	3	1
Interest Account	3,616	12	3
Revenue collections	1,62,541	13	5
Capital calls paid in India	39,960	0	0
Revenue Liabilities	9,565	3	10
Agent's Liabilities	1,56,41,230	15	7
Expenditure debited to permanent heads of charge in the accounts up to 31st March 1873	1,48,23,734	6	11
Do. do. from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874	2,94,253	15	9
Do. do. under floating heads in the accounts up to 31st March 1874	1,76,687	4	2
Do. on General Plant in use on works.	1,26,223	8	0
Amount remaining to be accounted for by the Chief Engineer and Manager	2,20,331	12	9
Total	1,56,41,230	15	7

Extent of land made over to the Company.

The extent of land made over to the Company's Chief Engineer by the revenue authorities during the year, and the total extent transferred up to date together with the amount of compensation paid, are shown below :—

The extent of land made over to the Company's Chief Engineer by the Revenue authorities during the year was :—

Under Class	A	—Acres.....	25·60
Do.	B	„	„
Do.	C	„	„
Do.	D	„	„

and the total amounts transferred with the amount of compensation paid are—

Under Class	A	—Acres	14,297·47
Do.	B	„	3,547·20
Do.	C	„	165·49
Do.	D	„	71·65
			*18,081·81
Compensation.....			Rupees 93,924 0 9
Net amount.....			Rupees 90,967 5 4

for 7,355·90 acres, while for the rest of the land taken up, other lands were granted in exchange.

* Out of these 297·36 acres were re-transferred to Government.

SECTION V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(*a.*)—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The following table shows the Estimated and Approximate Actual Imperial Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1873-74 :—

Receipts.

Heads of Revenue.	Estimated Revenue.	Approximate Actual Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	4,49,50,000	4,45,15,329	.....	4,34,671
Tributes and Contributions ...	34,46,000	34,46,431	431	...
Forest	4,90,000	4,11,254	.....	78,746
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	57,50,000	60,99,460	3,49,460	...
Assessed Taxes	10,000	42,697	32,697	...
Customs	29,50,000	33,61,918	4,11,918	...
Salt	1,26,00,000	1,29,51,747	3,51,747	...
Stamps	47,18,000	47,14,732	.....	3,268
Mint	.....	120	120	...
Law and Justice	5,32,000	4,37,962	.....	94,038
Marine	50,000	70,370	20,370	...
Interest	1,74,000	1,82,512	8,512	...
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.	21,18,000	22,77,616	1,59,616	...
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,01,000	2,89,693	88,693	...
Public Works—Gain by Exchange.	.....	904	904	...
Total...	7,79,89,000	7,88,02,745	14,24,468	6,10,723
Military Department	17,60,000	21,77,550	4,17,550	...
Public Works do.	62,000	1,73,129	1,11,129	...
Postal do.	9,55,500	8,43,483	.....	1,12,017
Telegraph do.	3,41,600	3,59,554	17,954	...
Total...	31,19,100	35,53,716	5,46,633	1,12,017
Grand Total...	8,11,08,100	8,23,56,461	19,71,101	7,22,740

Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure.	Approximate Actual Expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts...	RS. 7,99,000	RS. 8,80,749	RS. 81,749	RS. ...
Refunds and Drawbacks... ...	2,60,000	2,38,738	.....	21,262
Land Revenue...	42,50,000	43,57,351	1,07,351	...
Forest...	4,00,000	3,50,284	.....	49,716
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,55,000	2,27,084	.....	27,916
Assessed Taxes...	2,000	5,317	3,317	...
Customs...	1,72,000	1,74,951	2,951	...
Salt	15,00,000	15,51,586	51,586	...
Stamps	2,00,000	1,43,323	.....	56,677
Mint...	8,000	71,567	63,567	...
Administration...	12,89,000	12,90,317	1,317	...
Minor Departments... ...	1,42,000	2,03,193	61,193	...
Law and Justice...	37,09,000	36,24,741	.....	84,259
Marine...	60,000	59,897	.....	103
Ecclesiastical...	4,00,000	4,03,693	3,693	...
Medical	3,20,000	3,17,307	.....	2,693
Political Agencies	1,01,000	94,403	.....	6,597
Allowances and Assignments ...	27,67,000	34,65,655	6,98,655	...
Superannuation, &c...	17,54,227	17,55,158	931	...
Loss by Exchange...	1,60,000	36,139	.....	1,23,861
Miscellaneous	45,000	88,238	43,238	...
Allotment for Provincial Services.	81,58,000	81,58,000	.....	...
Public Works—Loss by Exchange	.....	904	904	...
Total.....	2,67,51,227	2,74,98,595	11,20,452	3,73,084
Military Department... ...	2,86,82,000	2,90,26,360	3,44,360	...
Public Works do...	39,36,000	35,85,957	.....	3,50,043
Postal do...	7,94,100	7,00,124	.....	93,976
Telegraph do...	5,92,300	6,86,663	94,363	...
Total.....	3,40,04,400	3,39,99,104	4,38,723	4,44,019
Grand Total	6,07,55,627	6,14,97,699	15,59,175	8,17,103

—	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
Imperial Services..	7,88,02,745	2,74,98,595
Military	21,77,550	2,90,26,360
Public Works ...	1,73,129	35,85,957
Postal	8,43,483	7,00,124
Telegraph	3,59,554	6,86,663
Provincial Services.	90,87,985	95,65,710
Local Funds ...	59,40,595	49,46,642
Special Funds ...	41,97,448	40,03,001
Total...	10,15,82,489	8,00,13,052

The total revenue and expenditure during the year, as summarized in the margin, amount respectively to Rs. 10,15,82,489 and 8,00,13,052.* The revenue under Imperial Services for 1873-74 shows a decrease of nearly 12½ lakhs of rupees below that of the previous year, while the expenditure presents an increase of upwards of 8½ lakhs.

Revenue ... 1872-73...8,00,43,082
1873-74...7,88,02,745

Decrease... 12,40,337

Expenditure. 1873-74...2,74,98,595 (inclusive of the allotment for Provincial Services.)
1872-73...2,66,43,315 (do. do.)

Increase... 8,55,280

NOTE.—* These figures may have to be slightly modified when the accounts of the year are finally closed.

Receipt Heads showing Improvement.

—	Actuals, 1872-73.	Actuals, 1873-74.	Increase.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Customs	29,37,400	33,64,900	4,24,500
Salt	1,28,50,200	1,29,51,700	1,01,500
Stamps	42,65,900	47,14,700	4,48,800
Marine	49,500	70,400	20,900
Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	13,24,800	22,77,600	9,52,800
Miscellaneous ...	2,12,100	2,89,700	77,600

The falling off in the receipts would have been still more marked had there not been an improvement under the heads noted in the margin.

Receipt Heads showing Decrease.

—	Actuals, 1872-73.	Actuals, 1873-74.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue ...	4,69,34,700	4,45,15,300	24,19,400
Tributes, &c... ...	34,66,400	34,46,400	20,000
Forest	4,18,500	4,11,300	7,200
Excise	61,68,400	60,99,500	68,900
Assessed Taxes ..	6,47,600	42,700	6,04,900
Mint	1,900	100	1,800
Law and Justice ...	5,56,200	4,38,000	1,18,200
Interest	2,09,100	1,82,500	26,600

The items which brought down the revenue of 1873-74 below that of 1872-73 are those noted in the margin.

Charge Heads showing Increase.

The heads under which the increase in expenditure occurred are entered in the margin. The payments under Law and Justice were heavy in the year under report, the process servers being now paid from the Government Treasuries, instead of from fees as in former years.

——	Actuals, 1872-73.	Actuals, 1873-74.	Increase.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue ...	42,37,200	43,57,400	1,20,200
Customs	1,45,100	1,75,000	29,900
Salt	14,29,600	15,51,600	1,22,000
Administration ...	12,27,300	12,90,300	63,000
Law and Justice ...	32,54,900	36,24,700	3,69,800
Ecclesiastical ..	3,99,600	4,03,700	4,100
Medical	2,86,400	3,17,300	30,900
Allowances and Assignments	28,31,600	34,65,700	6,34,100
Miscellaneous ...	66,500	88,200	21,700
Allotment for Provincial Services ...	79,74,700	81,58,000	1,83,300

The expenditure under Allowances and Assignments in the year under report, and, indeed, the aggregate expenditure of all heads of Imperial Services would have compared well with that of the previous year but for writing off in the past year a sum of Rupees 7,54,570, balance outstanding out of the 15 lakhs loan granted to His Highness the late Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor.

Charge Heads showing Decrease.

——	Actuals, 1872-73.	Actuals, 1873-74.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Interest	10,82,200	8,80,800	2,01,400
Refunds and Drawbacks	2,52,000	2,38,700	13,300
Forest	4,78,100	3,50,300	1,27,800
Excise	2,67,400	2,27,100	40,300
Assessed Taxes ...	22,100	5,300	16,800
Stamps	2,06,600	1,43,300	63,300
Mint	79,200	71,600	7,600
Minor Departments...	2,65,100	2,03,200	61,900
Marine	61,400	59,900	1,500
Political Agencies ...	1,05,900	94,400	11,500
Superannuation ...	18,07,200	17,55,200	52,000
Loss by Exchange ..	1,63,000	36,100	1,26,900

The gross excess in the expenditure of the past year, amounting nearly to 16 lakhs, is reduced to a net excess of 8½ lakhs by the savings shown in the margin.

The receipts in branches of Revenue controlled by the Board of Revenue amounted to Rupees 7,16,32,439, or Rupees 20,86,464 less than in 1872-73. The diminution was most of it in Land Revenue and resulted from unfavorable seasons.

The charges amounted to Rupees 67,00,891, or Rupees 1,61,589 more than in 1872-73. More was spent on Revenue Settlement and surveying and in purchasing salt for the Government monopoly.

The balance was Rupees 6,49,31,548, orRupees 22,48,053 less than 1872-73, and the percentage of charges on collections increased by 5 per cent.

LAND REVENUE.

The area of Ryotwari land cultivated, excluding Malabar and South Canara, was :—

	Acres.	Assessment.
Unirrigated	13,895,331	1,50,09,850 Rs.
Irrigated	3,105,622	1,68,73,137 ,,
Total	17,000,953	3,18,82,987 ,,

The Assessment in the above excepted districts was Rs. 30,50,596.

The Land Revenue (collections) for 1872-73 and 1873-74 consisted of the following items :—

	1872–73.	1873–74.
	RS.	RS.
Permanently Settled Estates	55,62,927	50,48,880
Shrotriem Jodi (quit-rent on Inam Villages)	6,54,018	6,40,899
Ryotwar	3,69,01,045	3,48,07,151
Miscellaneous	37,66,494	39,70,005
Total	4,68,84,484	4,44,66,935

The collection of Land Revenue amounted to Rupees 4,44,66,935, or more than 24 lakhs less than in 1872-73. This decrease was the result of smaller arrears outstanding under Permanently Settled Estates and of adverse seasons, except in Nellore, where the introduction of the new Settlement impeded collection for a time. The Miscellaneous Revenue increased because of more punctual collection.

The charges incurred in collecting this portion of the revenue amounted to Rupees 43,57,350 or 9·3 per cent. The percentage is greater than in 1872-73 by ·5 per cent., but this is to be ascribed chiefly to the Survey and Settlement Departments.

Coercive Processes.

More than a million of persons became defaulters for 77 lakhs of Rupees, but only 15 per cent. of them remained defaulters so long that their property was attached, and only 4·5 per cent. so long that their property was actually sold for arrears. The sum realized in this way was 1·2 per cent. of the whole ryotwary demand.

SOURCES OF IMPERIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND.

Customs.

Sea Customs.

The Sea Customs collections amounted to Rupees 31,43,085, or Rupees 3,60,146 more than in 1872-73, and the largest sum yet realized in this way. The increase is due to greater imports, (Rs. 17,40,587), and greater exports, (Rupees 33,91,400). The only decrease is in South Canara where the amount is great, but more than half of it is nominal, resulting from the transfer of Customs duty on Salt to Salt Revenue, Miscellaneous, under orders of the Accountant-General. If this transfer had not taken place, the Sea Customs Revenue for the whole Presidency would have been Rupees 4,01,682 greater.

Districts.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Total.	Miscellaneous Items.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	667	1,40,251	1,40,918	601	1,41,519
Vizagapatam... ..	6,076	63,945	70,021	54	70,075
Godavery	7,518	70,954	78,472	342	78,814
Kistna...	8,635	5,130	13,765	25	13,790
Nellore	...	...	...	95	95
Madras Sea Customs..	14,15,081	3,52,686	17,67,767	15,829	17,83,596
South Arcot	4,993	89,470	94,463	18	94,481
Tanjore	1,00,866	5,17,525	6,18,391	1,118	6,19,509
Madura	9,676	11,703	21,379	209	21,588
Tinnevelly	1,17,440	26,306	1,43,746	615	1,44,361
South Canara ..	6,023	32,215	38,238	1,094	39,332
Malabar	71,901	61,423	1,33,324	2,601	1,35,925
Total...	17,48,876	13,71,608	31,20,484	22,601	31,43,085

Charges. The amount spent in collecting the revenue was Rupees 1,59,429, or Rupees 28,601 more than in 1872-73. The increase is chiefly the result of the full salary of the Madras Sea Customs Collector having been drawn in the year, while in the previous year, owing to the absence of the permanent incumbent, only deputation allowance was drawn.

Land Customs. The collection amounted to Rupees 2,19,313, or Rupees 23,196 more than in 1872-73, and the charges were Rupees 15,522.

Salt.

The only movement of stocks was the transfer of Indian maunds 60,000 carried by sea from Chingleput to South Arcot. The sales increased largely in Ganjam because of seasons favorable to inland sales, and decreased in South Arcot in consequence of reduced stocks, an evil which was aggravated by the destruction of a large quantity of salt at its greatest manufactory by a storm in 1871-72. Altogether, there was a decrease of 6,029 tons in the sales for home consumption and an increase of 8,781 tons in the sales for inland consumption.

The amount of salt manufactured or imported, and of salt sold for the last five years, is shown below:—

Quantity of Salt sold for	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Manufactured or Imported	8,240,531	5,445,601	7,683,610	6,125,054	8,036,134
Home consumption ...	3,381,936	3,347,045	3,361,508	3,413,289	3,249,151
Inland do. ..	3,003,992	3,102,693	3,277,447	3,085,524	3,324,574
Total...	6,385,928	6,449,738	6,638,955	6,498,813	6,573,725
Exportation...	472,180	355,520	408,052	306,558	291,696
Grand Total...	6,858,108	6,805,258	7,047,007	6,805,371	6,865,421
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Government price for Salt per Indian Maund ...	1 11 0 to 2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0

The collection samounted to Rupees 1,29,50,200, or Rupees 1,41,748 more than in 1872-73. The charges were Rupees 15,51,586, or Rupees 1,22,006 more than in 1872-73, but this increase was simply the cost of increased manufacture.

Abkari Revenue, or revenue realized from Home manufactured spirits, toddy and beer.

The abkári collections amounted to Rupees 60,99,460, or Rupees 69,033 less than in 1872-73. The diminution is in part the necessary result of bad seasons and high prices, and in part the result of smaller arrears being left outstanding at the beginning of the year.

The charges which, with the exception of a few small sums, are incurred only in the town of Madras amounted to Rupees 2,27,084, or Rupees 40,326 less than in 1872-73. Less had to be spent in paying for the usual supplies of Colombo Arrack because more had been spent in 1872-73.

The experiment of leasing the monopoly to competent distillers and making them pay for it by an excise duty, was repeated in five districts. The financial results were as follows :—

	Average of annual collections in ten years ending 30th June 1872.	Minimum rental fixed by Govt. under experimental excise system.	Revenue of 1873-74 (from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874.)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	81,554	66,000	72,588
Vizagapatam	1,22,217	1,50,000	1,58,529
Chingleput	1,59,437	1,25,000	1,86,958
North Arcot	2,77,024	2,70,000	3,29,369
South Arcot	2,08,008	1,75,000	1,94,602

The sum paid as excise (one anna per gallon) on beer manufactured at the Bellary and Ootacamund breweries was :—

	RS.
Bellary.....	1,784
Ootacamund.....	5,951

Stamps.

The collections of Stamp Revenue amounted to Rupees 47,14,545, or Rupees 4,48,998 more than in 1872-73. The increase was due chiefly to the change in system by which process service fees were collected by means of stamps.

The charges were Rupees 1,33,323, or Rupees 9,895 less than in the previous year. The rate of discount allowed for the sale of Court Fees stamps was reduced.

The issue of stamps is regulated by a Central Office.

The receipts in the Private Goods Department amounted to Rs. 2,00,821-1-0 against Rs. 2,38,898 in the previous year, and comprise the following items:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Amount realized by impressing Non-Judicial stamps on documents presented by private parties..	79,747	11	0
,, by affixing special adhesive stamps on do.	36,211	5	0
,, by impressing Court Fees stamps on do.	74,372	1	0
,, by sale of Court Fees adhesive stamps....	10,490	0	0
Total....	2,00,821	1	0

The decrease occurred chiefly in stamps impressed for Court Fee purposes, and was due to the exceptionally large sums paid into this office in 1872-73 on letters of administration granted by the High Court.

The receipts and issues of the several descriptions of stamps are given below:—

	Receipts.			Issues.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Non-Judicial Stamps (impressed)	13,67,573	13	0	14,58,860	15	0
Do. (adhesive)	34,260	0	0	1,28,976	1	0
Court Fees (impressed stamps)	.....			93,247	8	0
Do. (adhesive)	27,48,842	8	0	30,62,793	0	0
Postage, Service Postage, and Telegraph Stamps.	15,88,465	0	0	13,47,802	2	8
Total..	57,39,141	5	0	60,91,679	10	8

The demand for the lower denominations of Court Fees stamps increased considerably, owing to orders requiring the payment of process fees by means of stamps. There is on hand an ample supply of Court Fees adhesive stamps of all values, and they are fast superseding the Impressed bi-color stamps, though there is still a large quantity of these both in the Central Office and in the District Treasuries.

	RS.	A.	P.
Old Court Fees adhesive stamps...	1,17,272	8	0
Damaged stamps—			
Court Fees (Impressed).	131	0	0
Non-Judicial (do.)	402	6	0
Do. (Adhesive)	0	4	0
Total	1,17,806	2	0

Obsolete Court Fees Adhesive labels and damaged stamps to the value of Rupees 1,17,806-2-0 were destroyed during the year.

The long expected Non-Judicial Stamps of English manufacture began to arrive.

Income Tax.

This tax ceased on the 1st April 1873, but Rs. 38,897 of arrears were collected at a cost of Rupees 5,317.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cash Balances and Remittances made to other Presidencies.

	Rs.
*Actual Balance... ...	...2,41,21,425
Remittances to other Presidencies not acknowledged ...	26,86,334
	2,68,07,759

	Uncurrent Silver.	Copper.
Calcutta...	... 1,315	3,00,000
Bombay...	... 5,495	...
Coorg ...	... ...	40,000
British Burmah	...	1,57,000
Total...	6,810	4,97,000

The cash balance on the 31st March 1874 was Rupees 2,68,07,759,* the total remittances during the year on account of other Presidencies being Rupees 3,54,05,076 exclusive of copper and uncurrent silver coins to the value of Rupees 5,03,810.

Comparison of the Cash Balances for the last 5 years.

The opening and closing balances in the several treasuries for the last five official years are as follow:—

Years.	Cash Balance at the beginning of the year.	Cash Balance at the close of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	2,22,31,500	2,45,75,300
1870-71	2,45,75,300	2,90,96,000
1871-72	2,90,96,000	2,94,40,000
1872-73	2,94,40,000	3,25,77,400
1873-74	3,25,77,400	2,68,07,700

Demand for Small Silver Coins in the Mofussil.

The demand in the Provinces for small silver coins during the year under review was not so large as in the previous one, the value of small silver issued in 1873-74 being Rupees 4,56,000, or Rupees 1,18,000 less than the issues in 1872-73. A supply of small silver and copper coins to the value of Rupees 2,28,000 was received from Bombay and Nagpore

As usual, there was little or no demand for copper with the exception of pie pieces. The total copper balance, however, has been largely reduced, the stock on hand for the whole Presidency on the 31st March last being Rupees 9,15,997 against Rupees 13,93,017; the decrease was chiefly occasioned by shipments made to other Presidencies referred to above.

The amount drawn away from the treasuries in the mofussil during the year by supply bills was Rupees 41,48,945, upon which a premium of Rupees 1,479-2-8 was realized.

	Rs.
Madras Bank ...	43,78,375
Calicut	4,75,610
Bellary	6,09,576
Cocanada	7,82,111
Ootacamund... ...	2,36,244
Tuticorin	3,26,029
Cochin	2,04,819
Negapatam	8,14,716
Berhampore... ...	5,13,357
Guntoor	3,32,541
Mangalore	6,57,530
Total...	93,30,908

The total Government cash balance in the hands of the Madras Bank and its branches on the 1st April 1874 amounted to Rupees 93,30,908 as noted in the margin, showing a decrease of Rupees 46,55,139 below the amount left with them in the previous year. It has been necessary, in order to meet State requirements, largely to reduce the Government balance in the hands of the Bank and its branches, but it is satisfactory to observe that the money market has been very little affected thereby.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Notes in circulation.

The following statement shows the nominal circulation of Notes on the last day of each month of the year. It will be observed that there was a considerable increase in the circulation throughout the year at Madras, as compared with the previous year. The circulation at Calicut and Cocanada also increased largely.

Last Day of the Month of	Notes in Nominal Circulation.			
	Madras.		Calicut.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April	94,56,470	1,15,10,130	19,63,450	21,87,180
May	1,00,60,940	1,09,81,935	22,90,090	24,05,685
June	1,10,28,190	1,46,67,905	21,49,280	26,14,020
July	1,11,98,540	1,63,24,120	21,01,490	30,43,145
August	1,13,79,030	1,61,22,020	20,20,995	30,59,360
September	1,15,12,465	1,59,04,130	19,98,985	28,90,135
October	1,16,40,045	1,64,56,530	21,57,090	31,60,870
November	1,07,37,580	1,61,29,195	21,99,305	30,93,985
December	1,12,44,730	1,53,51,835	20,06,465	28,17,960
January	1,07,52,980	1,40,93,475	18,82,620	26,37,305
February	1,09,69,410	1,27,68,970	18,29,410	24,04,140
March	1,10,62,440	1,03,91,390	18,89,025	23,46,170

Last Day of the Month of	Notes in Nominal Circulation.—(*Continued.*)			
	Cocanada.		Total.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April	3,89,620	7,03,775	1,18,09,540	1,44,01,085
May	5,34,400	8,25,320	1,28,25,430	1,42,12,940
June	5,70,830	9,34,450	1,37,48,300	1,82,16,375
July	5,96,940	17,38,350	1,38,96,970	2,11,05,615
August	6,86,070	15,30,690	1,40,86,095	2,07,12,070
September	6,83,335	11,56,865	1,41,94,785	1,99,51,130
October	5,62,690	8,72,780	1,43,59,825	2,04,90,180
November	4,35,105	8,46,390	1,33,71,990	2,00,69,570
December	5,20,800	9,00,935	1,37,71,995	1,90,70,730
January	5,24,780	9,04,765	1,31,60,380	1,76,35,545
February	5,37,565	8,59,605	1,33,36,385	1,60,32,715
March	6,17,575	8,61,920	1,35,69,040	1,35,99,480

Operations of the Exchange Department.

The exchange transactions with the public during the year were greater than in the previous year, as exhibited in the following statement, save in the cash received for Notes issued, which was Rupees 4,29,210 less than the former year:—

——	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Notes issued in exchange for Cash or other Notes	4,48,41,500	5,18,41,620
Cash issued in exchange for Notes	39,79,830	79,52,895
Notes received for cash or other Notes	4,42,71,920	5,56,74,315
Cash received for Notes issued	45,49,410	41,20,200

Receipt and Issue, by each Circle Office of the Madras Presidency, of Notes of its respective Circle.

The number of Notes of each circle received and issued in exchange for Cash or other Notes during the past year, as compared with the previous year, is shown in the following statement :—

	Notes received.				Notes issued.			
	1872-73.		1873-74.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Madras.....	329,500	4,36,23,500	429,680	5,19,51,765	378,578	4,52,53,630	502,906	5,42,80,715
Calicut.....	56,105	42,26,925	68,269	46,44,135	67,451	44,60 310	98,189	51,01,280
Cocanada....	13,150	10,07,160	18,391	19,05,315	17,697	12,48,015	32,978	21,49,660
Total ..	398,755	4,88,57,585	516,340	6,15,01,215	463,726	5,09,61,955	634,073	6,15,31,655

Reserve.

The coin reserve at the beginning of the year stood as under :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Madras Circle.....	51,04,761	4	0
Calicut do.	12,96,941	1	9
Cocanada do.	2,50,001	1	9
Total...	66,51,703	7	6

At the close of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1874, it was as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Madras Circle.....	40,45,796	4	0
Calicut do.	11,78,941	1	9
Cocanada do.	2,90,001	1	9
Total...	55,14,738	7	6

At Madras the maximum of Rupees 1,01,23,296-4-0 was reached on the 5th December 1873, at Calicut Rupees 22,75,941-1-9 on the 14th June 1873, and at Cocanada Rupees 14,50,001-1-9 on the 15th July 1873.

Government Securities.

The value of Government securities held at the beginning of the year was as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Madras Circle.....	18,28,462	14	0
Calicut do.	1,00,058	14	3
Cocanada do.	1,00,058	14	3
Total ...	20,28,580	10	6

In May 1873 the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency directed that the investment account of securities at Madras be increased by 25 lakhs, and in June of that year another increase of 15 lakhs was ordered to be made.

The Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency at Calicut and Cocanada were directed by the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency to increase their investment accounts by 9 lakhs and 3 lakhs respectively in May and July 1873.

At the close of the year, or on the 31st March 1874, the securities stood as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Madras Circle	58,28,462	14	0
Calicut do.	10,00,058	14	3
Cocanada do.	4,00,058	14	3
Total...	72,28,580	10	6

Currency Notes stopped.

The following statement shows the extent of the work of the department in this respect during the year, and the number of stopped Notes, whole and halves, still outstanding:—

—	5 Rs.	10 Rs.	20 Rs.	50 Rs.	100 Rs.	500 Rs.	1,000 Rs.	10,000 Rs.	Total No.	Total Value.
Number of stopped Notes of each denomination and gross value on the 1st April 1873	No. 6	No. 220	No. 110	No. 64	No. 109	No. 16	No. 18	No. ...	No. 543	RS. 44,530
Number of Notes of each denomination and gross value stopped during the year—										
Whole	51	56	65	35	82	12	5	...	306	23,065
Half	41	97	47	28	81	3	1	...	298	14,115
Mismatched Notes received in course of business	5	4	6	7	5	...	...	...	27	1,035
Mismatched Notes paid by adjustment of other halves during the year.	1	2	3	5	4	...	...	...	15	735
Do. do. on Bond do.	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	8	280
Number of entire Notes lost for which value paid on Indemnity Bond ...	..	...	3	2	3	...	...	...	8	460
Half Notes cashed on Indemnity Bond	18	57	34	16	39	3	...	...	167	7,540
Stopped Notes still standing in the Book—										
Whole Notes	25	92	66	50	107	12	10	...	362	31,565
Half do	25	169	64	30	55	1	1	...	345	11,595
Mismatched Notes...	4	10	3	5	3	...	...	...	25	730

Currency Agency, Vizagapatam.

The Currency Agency at Vizagapatam issued Notes to the amount of Rupees 70,000 during the year. Of this sum, Rupees 50,000 were in exchange for coin, and Rupees 20,000 against Home and Foreign Circle Notes.

Coin to the extent of Rupees 80,000 was issued against Home and Foreign Circle Notes received.

The demand at the agency appears to have been chiefly for coin in exchange for Foreign Circle Notes, and the Deputy Commissioner, Cocanada, reports that very little has been done by this agency towards the increase of the Note circulation.

Profit derived by Government from Madras Currency Notes.

After meeting all expenses, the profit to Government from Madras Currency Notes was Rupees 2,40,989-14-11.

Statement of Composition of Currency.

For this statement the only returns received in Madras were those of the Bank of Madras, another Bank, and three European Firms.

The branches of the Bank of Madras at Calicut and Cochin, and two European Firms at Cocanada also sent returns.

No. of Returns.	Receipts.			Payments.			Total Transactions.		
	Specie.	Currency Notes.	Bills, &c.,	Specie.	Currency Notes.	Bills, &c.	Specie.	Currency Notes.	Bills, &c.
			Madras Banks.						
1 ...	9·66	11·42	78·92	16·06	10·72	73·22	12·86	11·07	76·07
2 ...	37·00	26·12	36·88	34·24	23·82	41·94	35·62	24·97	39·41
							24·24	18·02	57·74
			Madras Merchants..						
1 ...	2·62	7·50	89·88	2·88	8·39	88·73	2·75	7·95	89·30
2 ..	2·00	9·00	89·00	4·00	16·00	80·00	3·00	13·00	84·00
3 ...	0·66	1·89	97·45	0·93	1·72	97·35	0·79	1·81	97·40
							2·18	7·59	90·23
			Calicut Banks.						
1 ...	17·50	15·72	66·78	33·88	11·42	54·70	25·69	13·57	60·74
2 ...	16·69	6·06	77·25	33·47	3·92	62·61	25·08	4·99	69·93
							25·39	9·28	65·33
			Cocanada Merchants.						
1 ...	80·10	10·40	9·50	80·10	10·40	9·50	80·10	10·40	9·50
2 ...	13·00	...	87·00	21·00	...	79·00	17·00	..	83·00
							48·55	5·20	46·25

MONEY ORDER OFFICES.

Offices in working order.

The Agencies in working order at the opening of the past official year were 65 in number, including the Money Order Office at the Presidency. Two new offices were opened during the year —one at Erode in the Coimbatore District, and the other at Tindivanam in the District of South Arcot. The total number of Agencies at the close of the year were 67.

Summary of transactions.

The transactions of the past as compared with those of the previous year, summarized, stand thus:—

	1872-73.				1873-74.		
Number of offices open	65 against				67.		
Do. of orders issued	30,086			„	27,518.		
Amount of orders issued .. Rs.	13,31,162	14	2	„	10,95,819	9	0
Average amount of orders issued Rs.	44	3	11	„	39	13	2
Number of orders paid	38,940			„	36,033		
Amount „ „ .. Rs.	16,35,994	10	2	„	13,95,390	4	0
Average amount of orders paid „	42	0	2	„	38	11	7
Number of overland orders issued	297			„	647		
Amount of „ „ Rs.	18,339	14	8	„	34,798	8	3
Number of „ „ paid	44			„	74		
Amount of „ „ „ Rs.	1,941	11	8	„	2,538	8	4
Commission realized .. .. „	15,024	12	0	„	12,573	8	0
Second commission .. .. „	227	4	0	„	153	0	6
Amount of lapsed orders .. „	227	12	0	„	283	15	0
Charges .. .. .. „	8,481	8	7	„	5,797	1	8
Profit .. .. „	7,048	3	5	„	7,249	9	7

It will be observed, from the above, that there has been a considerable falling off during the past year in the number of orders issued by 2,568, and in their aggregate amount by Rupees 2,35,343-5-2. A similar decrease appears also in the number and amount of orders paid by 2,907 and Rupees 2,40,604-6-2 respectively. This falling off is chiefly attributed to the facilities afforded by the Currency Department in the unrestrained issue and encashment of its notes.

Orders issued.

The average amount of each order issued as well as paid is less in the past year than for 1872-73, and out of 27,518 orders issued, 10,430 were at the rate of two annas each and 6,947 at the four annas rate, making together more than half the numbers issued. It thus appears that the object for which the Money Order System was primarily introduced into this country is being attained.

Income.

Consequent upon the falling off of business, the income of the Department has also been relatively reduced, but the net profit was Rupees 7,249-9-7 against Rupees 7,048-3-5 realized during 1872-73. This result, in the face of such a decrease in the receipts of the Department, is accounted for by demands upon the income of the Department having been considerably lessened by the abolition of the agency system and the transfer of the work to the treasury without any extra remuneration, and to a reduction in the charge for contingencies and service labels during the past year.

Decline of business.

The Chief Office, Madras, has, in common with the treasuries in the mofussil, shared in the general decline of business, both in issues and drawings.

The Overland Money Order System.

The total issues number 647, aggregating Rs. 34,798-8-3; and the payments 74 and amount to Rupees 2,538-8-4.

ASSAY.

Bullion. The standard weight of Bullion received, melted and assayed during the year was tolas 4,497-4-6 and the Seignorage collected thereon amounted to Rupees 94-6-10.

Establishment. The establishment cost Rupees 275, and the contingent expenses, excluding all which were not debitable to Assay proper, amounted for the year to Rupees 16-3-0.

(*b*).—REVENUE AND FINANCE, OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

The estimated and approximate income and expenditure under Provincial Services is shown in the following statement :—

Heads of Revenue.	Estimated Revenue.	Approximate Actual Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease
Provincial Services.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Imperial allotment	81,58,000	81,58,000	.....	...
Departmental Receipts.				
Jails...	1,56,200	2,59,359	1,03,159	...
Registration...	3,20,000	3,31,153	11,153	...
Police...	30,000	26,940	.....	3,060
Education*	1,10,000	1,20,005	10,005	...
Medical*	9,000	11,118	2,118	...
Printing...	28,000	27,409	.....	591
Miscellaneous Receipts.				
Fees and Fines...	59,300	55,858	.....	3,442
Sundry Receipts...	30,000	29,222	.....	778
Public Works...	50,000	68,921	18,921	...
Total	89,50,500	90,87,985	1,45,356	7,871

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure.	Approximate Actual Expenditure.	Increase	Decrease.
Provincial Services.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Refunds...	.....	4,657	4,657	...
Jails...	9,86,200	9,53,500	.....	32,700
Registration...	2,30,935	2,30,106	.....	829
Police...	36,00,000	34,59,478	.....	1,40,522
Education*...	10,16,710	9,66,568	.....	50,142
Medical*...	5,26,018	4,81,547	.....	44,471
Printing...	2,52,122	2,50,981	.....	1,141
Marine...	9,724	8,394	.....	1,330
Minor Establishments... ...	1,79,990	1,78,670	.....	1,320
Office Rent, Rates and Taxes ...	70,000	58,364	.....	11,636
Miscellaneous...	2,85,128	3,55,054	69,926	...
Public Works...	26,85,568	26,18,391	.....	67,177
Total.....	98,42,395	95,65,710	74,583	3,51,268

LOCAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS.

Local Fund. The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the Local Fund raised under Act IV of 1871. The balance shown in the last report was reduced in consequence of innumerable adjust-

* Excluding the recoveries from Local and Municipal Funds.

ments by Rupees 3,66,190. Rupees 82,252 were granted from Provincial revenues chiefly to make up for the House-tax, the levy of which was held in abeyance, and partly in consequence of the insufficiency of funds for road-works in certain Circles. Adversities of season, and smaller arrears remaining to be collected at the beginning of the year, reduced rates and taxes by Rupees 76,966. A large number of new endowed institutions having been transferred to Local Fund Boards, the receipts increased by Rs. 60,750. Rupees 3,20,095 more were spent on public works (principally roads) and Rupees 49,214 more on education.

			Rs.	Rs.
Balance on 31st March 1873			17,09,029	
Receipts.				
1. Allotment from General Revenue		15,88,020		
2. Rates and Taxes		37,97,879		
3. Fees in Schools and Training Institutions		9,358		
4. Contributions from the Funds of other circles and Municipalities.		24,147		
5. Receipts of Endowed foundations.		2,63,913		
6. Miscellaneous Items		2,62,861		
			59,46,178	
Total including Balance				76,55,207
Charges.				
1. Public Works—				
New Works	Communications	14,86,531		
	Educational	8,944		
	Sanitary and Miscellaneous	76,659		
			15,72,134	
Repairs	Communications	18,77,228		
	Educational	2,479		
	Sanitary and Miscellaneous	90,189		
			19,69,896	
	Establishment and Miscellaneous	3,86,360		
	Tools and Plant	21,714		
	Contingencies	32,071		
			4,40,145	
	Total			39,82,175
2. Education				3,64,888
3. Sanitation, Medical Services, and Public and Charitable Institutions				4,78,856
4. Miscellaneous				1,36,160
	Total			49,62,079
	Balance			26,93,128

Special Funds.

The following table shows the Local Funds called Special Funds, (*i. e.*, all but the Local Fund) administered by the Board of Revenue. The reduction in the Endowment Fund Receipts corres-

ponds to the increase under receipts of endowed foundations in the accounts of the Local Fund.

Special Funds.	Balance at beginning of the year.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Jungle Conservancy Fund.	2,72,949	1,70,709	4,43,658	2,27,241	2,16,417
Nanul Grass Fund.....	17,123	15,361	32,484	7,510	24,974
Pound Fund.....	98,873	2,10,006	3,08,879	2,38,986	69,893
Surplus Pound Fund	14,084	1,50,173	1,64,257	1,56,688	7,569
Public Bungalow Fund ...	135	553	688	408	280
Endowment Fund	53,789	3,512	57,301	49,642	7,659
Village Service Fund	10,08,302	20,92,249	31,00,551	17,74,741	13,25,810
Cochrane and Sadras Canal Fund	370	43,784	44,154	32,221	11,933
Canal and Ferry Fund.....	46,356	29,905	76,261	7,029	69,232
Irrigation Cess Fund	33,943	22,855	56,798	30,380	26,418

MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

The following table gives the revenue and expenditure of the Municipality of Madras for the year 1873-74 :—

Receipts.			Disbursements.		
Tax, Rates, and Cesses.					
		RS.			RS.
On lands and houses.....		2,26,361	Collection of taxes and cesses.		35,185
Assessed taxes.....		1,09,670	Education.....		14,916
Licenses		14,117	Medical.....		45,569
Government contribution towards maintenance of roads.		34,997	Minor establishments		13,117
			General management.....		21,846
			Conservancy.....		1,42,167
Government grant towards elementary education.....		23,000	Lighting		23,720
			Refunds of revenue.....		2,703
		4,08,145	People's Park.....		11,487
			Miscellaneous.....		13,444
Miscellaneous Receipts.					3,24,154
	RS.		Public Works		1,60,656
Tolls.....	51,772				
Rents.....	11,700		Total of ordinary expenditure.		4,84,810
Sale of lands, houses, &c.	968		Water-supply Project.....		73,840
Fees and fines.....	11,549				
People's Park.....	7,406				
Grazing and avenues...	3,703		*Debt Account.*		
Sewage Farms.....	2,337				
Napier Park.....	705			RS.	
Miscellaneous.....	14,706		Interest & Sinking Fund on Water Works Loan.	1,12,218	
		1,04,846	Deposits	9,201	
Total of ordinary Receipts,..		5,12,991	Advances recoverable...	11,786	
					1,33,205
Debt Account.					
	RS.		Total of all expenditure...		6,91,855
Loans	1,68,000		Closing Balance...		52,962
Deposits.....	19,580				
Advances recoverable...	17,288				
Miscellaneous	17,411				
		2,22,279			
Total of all Receipts...		7,35,270			
Opening Balance...		9,547			
Grand Total, including Balance.		7,44,817	Grand Total, including Balance.		7,44,817

The gross receipts for 1873-74 fell below those for 1872-73 by Rupees 4,750, and the expenditure by Rupees 7,403.

PROVINCIAL MUNICIPALITIES.

The total Municipal revenue from all sources, and the expenditure on the more important objects of the Act (III of 1871), are shown in the statement given below :—

Receipts.			Expenditure.			
Current Taxes, &c.		RS.				RS.
Rates on Houses and Lands		2,26,697	Public Works.	New Works		2,63,202
Tax on Arts, Professions, &c.		1,38,412		Repairs		1,36,173
Tolls		3,34,544		Other Items		48,361
Tax on Vehicles with springs and animals		60,374				4,47,736
Registration of carts		22,868	Education			61,390
License Fees		14,561	Sanitation and Medical Services.	Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,28,192	
Fines		10,839		Vaccination	10,103	
		8,08,295		Registration of Births and Deaths	10,140	
Arrear Taxes, &c.				Conservancy	2,79,075	
Rates on Houses, &c	18,449					4,27,510
Tax on Arts, &c.	14,746		Miscellaneous.	Lighting	58,933	
Tolls	8,426			Markets	2,506	
Other Items	2,278			Choultries (rest houses)	15,390	
		43,899		Miscellaneous	44,850	
						1,21,679
Allotments by Government		24,564				
Miscellaneous Receipts		1,74,100	Management and collection			1,05,487
Recoveries		14,217	Advances			10,205
Contributions from Local Funds		55,367	Refunds other than of current taxes			1,392
		11,20,442				11,75,399
Opening Balance		2,32,580	Balance			1,77,623
		13,53,022				13,53,022

It thus appears that, excluding the opening balance, there was an increase of revenue of only Rupees 7,506, of which Rupees 2,927 were due to the establishment of a new Municipality (Chellumbrum), and Rupees 4,505 to recoveries. The contributions from Provincial and Special funds fell from Rupees 31,006 to Rupees 24,564, but on the other hand the contributions from Local Funds under Act IV of 1871 rose from Rupees 40,614 to Rupees 55,367, the net result being a falling off of Rupees 8,237 in the *bonâ fide* Municipal income of the Municipalities which existed in the preceding year, a falling off which is more than accounted for by the decrease of Rupees 28,277 under "Tax on Arts, &c.," which is attributed, in a number of the annual reports, to the declared intention of the Government to do away with the tax in the year 1874-75 having led in some cases to misapprehension that its levy

was to be put a stop to at once. The total amount derived from current taxes fell short of the amount realized in the preceding year by Rupees 4,715, or Rupees 7,590 if the new Municipality of Chellumbrum be excluded from consideration.

The Government allotment of Rupees 24,564 was composed of half the Surplus Pound Funds realized within Municipal limits, and a few contributions in aid of particular works, or charities administered by the Municipal Boards. The contributions from Local Funds were, as last year, chiefly in aid of Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The income from sources other than taxation and contributions rose from Rupees 1,51,925 to Rupees 1,74,100. An idea of the nature of the Miscellaneous revenue of Municipalities may be gathered from the subjoined statement which gives details for four of the more important towns :—

	Trichinopoly.	Madura.	Vellore.	Ootacamund.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
School fees	...	...	62	...
Hospitals and poor-houses	7,896	5,522	8,962	...
Choultries and Bungalows	461	2,754	95	...
Markets	7,439	3,668	3,350	2,524
Sale of sweepings and Poudrette	251	176	8	1,318
Slaughter-houses	764	...	224	1,459
Private Scavenging	97	...	...	947
Proceeds of Land	...	1,545	4,261	...
Avenues	65	141	...	...
Grazing Rents	186	..	...	..
Cart-stands	...	5,069	400	...
Miscellaneous	326	1,079	551	651
	17,485	19,954	17,913	6,899

SECTION VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The actual registration during 1873 of the births and deaths for the whole Presidency gives the results of 17·7 and 16·9 per mille respectively on the population of 1871, but these results are manifestly very imperfect, and there appears to have been little general improvement in the record of these important vital statistics during the year.

Little improvement in registration.

It is calculated by the Sanitary Commissioner that, at the present time, taking one district with another, not much more than *one-half* of the actual births, and probably not more than *two-thirds* of the deaths are registered.

Births.

The registry of births somewhat fell off. The numbers recorded annually since 1870 are shown below:—

1870	439,063
1871	517,109
1872	554,379
1873	538,123

Of the 538,123 births registered, 277,153 were males and 260,970 were females. The registration, so far as it goes, seems to be in accord with the results of other countries, and to illustrate the universal law that more males are born than females. From these figures it appears that the births of 106 males are registered for every 100 females.

Imrovement in municipal registration.

During the year, the Municipalities made great efforts to secure a more accurate record of their vital statistics, and in a large number of these towns, the results are, it is believed, now fairly recorded. Taking the average of the whole of the municipal towns, which have a population of 1,561,771 persons, the registered birth-rate was 26·5 per mille, against 17·2 per mille for the rural circles and zemindaries.

But 26·5 per mille does not, it is probable, anything like represent the normal birth-rate of an Indian population. In European countries, where the marriage of females is usually deferred for some years after the nubile age, and where many women never marry at all, the birth-rate ranges from 30 to 35 per thousand of population. In India all women are married at the child-bearing ages, and in some of our municipal towns we find the registered birth-rates ranging so high as 50 per thousand of population. It is, therefore, believed that a birth-rate of less than 30 per thousand is not common, except in seasons of great unhealthiness, and a consideration of these circumstances shows that the registration of births is still most imperfect in many of the municipal towns, as well as throughout the rural districts of the Presidency, and that combined and systematic efforts, on the part of revenue, municipal, and village officials, are requisite to ensure anything like trustworthy data.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered during the year 1873 was 513,232, or 5,050 in excess of the registration of the previous year, and more than in any year since 1866. As 1873 was a year remarkable for almost complete immunity from epidemic cholera, the increase in the registered number of deaths may be accepted as an indication that there is a slow improvement in registration.

Municipal and Provincial registration compared.

But while the registered mortality in the rural districts of the Presidency shows only a death-rate of 16·9 per thousand and in zemindary estates of 13·4 per thousand, the registration in 45 municipal towns shows an average death-rate of 27·7 per mille, and from this fact it is almost beyond doubt that our provincial registration is still falling short of the actual truth.

Municipal registration in every district shows higher death-rates than the rural circles, and though this may in some degree be due to the influences of town-life, the accumulation of human beings on limited areas being universally obnoxious to longevity, still this explanation is not sufficient to account for the great difference in the registers of municipal towns and of the rural districts.

Sexes of persons dying.

Of the deaths registered, 267,756 were of males and 245,476 females. The male deaths are in the ratio of 109 to 100 females, and the excess of male mortality in the registers is more than the ascertained proportions of the sexes of the living population warrant. It is believed that sufficient care is not taken to register deaths of females, especially if they be young children or of out-caste tribes.

Principal causes of death.

The main causes of death in 1873 are shown in the following table, compared with the results of the previous seven years:—

Years.	Total Deaths.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Other Causes.
1866 ...	600,106	200,961	23,106	110,102	...	265,937
1867 ...	372,026	33,205	27,907	112,511	...	198,403
1868 ...	390,959	8,036	34,330	105,692	...	242,901
1869 ...	451,981	21,034	17,448	132,346	...	281,153
1870 ...	451,020	55,867	11,252	151,027	...	232,874
1871 ...	444,371	17,656	20,823	192,469	38,928	174,495
1872 ...	508,182	13,247	39,074	214,148	39,387	202,326
1873 ...	513,232	840	51,782	222,843	36,392	201,375

Deaths in the several districts compared.

The death registration of the various districts was unequal, varying from 11 per thousand in Ganjam to 22 and 24 per mille in Tanjore and Salem, and even to 36 per mille in the town and district of Madras. The average for the whole Presidency was nearly 17 per thousand of population, a ratio which is doubtless considerably below the actual death-rate.

Of the total deaths 10,760 are returned as "born dead," and deducting these, the ratio of registered mortality is only 16·5 per mille.

Deaths at different ages.

The deaths according to age were as follows:—

Below 1 year	82,259	From 30 to 40	44,183
From 1 to 6	82,985	From 40 to 50	43,498
From 6 to 12	28,532	From 50 to 60	50,481
From 12 to 20	28,347	Above 60	95,387
From 20 to 30	46,800		

The following table shows the numbers of the population at different ages, with the registered mortality, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in all classes of the population:—

Ages.	Population.	Deaths.	Proportion per Mille.
Under 6 years	6,580,599	165,244	25·1
6 to 12	4,812,372	28,532	5·9
12 to 20	4,851,742	28,347	5·8
20 to 30	5,702,078	46,800	8·2
30 to 40	3,778,993	44,183	11·6
40 to 50	2,527,838	43,498	17 2
50 to 60	1,593,982	50,481	31·6
Above 60	983,749	95,387	96·9
Unknown Ages*	449,824	...	...

Low ratio of infantile mortality.

This table shows a low rate of mortality for infant life, much lower in fact than the results of European countries afford; but this, it is supposed, is mainly due to imperfect registration of the deaths of young children. The deaths in persons over 60 years of age are high, but at other ages the ratios are below what they would be if the registration were carefully attended to.

EMIGRATION.

The following statement, prepared by the Board of Revenue, shows the number of emigrants who left the Presidency and returned to it in 1873-74.

Districts.	Number of Emigrants.						Number of Immigrants.
	To Mauritius and Bourbon.	To Ceylon.	To British Burmah.	To the West Indies.	To other places.	Total.	
Ganjam	53	...	...	...	93	146	...
Vizagapatam	1,217	...	1,848	...	974	4,039	2,604
Godavery	331	...	...	...	31	362	...
Nellore	6	...	...	6	...	12	...
Madras	3,121	...	...	1,783	...	4,904	2,604
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
South Arcot	506	...	...	754	...	1,260	1,328
Trichinopoly	13	...	...	...	...	13	...
Madura	...	70,042	..	...	...	70,042	57,566
Tinnevelly	...	17,876	...	...	...	17,876	18,012
Coimbatore	84	...	...	9	...	93	...
Salem	30	500	...	...	...	530	...
Total...	5,361	88,418	1,848	2,552	1,103	99,282	82,114

* These figures relate chiefly to the population of the Hill tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, of whom no registration of deaths is attempted.

The record of the Emigration supervised by the Special Department, is as follows:—

British Colonies.
Mauritius.

There was an increase in emigration to the British Colonies during the past year. Seven vessels, carrying 2,338 emigrants, left Madras for the Mauritius, against five vessels with 1,554 emigrants in 1872-73.

The due proportion of females to males was maintained, the numbers despatched having been 554 women to 1,338 men, which is more than the percentage required. 227 girls and 224 boys were sent.

One shipload of emigrants, numbering 460 souls, was despatched to British Guiana from Madras; of this number, 229 were Bengal emigrants brought by the Steamer *Assyria* from Calcutta and transhipped to the *Pandora* at Madras. The number despatched from Calcutta was 262, and there was subsequently one birth, but sickness unfortunately broke out and three deaths occurred on the voyage to Madras. One death was caused by "choleraic diarrhœa" and as this disease continued to prevail among the emigrants even after they had been transhipped to the *Pandora*, and more deaths occurred, the ship was sent to Ennore, where the emigrants were landed, and placed in a quarantine camp. After the disease had abated, the emigrants were brought to Madras, and re-embarked with 231 Madras emigrants in the *Pandora*. There were in all 23 deaths and nine desertions among the Bengal emigrants, and two, who were in an infirm state of health, were not allowed to embark, and were sent back to Calcutta. No report has been received regarding the *Pandora* since she left Madras on the 17th October 1873.

Six vessels from the Mauritius arrived with 1,276 return emigrants, twenty-three deaths having occurred in the six vessels from various causes.

Natal.

There was no emigration to Natal, nor did any emigrants return from that colony.

The Mauritius Depôt contained during the year 3,698 emigrants, and there were 12 deaths.

The amount collected for fees and licenses in Madras and Mofussil districts was Rupees 5,018, and the disbursements amounted to Rupees 3,048, leaving a surplus of Rupees 1,970.

French Colonies.

There was no emigration to any of the French Colonies from Madras, but several shiploads were despatched from Pondicherry and Karikal.

Two ships left Pondicherry and Karikal for Réunion with 783 emigrants, one from the same ports for Cayenne with 350, one from same ports for Martinique with 521, and one for Guadaloupe with 451—total numbers 2,105. This shows an increase of 793, as compared with the previous year.

Five ships arrived at Pondicherry from Réunion during the year with 577 emigrants; of whom, 26 died on the voyage. Two vessels came from Martinique with 551 emigrants; of whom, 12 died on the voyage: and one vessel from Cayenne brought 197 emigrants; of whom, five died on the voyage.

The amount collected for fees and licenses in Madras, Pondicherry, Karikal, and other places was Rupees 4,295-4-0. The expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rupees 3,204-12-0 and amounted to Rupees 7,500, of which, Rupees 600 were spent at Madras, Rupees 3,660 at Pondicherry, and Rupees 3,240 at Karikal.

The Karikal British Consular Agent notices the continuation of the free emigration to the Straits, which has already received the attention of the Government and been the subject of a reference to the Government of India. Three small native crafts left in September with 517 native passengers.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Small-pox.

Dengue continued to prevail in the Southern Districts, although to a much less extent than in 1872-73, but the chief diseases of the year were small-pox and malarial fevers. Throughout the whole Presidency, small-pox disturbed the public health more or less, and in many districts prevailed in an epidemic form. Putting aside small-pox and malarial fever, the public health was otherwise good. The numbers who were attacked with the former were much above the average, except in the Ceded Districts and Mysore. In the Presidency and Southern Districts, and in Malabar and Canara, it prevailed epidemically, and was particularly common and virulent in the town of Madras towards the close of the official year. Efforts were made to stem its progress by vaccination, but a great body of the people still remains unprotected.

Malarious Fever.

Malarious fever was as prevalent as in former years. The following figures giving the total deaths from all causes, and the mortality from fever during a period of seven years, show how very large a proportion of the mortality in this Presidency is due to fever:—

Years.	Total Deaths.	Deaths. from Fever.
1866	600,106	110,102
1867	372,026	112,511
1868	390,959	105,692
1869	451,981	132,346
1870	451,020	151,027
1871	444,371	192,409
1872 ..	508,182	214,148

Cholera.

As often happens when small-pox is particularly prevalent, cholera was almost in abeyance during the year.

Health of the Town of Madras.

The death-rate in Madras during 1873-74 reached the high ratio of 37·4 per 1,000 of its inhabitants, while in the preceding year it was 36·2 per 1,000. The chief diseases causing this mortality were, small-pox 1,148, fevers 2,672, and bowel-complaints 2,166.

Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

During 1873-74, 14 new dispensaries were opened, viz., at Kassergode, Kundapore, Proddatore, Bezwadah, Erode, Tadpatry, Saint Thomas' Mount, Cannanore, Tanjore branch, Tranquebar branch, Uttamapalayam, Masulipatam branch, Srirungum, and Pennacondah, and there were thus at the close of the year 107 charitable hospitals in operation. The results of the working of Civil Hospitals were highly satisfactory, there having been an increase in the total treated, as compared with the previous year, of no less than 91,199. Of this increase, 1,254 were in-patients, and the remainder out-patients. The total treated of in and out-patients was 518,378, and the deaths numbered 2,106. The deaths out of 23,147 in-patients amounted to 1,702, giving a percentage of 7·30 to treated. The average daily sick in all the hospitals amounted to 5,604, a number considerably in excess of that for 1872-73. The funded capital at the credit of dispensaries at the close of 1873-74 amounted to Rupees 4,82,099-5-1, while at the end of the previous year it stood at Rupees 4,94,617-11-7. The following table gives, in detail, the results of the working of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in each of the Administrative Circles of the Presidency :—

TABLE.

Table showing the Number Treated and Died, of In and Out-patients in Civil Hospitals for the official year 1873-74.

	In-patients.				Out-patients.				Total.			
	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.
Presidency	11,970	776	865	6·48	151,186	135	1,021	0·08	163,156	911	1,886	0·55
Northern	1,743	122	127	6·99	56,851	120	475	0·21	58,594	242	602	0·41
Southern	7,005	597	409	8·52	211,075	115	1,773	0·05	218,080	712	2,182	0·32
Ceded Districts	1,948	137	90	7·03	59,913	27	599	0·04	61,861	164	689	0·26
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.	227	21	14	9·24	6,056	1	66	0·01	6,283	22	80	0·35
Nagpore Force	224	49	15	21·87	10,180	6	150	0·05	10,404	55	165	0·52
Total.....	23,117	1,702	1,520	7·36	495,261	404	4,084	0·08	518,378	2,106	5,604	0·40
Total of 1872-73...									427,179			
Increase, 1873-74 ...									91,199			

Lunatic Asylums.

There are at present only three asylums in existence, viz., Madras, Vizagapatam, and Calicut, and the following is a brief summary of their operations during the year 1873-74:—

Madras Asylum.

In this institution the average daily sick amounted to 226·5, while in 1872-73 the number was 212·5. The results of treatment were not so favorable as in 1872-73, there having been a

decline in the ratio of cures to admissions, and a considerable rise in the percentage of deaths, as will be seen from the following statement:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Admissions	100	110
Total treated	297	320
Cured	54	47
Died	17	28
Percentage of cured to admissions	54	42·72
Do. of deaths to average daily sick ...	8	12·36

Vizagapatam Asylum.

The working of this institution during the past year was somewhat more satisfactory than in 1872-73. The percentage of cures was less, but there was a very marked decline in mortality, and the general health of the patients was better than in the previous year. The average daily number of insanes under treatment was 38·25, or 7·25 more than in 1872-73. The general results during the past two years were as follow:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Admissions	23	19
Total treated	50	54
Cured	9	7
Died	6	2
Percentage of cured to admissions... ...	39·1	36·84
Do. of deaths to average daily sick ...	19·3	5·22

Calicut Asylum.

This institution is now in full working order, and the daily average number under treatment during the year was 42·72. The results, however, are very unsatisfactory, the percentage of cures to admissions having been only 14·58, while the death-rate was no less than 28·08 on admissions. The percentages of recoveries and deaths in the three asylums during 1873-74 are here stated for ready reference.

	Asylums.		
	Calicut.	Madras.	Vizagapatam.
Percentage of cured to admissions.....	14·58	42·72	36·84
Do. of deaths to average daily sick...	28·08	12·36	5·22

It will be observed that the Calicut figures contrast very unfavorably with those of the two other institutions. The general results in the Calicut Asylum during the two past years were as follow:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Admissions	30	48
Total treated...	30	75
Cured	2	7
Died	1	12
Percentage of cured to admissions... ...	6·66	14·58
Do. of deaths to average daily sick ...	8·92	28·08

Pupil Nurses and Pupil Midwives.

The Nurse class continued in operation during the year, and the candidates for admission into it were always greatly in excess of the vacancies. Twenty-

two pupils were admitted to the class during 1873-74, and of these, 19 passed out with diplomas as trained Nurses and Midwives. A Manual prepared for Pupil Nurses has gone through two editions, and a Manual prepared for Pupil Midwives has been printed and is being rapidly sold.

SANITATION.

The sanitary work done in a single year bears but a small proportion to the work requiring to be done, but still, on the whole, it is satisfactory to note that progress is being made. In all the Local Fund circles some provision is made in the annual estimates for sanitary works, such as cleansing and deepening of public wells and tanks, drainage and improvement of village sites, scavengering small towns, &c., and the moneys so set aside are usually spent in works of improvement, but they necessarily are inadequate to the general sanitary improvement of whole circles. Here and there a village tank may be cleaned, a new well built, or streets supplied with public scavengers, but the means at disposal have not hitherto permitted of these things being done on a systematic plan.

Municipal Towns.

In the beginning of the year there were 46 towns under municipal government, and one town was added to the list during the year.

The progress of municipalities in sanitary improvements is crippled by the scantiness of their resources. The people are poor, and it has been calculated that the utmost that local taxation by municipalities has extracted from the inhabitants does not quite average two shillings per head of the town populations. Thus when ordinary provision has been made for the repair of roads, lighting, conservancy, primary education, and medical aid to the poor, very little remains for expenditure on works of permanent improvement.

VACCINATION.

The total number of operations during the year amounted to 367,445, being an increase of 28,843 on the previous year and of 86,824 on the average of the past six years as shown in the table on the margin.

1867	270,749
1868	264,697
1869	255,685
1870-71	273,520
1871-72	280,477
1872-73	338,602
Total...	1,683,730
Average...	280,621

The work of the 20 districts shows an average of 12,655 operations.

Infantile vaccination.

There were 31,694 children under one year of age vaccinated, being an excess of 4,223 on the previous year.

The average percentage of success for the 20 districts was 93·78. This is 2·46 less than the previous year. There were no failures at the Vaccine Depôt, so far as results were known.

The average cost of each operation in the 20 districts has been Annas 5-3, which is 4 pie more than last year. The cost varied in the different districts from Rupees 1-15-7 and Rupees 1-7-9 in the Jeypore and Ganjam Hill Tracts to Annas 2 in the Coimbatore District.

SECTION VII.—INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION..... (vide p.p. 215—218 of Report for 1872-73.)

EDUCATIONAL.

Number of schools and scholars.

The total number of schools in connexion with the department increased during the year by 1,435, and the total number of scholars by 38,766; in 1872-73 the increases were 2,379 schools and 56,862 scholars. The table in the margin shows that the numerical advance belongs almost entirely to Lower-class education. The addition to the number of Colleges is due to the formation of a Collegiate Department in the Rajahmundry Provincial School. The diminution in the number of Higher-Class Schools arises from the Gospel Society's Seminary at Vediarpuram having been closed, and the Wesleyan School at Trichinopoly transferred to the Middle

Classification by Standard of Instruction.	Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.	
	1872-73.	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74
Colleges	13	14	480	544
Higher-Class Schools ...	52	50	11,902	12,456
Middle-Class do. ...	444	435	24,217	24,912
Lower-Class do. ...	5,707	6,545	129,282	146,340
MixedMiddle-Class Schools	18	33	911	1,736
Do. Lower-Class do...	339	880	13,729	31,349
Girls' Schools, HigherClass	1	1	88	100
Do. Middle do...	41	32	3,134	3,152
Do. Lower do...	144	194	6,070	7,941
Normal Schools	17	16	1,929	1,843
Professional Schools ...	4	5	312	447
Total...	6,780	8,215	192,054	230,820

Class. The subjoined table compares for 1873-74 and 1872-73 the number of schools and scholars in the several districts :—

Distribution of Schools in three Great Classes and by Districts.		1872-73.		1873-74.					
		Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Increase.		Decrease.	
						Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government Colleges and Schools.		123	9,363	130	10,003	7	640	...	...
Aided Schools		4,537	142,341	5,646	172,978	1,109	30,637	...	...
Schools under inspection, but not receiving aid ...		2,120	40,350	2,439	47,839	319	7,482	...	...
Total...		6,780	192,054	8,215	230,820	1,435	38,766	...	...
1st Divn.	Ganjam	241	5,402	279	6,181	38	779	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	182	5,312	220	6,066	38	754	...	...
	Godavery	312	8,473	329	8,615	17	141	...	...
	Kistna	386	8,475	425	9,396	39	921	...	...
2nd Divn.	Bellary	410	9,027	485	10,620	75	1,593	...	...
	Kurnool	250	4,398	312	6,581	62	2,183	...	...
	Cuddapah	347	6,315	373	6,541	26	226	...	...
	Nellore	383	6,931	370	7,107	...	176	13	...
3rd Divn.	Madras and Chingleput...	523	22,867	742	30,557	219	7,690	...	...
	South Arcot... ...	443	10,799	598	14,925	155	4,126	...	...
4th Divn.	North Arcot... ...	441	12,621	567	15,659	126	3,038	...	...
	Salem	325	7,603	276	6,814	...	...	49	789
	Tanjore	494	17,767	595	19,710	101	1,943	...	...
	Trichinopoly ...	183	5,112	201	5,671	18	559	...	...
5th Divn.	Coimbatore	617	13,479	753	15,135	136	1,656	...	...
	Madura	317	10,478	456	13,212	139	2,734	...	...
	Tinnevelly	510	16,988	733	24,498	223	7,510	...	...
6th Dn.	Malabar	329	16,466	398	19,526	19	3,060	...	...
	South Canara ...	87	3,541	103	4,007	16	466	...	...
Total...		6,780	192,054	8,215	230,820	1,497	39,555	62	789

	Schools	Pupils.
Aided entirely from Local Funds... ...	5,168	137,549
From Provincial Funds...	392	31,137
Do. do. as well as Local Funds ...	83	4,292
	5,646	172,978
Total Increase...	1,435	38,766

It will be seen that nearly four-fifths of the increase of scholars pertains to aided schools, and that the far larger portion of the remainder attaches to schools at present unaided, but under improvement with the view of qualifying for grants. The districts which show the greatest progress are, taken in order, Madras and Chingleput, Tinnevelly, South Arcot, Malabar, North Arcot, Madura and Kurnool. In Nellore there has been a decrease of 13 schools, though there is an increase in the number of scholars; and in Salem

the number of schools has decreased by 49, and the number of scholars by 789. The decrease just spoken of affects nearly the whole district, as the only taluq showing an increase in the number of schools is Uttankarai. The action of Local Fund and Municipal Boards is evidenced by the fact that 5,168 schools with 137,549 pupils are supported by or draw their whole aid from such Boards; in 1872-73 the corresponding numbers were 4,081 schools and 110,078 pupils.

Tables showing, in detail, the distribution of schools and scholars in the several districts on the 31st March 1874, will be found in the Appendix.

Advance of education during the past decade of years.

For the purpose of showing the extension of education in the interval between the 31st March 1864 and the 31st March 1874 the following tables have been prepared. In the table separating girls from boys it has been necessary to reckon the girls in mixed schools along with the boys, in consequence of the returns for 1863-64 not showing the sexes separately for such schools:—

Educational Divisions	1863-64.						1873-74.					
	Government Colleges and Schools.	Pupils.	Private Colleges and Schools receiving Aid.	Pupils.	Schools under Inspection, but not receiving Aid.	Pupils.	Government Colleges and Schools.	Pupils.	Private Colleges and Schools receiving Aid.	Pupils.	Schools under Inspection, but not receiving Aid.	Pupils.
1st Division...	47	1,897	117	3,015	3	195	39	2,054	1,197	27,008	17	1,195
2nd do.	6	600	16	636	27	583	13	834	994	22,438	533	7,577
3rd do.	26	2,560	41	4,170	16	1,668	28	2,004	820	32,676	492	10,802
4th do.	21	2,439	39	1,682	38	1,112	26	3,018	859	29,939	754	14,897
5th do.	10	798	231	7,815	214	3,672	9	687	1,377	41,932	556	10,226
6th do.	11	1,043	12	824	...	...	15	1,406	399	18,985	87	3,142
Total..	121	9,337	456	18,142	298	7,230	130	10,003	5,646	172,978	2,439	47,839

Total Colleges and Schools ...	875	Total Colleges and Schools ...	8,215
Total Pupils...	34,709	Total Pupils	230,820

Educational Divisions.	Colleges and Higher Class Schools.	Pupils.	Middle-Class Schools.	Pupils.	Lower-Class Schools.	Pupils.	Normal Schools.	Pupils.	Professional or Special Schools.	Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Girls. Schools.	Girls. Pupils.
1863-64.														
1st Division	5	921	35	1,697	123	2,374	3	50	...	...	166	5,042	1	65
2nd do.	3	469	15	717	28	550	...	...	...	...	46	1,736	3	83
3rd do.	10	2,783	44	3,481	3	116	1	264	4	590	62	7,234	21	1,164
4th do.	5	1,136	26	2,036	55	1,272	3	428	...	...	89	4,872	9	361
5th do.	2	456	47	2,175	371	8,181	3	267	...	...	423	11,079	32	1,206
6th do.	1	324	15	990	2	138	1	314	...	...	19	1,766	4	101
Total...	26	6,089	182	11,096	582	12,631	11	1,323	4	590	805	31,729	70	2,980
1873-74.														
1st Division...	12	1,650	96	3,816	1,122	23,318	5	341	..	...	1,235	29,125	18	1,132
2nd do.	6	1,154	46	2,171	1,478	27,160	...	...	...	...	1,530	30,485	10	364
3rd do.	24	5,215	47	4,491	1,200	31,041	1	175	5	447	1,277	41,369	63	4,113
4th do.	13	3,203	118	6,823	1,460	35,684	2	368	...	...	1,593	46,078	46	1,776
5th do.	3	946	92	4,799	1,755	43,505	5	614	...	..	1,855	49,864	87	2,981
6th do.	6	832	69	4,548	410	16,981	2	316	...	...	487	22,677	14	856
Total ..	64	13,000	468	26,648	7,425	177,689	15	1,814	5	447	7,977	219,598	238	11,222
Increase in Percentage	146	113	157	140	1,176	1,307	36	37	25	...	891	592	240	276
Decrease in Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...

Area, population, and extent of education.

The population adopted in the subjoined table is taken from the Census Report for 1871. The relative position of the six Educational Divisions remains unaltered:—

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Scholars connected with the Department.	Proportion of Population to one Pupil.
Madras and Chingleput ...	2,780	1,335,736	30,557	44
Tinnevelly	5,176	1,693,959	24,498	69
Coimbatore	8,181	1,812,775	15,135	120
Tanjore	3,654	1,973,731	19,710	100
Godavery	6,224	1,592,939	8,614	185
Malabar	6,002	2,261,250	19,526	116
Nellore	8,462	1,376,811	7,107	194
South Arcot	4,873	1,755,817	14,925	118
South Canara	3,902	918,362	4,007	229
Madura	9,502	2,266,615	13,212	172
Kurnool...	7,358	959,640	6,581	146
North Arcot	7,139	2,015,278	15,659	129
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,200,408	5,671	212
Cuddapah	8,367	1,351,194	6,541	207
Ganjam...	8,313	1.520,088	6,181	246
Bellary	11,007	1,668,006	10,620	157
Salem	7,483	1,966,995	6,814	289
Kistna	8,036	1,452,374	9,396	155
Vizagapatam	18,344	2,159,199	6,066	356
Division.				
3rd Division	7,653	3,091,553	45,482	68
5th do.	22,859	5,773,349	52,845	109
6th do.	9,904	3,179,612	23,533	135
4th do.	21,791	7,156,412	47,854	150
2nd do.	35,194	5,355,651	30,849	174
1st do.	40,917	6,724,600	30,257	222

Race and Sex of Pupils.

The table in the margin shows the race and sex of the pupils entered in the preceding tables, and places the figures for 1872-73 in comparison with those for last year. The bulk of the enlarged attendance attaches to Hindus; but a gratifying increase has taken place in the case of Native Christians, Mahomedans, and Pariahs.

Race.	1872-73.			1873-74.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans ...	306	203	509	312	256	568
East Indians ...	2,562	1,785	4,347	2,665	2,031	4,696
Native Christians	9,926	5,160	15,086	11,268	5,987	17,255
Hindus	155,044	7,105	162,149	182,935	8,337	191,272
Mahomedans ...	9,779	64	9,843	15,258	245	15,503
Parsees	19	10	29	24	4	28
Jews	1	...	1	1	...	1
Pariahs	87	3	90	1,244	253	1,497
Total...	177,724	14,330	192,054	213,707	17,113	230,820

The table in the margin gives the number of pupils, boys and girls, studying different languages in the year under review and the year before. Those of the pupils who study more than one language enter the numbers in the table more than once.

Languages studied.

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
English	51,417	48,020	3,070	3,877
Tamil	88,402	117,592	7,172	9,410
Telugu	64,485	64,180	2,459	2,972
Malayalum	14,726	17,249	1,399	1,657
Canarese	6,866	7,579	351	465
Uriya	2,548	3,138	...	...
Tulu	104	155	37	70
Hindustani	2,410	3,704	...	...
Persian	73	208	...	...
Sanskrit	678	751	...	...
Latin	374	588	...	...
Greek	48	40	...	...
French	...	...	...	13
German	...	...	...	...
Arabic	726	1,428	56	184
Hebrew	...	12	...	...

The table in the margin shows the Inspecting Agency as it stood at the close of the year. The additions made in 1873-74 comprise two Deputy Inspectors and nine Inspecting Schoolmasters; the new Deputy Inspectors are for the Circles of Tellicherry and Sydapet. At the close of the year there were two Deputy Inspectors for every district, excepting Ganjam, Trichinopoly, and South Canara; and the Deputy Inspector for the Town of Madras was relieved from the duty, formerly imposed upon him, of supervising educational operations in Sydapet.

Inspecting Agency.

Inspectors of Schools.	6
Deputy Inspectors....	36
Inspecting Schoolmasters	85
Superintendent of Hill Schools	1
Total...	128

The following statement gives a summary of the results of the examinations held by the University from its establishment to the close of the official year. It is to be observed that under the head "From Private Institutions" are included students who read by themselves without attending any college or school:—

Results of the University Examinations from 1857 to 1874.

Statement of Results of University Examinations from 1857 *to* 1874.

Years.	Matriculation Examination.			First Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination.			Bachelor of Laws Examination.			Remarks.
	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		
		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	
1857-58 { Sept. 1857	41	29	7	No Examination.			No Examination.			No Examination.			No Examination.			Beside the results entered in this table, three candidates obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, one in 1858-59, another in 1870-71, and the third in 1872-73. Two candidates passed in 1868-69, one in 1872-73 and three in 1873-74, for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery; also one secured a License in Medicine and Surgery in 1867-68.
1857-58 { Feb. 1858	79	11	7	Do.			2	...	2	Do.			Do.			
1858-59 ...	57	22	8	Do.			9	7	1	Do.			Do.			
1859-60 ...	52	23	...	Do.			10	2	3	Do.			4	1	...	
1860-61 ...	80	35	13	Do.			10	6	...	Do.			5	3	...	
1861-62 ...	195	49	33	Do.			6	5	...	Do.			5	2	2	
1862-63 ...	252	58	47	Do.			12	6	2	Do.			4	...	2	
1863-64 ...	390	93	50	82	19	4	21	10	1	6	1	...	10	2	...	The degree of Master of Arts was obtained by one candidate in 1869, by five in 1870, and by one in each of the years 1872, 1873, and 1874. All the candidates, save two, were ex-students of the Presidency College. Of the two exceptions, one was a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Bombay, and the other an ex-student of the Combaconum Provincial College.
1864-65 ...	565	137	86	167	39	11	29	10	1	5	4	...	3	1	1	
1865-66 ...	555	120	109	214	53	23	8	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
1866-67 ...	895	142	164	250	57	59	18	11	2	...	...	...	10	4	3	
1867-68 ...	1,066	128	210	350	71	46	24	13	1	...	...	...	14	3	11	
1868-69 ...	1,320	131	193	443	53	101	53	26	14	3	1	..	31	2	14	
1869-70 ...	1,200	167	234	531	100	120	59	28	6	2	...	...	87	3	11	
1870-71 ...	1,358	189	235	268	22	74	65	25	9	4	2	...	3	1	...	
1871-72 ...	1,419	169	323	205	58	39	131	38	27	2	...	...	9	...	6	
1872-73 ...	1,530	227	384	240	43	33	81	8	21	...	...	...	8	...	5	
1873-74 ...	1,704	209	417	285	49	76	88	28	22	4	1	...	24	...	12	The Degree of Master of Laws has been conferred on three candidates, one in 1870, another in 1871, and the third in 1874.
Total...	12,758	1,939	2,520	3,035	564	586	628	229	112	26	9	...	219	24	67	

The table in the margin compares the general results of the Matriculation Examinations of 1872-73 and 1873-74. The totals for the past year are higher than those for 1872-73, or indeed for any previous year; the proportion of passed to examined candidates is however not only absolutely low, but relatively less than that for the preceding year. In comparing the work done in Government and other Schools, it is necessary to recollect that the former number only 16 to 64 of the latter; and among the 16 Government Schools there are some which are not intended to educate up to the Matriculation standard.

Matriculation Examination.

——		1872-73.	1873-74.
Examined		1,530	1,704
Passed.			
First Class...	From Government Institutions	26	29
	From other Schools and Private Tuition... ...	39	33
Second Class	From Government Institutions	201	180
	From other Schools and Private Tuition	345	384
	Total...	611	626

First Examination in Arts.

——		1872-73.	1873-74.
Examined		240	285
Passed.			
1st Class.	From Government Institutions	3	7
	From other Schools and Private Tuition ...	4	5
2nd Class.	From Government Institutions	40	42
	From other Schools and Private Tuition ...	29	71
	Total...	76	125

At the First Examination in Arts 125 candidates passed, against 76 in 1872-73. The far larger portion of the increase pertains to private schools.

B. A. Examination.

In 1872-73, 81 candidates for the Bachelor of Arts Degree underwent examination, and 29 were successful; in the year lately closed 88 were examined and 50 passed. In noticing the improvement visible in the ratio of passed to examined candidates, it must not be forgotten that 1872-73 was an exceptional year in regard to this examination, owing to the extension of the course from 3 to 4 years having affected the class of candidates.

Bachelor of Arts Examination.

Names of Institutions.	1872-73.		1873-74.		
	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
MADRAS GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.					
Presidency College	3	5	2	12	3
Provincial College, Combaconum ..	...	...	...	8	3
Total .	3	5	2	20	6
OTHER SCHOOLS.					
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras	1	4	...	5	...
Doveton Protestant College... ...	1	1	1	3	...
High School, Trevandrum	1	...	...	4	...
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore ...	...	1	1	1	1
S. P. G. Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens.	...	...	...	1	...
Private Study	3	9	...	1	4
Total...	6	15	2	15	5

M. A. Examination.

At the Master of Arts Examination a single candidate, an ex-student of Combaconum Provincial College, was examined and passed in Branch IV.

B. L. Examination.

Twenty-four candidates were examined for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, and 12 passed, one being placed in the second, and the rest in the third class.

M. L. Examination.

One candidate out of two who were examined for the Degree of Master of Laws was successful; this young man, who is a Bombay Parsee, was ranked in the third class.

B. C. E. Examination.

At the Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination, four candidates appeared, and one proved successful, being ranked in the second class.

Degrees in Medicine.

One student of the Medical College passed the first test for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, and three others were successful at the second or final examination for the degree.

Classes of the community represented at the University Examinations.

The several classes of the community to which belong the successful candidates at the Matriculation, First Arts, and Bachelor of Arts Examinations, are shown below :—

Classes of Community.	Matriculation.		First Arts.		B. A. Degree.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Brahmins	354	380	40	85	14	30
Other Hindus	144	139	23	25	8	7
Mahomedans...	8	3	1	2	...	...
Native Christians	54	48	2	3	2	7
East Indians...	43	37	6	8	5	4
Europeans	8	18	4	1	...	2
Parsees	...	1	...	1	...	...

Cost of University.

The net cost to Government of the University was Rupees 14,392 as shown by the statement beneath :—

Receipts other than from Government.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	RS.		RS.
Fees from candidates	25,800	Establishment	4,368
Sale of calendars	127	Fees to Examiners	29,720
		Contingencies, including all other charges	6,231
Total Receipts...	25,927	Total Disbursements...	40,319

Presidency College.
7 Professors.
1 Assistant Professor.
5 English Masters.
8 Vernacular Masters.
Pupils.
112 College Branch.
131 Junior Department.
67 Legal do.

The following table gives the attendance in the Senior Department at the close of the years specified, and the number of students that passed the several University Examinations in those years :—

Years.	Attendance.	Passed Matriculation Examination.	Passed First in Arts Examination.	Passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1871-72	116	26	19	23
1872-73	115	35	16	8
1873-74	112	24	12	17

The attendance for last year is a trifle below that for 1872-73, and all three years contrast unfavorably with 1870-71, when 135 students were on the roll of the College.

Provincial College, Combaconum.
1 Principal.
3 Assistants.
9 Masters.
Pupils.
114 College Branch.
319 Junior Department.

The table in the margin gives the number of pupils in the Senior Department and the results of the University examinations for the last three years. It will be seen that the strength of the College Department has slightly increased. The results at the Matriculation Examination in 1873-74 were most creditable ; 68 youths went up, and, of the 53 that passed, no fewer than 19 obtained places in the first class.

Years.	Attendance in the Senior Department.	Passed at Matriculation Examination.	Passed at First Arts Examination.	Passed at Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1871-72	93	29	28	15
1872-73	102	44	17	...
1873-74	114	53	20	11

Of the students in the Senior Department, 89 belonged to the district of Tanjore, 3 to Trichinopoly, 7 to Madura, 2 to Coimbatore, 1 to Salem, 3 to Malabar, and 9 to South Arcot.

The Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland's Mission continues to hold the first place among the aided colleges and schools of the Presidency. The subjoined table gives some of the most prominent features of the working of the institution during the last three years. It may be mentioned that the School Department is divided into an upper and a lower school; the former contained 346 and the latter 383 boys on the 31st March last.

Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland.
College 108
School 729

Years.	Number in College Department.	Passed Matriculation Examination.	Passed First Arts Examination.	Passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1871-72	71	24	8	5
1872-73	86	26	8	5
1873-74	108	33	18	5

The Doveton College is undoubtedly an expensive institution, owing to the small number of students in the College Classes, but it is the only College specially adapted for European and East Indian Protestants. The annexed table, which gives some statistics of the institution for the last three years, indicates progress, though only of a gradual character.

Doveton Protestant College.
College 32
High School } ... 168
Primary do. }

Years.	Number in College Department.	Passed Matriculation Examination.	Passed First Arts Examination.	Passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1871-72	23	8	3	2
1872-73	26	12	3	2
1873-74	32	9	9	4

Medical College.
9 Professors.
5 Assistants.
Pupils.
5 Senior Department.
28 Second do.
61 Junior do.

The following table compares the leading statistics of the College for 1873-74 with those for the two preceding years:—

Leading Statistics.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
In Senior Department at commencement of Winter Session	9	7	5
In Second do. do. do.	56	45	28
In Junior do. do. do.	44	61	61
Passed Second M. B. and C. M. University Examinations.	...	1	3
Do. First do. do. do.	4	1	1
Do. for Grade of Assistant Apothecary	11	15	21
Do. do. Hospital Assistant	17	11	25

Four of the students of the Senior Department proceeded to England, two to compete for commissions in the Indian Medical Service, and two to prosecute their medical education.

Civil Engineering College.

1 Principal.
9 Masters.
147 Pupils.

First Department		5
Second do.	First Class	28
	Second do.	61
Special Drawing Class... ...		49
Do. Survey do.		30
	Total...	173

The Session of 1873-74 at the Civil Engineering College commenced on the 1st August 1873, when the attendance stood as in the margin.

The subjoined table gives the attendance at the end of the session, and the chief features in the working of the College during the last three years:—

—	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
First Department.			
On roll at close of Session	6	7	4
Passed for Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering ...	...	...	1
Obtained Certificates as Assistant Engineers	1	...	4
Second Department.			
On roll at close of Session	48	65	61
Obtained Certificates as Supervisors	...	1	3
Do. as Taluq Overseers	14	11	20
Special Department.			
On roll at close of Session	34	45	80
Obtained Certificates as Surveyors, First Class	...	...	2
Do. do. Second Class ...	2	...	3
Do. do. Third do.	11	5	8
Do. as Draughtsmen and Estimators, First Class ...	1	...	3
Do. do. do. Second do. ...	4	4	4
Do. do. do. Third do. ..	3	4	11

COLLEGIATE AND HIGHER-CLASS SCHOOLS.

Ganjam.

In the district of Ganjam, the Berhampore Zillah School continues to be the only Higher-Class institution. On the 31st March 1874 there were 198 pupils in attendance, against 173 for the previous year, and 18 of the youths were in the Sixth or Matriculation Class.

Vizagapatam.

Of the three Higher-Class Schools in Vizagapatam, that maintained by the London Mission has the largest attendance. The Hindu School appears to have made decided improvement. The Vizianagrum High School, which is entirely supported by the liberality of the Maharajah, was in a satisfactory state at the time of its inspection. The Inspector noted that three-fourths of the pupils were Brahmins.

Schools.	Pupils.	Matriculation Class.	Passed Matriculation Examination in 1873-74.
London Mission School, Vizagapatam,	232	21	2
Hindu School, Vizagapatam	134	11	3
High School, Vizianagrum	149	15	2

Godavery.

During 1873 the Rajahmundry Provincial School was incompletely developed, possessing only a Junior F. A. Class. It has now a senior as well as a junior class of that stamp; the former containing five, and the latter seven pupils.

Beside the Provincial School of Rajahmundry, the Godavery District contains three institutions of the higher class, in connexion with which the table beneath affords some statistics.

Schools.	Pupils.	Matriculation Class.	Passed Matriculation Examination in 1873-74.
Hindu School, Cocanada	139	19	5
Church Mission School, Ellore...	58	5	2
Central School, Nursapur	60	.....	2

Kistna.

The following table refers to the two Higher-Class Schools of the Kistna District. Of these, the Noble Institution is the more advanced, educating up to the First Arts standard, and so taking rank as a Collegiate School. The senior College Class contained seven, and the junior eight at the close of last year; and the First Arts Examination in December 1873 was attended by nine students, of whom six were successful, one securing a place in the first class. The Hindu School is in a satisfactory condition, and passed exactly one-half of its candidates at the Matriculation Examination.

Schools.	Pupils.	Matriculation Class.	Passed Matriculation Examination in 1873-74.
Noble Institution, Masulipatam	235	21	9
Hindu School, do.	249	17	4

Bellary.

The Government Provincial School at Bellary, which is the chief institution in the district, has not of late years made the progress which was hoped for. In December last 5 pupils attended the First Arts, and 29 the Matriculation Examination; 3 of the former number and 14 of the latter were successful.

The London Mission School at Bellary, commonly called the Wardlaw Institution, continued to make fair progress; at the same time it passed only 3 pupils at the Matriculation, against 5 in 1872-73.

Kurnool.

The Kurnool Zillah School stands alone in the district as a Higher-Class institution; and, as the district is a very backward one, without good Middle-Class Schools to serve as feeders to the Zillah School, the progress of the latter cannot but be slow.

Cuddapah.

At the close of the year the Cuddapah Zillah School contained 161 boys, of whom 13 were in the Matriculation Class.

Nellore.

The Free Church of Scotland's Mission School at Nellore is the only institution of the higher class in the district. At the close of 1873-74 it contained 322 pupils, 27 of whom were in the Matriculation Class. At the Matriculation Examination in December last 6 boys passed; this result is fair, though the number shows a slight reduction compared with former years.

Madras.

The Presidency College, the Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland, and the Doveton Protestant College, which have already been noticed under the head of Colleges, possess school departments, which passed 67 pupils at the Matriculation Examination in 1873. There were also 10 schools within the limits of the Municipality ranked in the higher class. Omitting two of them, St. Francis Xavier's Institution at St. Thomé, and the Gospel Society's Seminary at Sullivan's Gardens, the others are given in the following table:—

Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number in Matriculation Class.	Total Cost.	Fees collected.	Passed Matriculation, 1872-73.	Passed Matriculation, 1873-74.
			RS.	RS.		
Patcheappah's High School ...	487	72	21,956	6,941	20	14
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School ...	156	18	12,640	5,400	7	11
Hindu Proprietary School ...	135	30	6,188	3,761	6	4
St. Mary's Seminary	270	20	6,090	2,076	2	6
Church of Scotland's Mission School	456	45	13,832	4,111	8	11
London Mission School	467	33	16,796	5,046	5	2
S. P. G. School, Vepery	414	32	11,499	4,006	10	7
Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah	378	64	11,753	4,635	3	7
Total...	2,76	316	1,00,754	35,976	61	62

Chingleput.

This year the Sydapet High School shows a little better than it did last in regard to passes at the Matriculation Examination, but it has not regained the position it formerly occupied. From Patcheappah's Branch School at Conjeveram only two boys matriculated, against four in the preceding year; while the Free Church of Scotland's School in the same town made a slight advance, passing five instead of four pupils.

Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number in Matriculation Class.	Passed Matriculation Examination in 1872-73.	Passed Matriculation Examination in 1873-74.
Sydapet High School	157	17	3	4
Patcheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram	202	24	4	2
Free Church of Scotland Mission's School, Conjeveram	108	18	4	5

Beside the schools entered in the table, the Free Church of Scotland's Schools at Trivellore and Chingleput passed pupils at the Matriculation Examination.

South Arcot. In South Arcot there are three schools which rank in the higher class :—

Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Matriculation Class.	Passed Matriculation, 1872-73.	Passed Matriculation, 1873-74.
Zillah School, Cuddalore ...	162	13	2	1
St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore	217	21	.....	2
Patcheappah's Branch School, Chidambaram	158	19	3	3

North Arcot. At the close of the year the Chittoor Zillah School contained 357 pupils, of whom 34 were in the Matriculation Class.

Salem. The district of Salem has one Higher-Class institution, the Salem Zillah School; on the 31st March the attendance was 343, and 24 boys were in the Matriculation Class.

Trichinopoly. The Gospel Society's High School at Trichinopoly is now the only Higher-Class institution in the district. At the close of the year the school contained 575 boys, of whom 21 were in the Collegiate Department and 70 in the Matriculation Class.

Tanjore. In the district of Tanjore, beside the Provincial College at Combaconum noticed elsewhere, there are five institutions ranked in the higher class. In 1872-73 the number was six, but in the course of last year the Gospel Society's Seminary at Vediarpuram was closed. Of the five, two had collegiate classes, viz., the Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore and St. Joseph's College at Negapatam; the strength of the classes was 33 at the former and 10 at the latter. Also at the First Arts Examination, nine of the pupils of the High School were successful, but no students from St. Joseph's College appear in the University list. Beside the F. A. students above noticed, three Bachelors of Arts, one in the first class, are set down to the High School in the list of graduates for 1873-74.

The subjoined table gives some statistics for the school departments of the five Higher-Class institutions :—

Schools.	Pupils.	Matriculation Class.	Matriculated Pupils.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's High School, Tanjore	476	72	33
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	385	33	11
Wesleyan High School, Negapatam	237	15	7
Wesleyan High School, Manargudi	184	21	4
Lutheran Mission Central School, Tranquebar ...	170	11	3

The excellence of the Tanjore High School is shown in the School Department, as well as in the collegiate classes; the institution holds a most honorable place in the front rank of the aided schools of the Presidency. The Lutheran School, which is, like St. Joseph's College, a boarding establishment, declined on the attempt of the Gospel Society to make the school at Poreyar a Higher-Class institution; the latter has now been placed in the middle class, and the former is reported to be recovering its position.

Coimbatore.

The Coimbatore High School, which is the centre of education for the district, worked very fairly during the past year. The institution sent up 23 pupils to the Matriculation Examination and passed 12, 2 obtaining places in the first class. At the close of the year there were 429 boys on the roll, and the Matriculation Class contained 52 pupils.

Madura.

The Madura Zillah School is the only Higher-Class Institution in the district; at the close of the year 250 boys were on the roll, 37 being in the Matriculation Class. Of the pupils 11 went up for the Matriculation Examination and 7 passed, 1 obtaining a good place in the first class.

Tinnevelly.

In Tinnevelly, no schools of any class have been established by Government, the field having been left to the efforts of the two great Missionary Societies, the Gospel and the Church Mission, and to those of the people themselves. The Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School had 267 boys on the roll on the 31st March, 24 being in the Matriculation Class. The success of the school at the Matriculation Examination was good; 11 pupils went up and 9 passed, 1 securing a place in the first class.

Malabar.

The Calicut Provincial School is the chief educational institution in Malabar; on the 31st March last it contained 247 pupils, of whom 40 were in the Collegiate or F. A. Classes, and 46 constituted the Matriculation Class. The school acquitted itself decidedly well in the University Examinations of 1872-73; but in 1873-74 its success was still greater. Of the pupils 10 went up to the First Arts and 46 to the Matriculation Examination; 8 of the former and 29 of the latter were successful; also 3 of the First Arts and 5 of the Matriculation candidates secured places in the first class.

Beside the Provincial School at Calicut, Malabar has two schools of the higher class—the Government Zillah or Brennen School at Tellicherry and the Palghaut Union School. The Brennen School has not yet taken up a satisfactory position. The Palghaut School retains the position it has occupied of late.

South Canara.

The Mangalore Provincial School is the only Higher-Class Institution in South Canara. At the end of the year the College classes contained 25 students and the school classes 232; of the latter 42 were in the Matriculation Class. The school sent up 6 youths to the First Arts, and 26 to the Matriculation Examination; all of the former were successful and 21 of the latter.

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.

		Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.
1st Division.	Government..	14	598
	Private ...	82	3,218
2nd Division.	Government.	5	111
	Private ...	45	2,145
3rd Division.	Government.	15	912
	Private ...	48	5,048
4th Division.	Government.	16	1,309
	Private ...	110	5,915
5th Division.	Government.	8	437
	Private ..	91	4,860
6th Division.	Government.	8	410
	Private ...	68	4,777
	Total...	510	29,800

On the 31st March 1874, there were 510 Middle-Class Schools attended by 29,800 pupils, being an increase during the year of 7 Schools and 1,538 Scholars.

Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, Male Branch.

In the course of 1873-74 there were 39 removals and 34 admissions in the boys' branch of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum. Of the children removed, 16 were taken away by their parents, one was appointed teacher, four entered the Gun Carriage Manufactory, six the Lawrence Asylum Press, one enlisted, four left to seek employment, and four were expelled. The total number of boys on the 31st March was 319, and the average number throughout the year, exclusive of day scholars, was 321. The class for instruction in telegraphy, after having been in abeyance for four months, was re-opened under the orders of the Director-General of Telegraphs; at the close of the year it contained 23 boys, 11 of whom promised to become expert signallers. A gymnasium was opened under a Serjeant Instructor, apparently with very beneficial results.

Female Branch.

On the 31st March last, the female branch contained 60 girls, exclusive of four day scholars. Taking both regular inmates and day scholars, 15 were admitted and 16 were removed during the year. Of the 16 girls removed, two were appointed assistant teachers in the institution, two entered service as nursery governesses, two left on having attained the prescribed limit of age, and 10 were withdrawn on various grounds.

Cost of Asylum.

The total expenditure for the boys' branch was Rupees 86,500-10-6, and the cost per boy is given at Rupees 239-7-3, against Rupees 213-7-1 for 1872-73; in arriving at the cost per head, the charges for repairs and furniture are thrown out. The total cost of the girls' school is put down at Rupees 25,889-7-0, and the cost of each girl at Rupees 327-3-7, against Rupees 264-2-9 for the previous year. The total expenditure for both branches, and the number of inmates, are given below for the last five years:—

Year.	Number of Children at end of year.			Total. Expenditure.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
				Rs.
1869-70	120	60	180	58,038
1870-71	137	64	201	57,874
1871-72	345	63	408	73,351
1872-73	324	68	392	1,00,882
1873-74	324	64	388	1,12,390

It may be observed that, owing to the successful working of the Lawrence Asylum Press at Madras, it was able to contribute Rupees 12,000 towards the funds of the Asylum.

Elementary Education.

Hill Schools of Ganjam.

The Ganjam Hill Schools, 16 in number, are on the whole favorably reported on. At the close of the year they contained 777 pupils against 749 in 1872-73.

The schools marginally noted were established by Government with the special object of affording an elementary education to Mussulman children through Hindustani. Elementary classes for Mahomedans were also set on foot in connexion with the Government Schools at Chicacole, Kassimkotah, and Madura. The schools at Rajahmundry and Ellore were inspected and appeared to be progressing satisfactorily. The special advantages given to Moplahs seem to have had the desired effect. There were at the close of the year in Malabar 96 Moplah Schools, with 3,634 pupils; and the total aid given is stated to be Rupees 5,528-6-7. In the Municipality of Madras, 44 Elementary Mussulman Schools, with 758 pupils were brought under improvement.

Mussulman Elementary Education.

Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Rajahmundry ...	2	56
Ellore...	2	50
Masulipatam... ...	2	64
Adoni..	1	20
Kurnool	2	36
Cuddapah	2	11
Nagore	2	34
Arcot	2	48
Vellore	3	71
Trichinopoly... ...	2	55
Total...	20	445

A hopeful account of the progress of education among the Uriyas, is given.

Progress of education among the Uriyas.

There are now 100 Uriya pupils in Government Schools alone in Ganjam, and 2,022 in Results' Schools. In 1872 two Uriyas passed the General Test Examination, and in

1873 two more were successful; one of the former two, who was an ex-pupil of the Russelcondah Taluq School, received an appointment soon after passing, and this is believed to have caused a large influx of Uriya boys into the Taluq School.

Working of Results Grant System in each division.

The schools for which grants were sanctioned rose from 3,248, with 80,820 pupils, to 4,541, with 124,547 pupils, and the unaided schools under improvement by Inspecting Schoolmasters from 2,463, with 45,846 pupils, to 2,677, with 50,131 pupils. The grants sanctioned increased from Rupees 1,46,077-15-11 to Rupees 2,05,748-0-6.

The following table summarises the working of the system in each of the several Educational Divisions:—

Divisions.	Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned.	Attendance.	Grants sanctioned.		Average Grant per School.	
			RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
First Division	736	16,053	28,960	2 8	39	5 6
Second do.	754	14,956	19,078	3 9	25	4 10
Third do.	730	20,847	30,896	6 0	42	5 2
Fourth do.	751	21,902	42,360	8 0	56	6 5
Fifth do.	1,243	35,536	58,726	14 1	47	3 10
Sixth do.	327	15,253	25,725	14 0	78	12 7

As regards schools, attendance, and grants, every division has advanced. The Fifth Division, which had already the largest number of schools and scholars last year, shows the greatest increase under both heads, and the Second Division the least. The average grant has fallen in all the divisions except the Second and Fourth, and, although it is still considerably higher in the Sixth than in any other division, the difference is much less marked than it was.

Number of pupils passed under each standard.

The number of pupils that passed under each standard is shown below:—

—	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular. Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	English or Extra Language. Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	Remarks.
												Girls.
*4,541 schools passed pupils.	I.	4,109	36,874	26,092	27,811	26,019	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
	II.	2,937	19,189	14,040	15,513	13,451	...	...	...	...	...	807
	III.	1,388	8,042	5,437	6,577	5,586	2,521	3,733	1,649	1,839	46	391
	IV.	536	4,941	2,397	3,713	1,297	1,456	1,609	1,221	1,235	689	243

The number of schools which presented pupils, the number of pupils presented, and the number passed, all show increases for each standard, with the exception of a trifling falling off under the head of Vernacular Grammar under the third standard. The number of schools which presented pupils for the fourth standard rose from 431 to 536, and of pupils presented from 2,604 to

* Several schools passed pupils in more than one standard, and beside the above, several female pupils in fair and creditable needle-work.

4,941. In the three lower standards the percentage of pupils who passed in Reading ranged between 67·7 and 73·1, and in Arithmetic between 69·4 and 70·5, but in the fourth standard the percentage was as usual much lower, viz., 48·5 per cent. in Reading and 26·2 in Arithmetic. In Writing the percentage under all four standards was much more nearly on a par, ranging between 75·1 and 80·8. The number of girls presented for examination rose from 2,770 to 3,141. The following table shows the number of pupils who passed in Reading alone, in Writing as well as in Reading, and in all three conjointly:—

Divisions.	Presented for Examination.	Passed in		
		Reading alone.	Both Reading and Writing.	Reading, Writing, & Arithmetic
First Division	10,215	452	1,913	4,936
Second do.	5,950	284	1,176	3,896
Third do.	11,419	281	1,214	5,370
Fourth do.	14,508	690	1,937	6,592
Fifth do.	18,992	274	1,547	5,949
Sixth do.	7,962	71	461	3,611
Total...	69,046	2,052	8,248	30,354

Remarks on the Results Grant System.

A peculiar feature in the working of Results' Schools in the Tinnevelly district is thus noticed. "Several ex-teachers have undertaken voluntarily the work of Inspecting Schoolmasters. They travel about organising and working up certain selected schools, of which they style themselves 'Managers,' and on examination they receive a stipulated portion of the grant, or rather they receive the whole and pay the teacher according to previous agreement. One of these men has nearly 100 schools under his management and has given the title of 'Chippiparai District' to his range. The plan is not only admissible under the rules, but is decidedly advantageous to the cause of elementary education, the persons in question doing much of the work of an Inspecting Schoolmaster without any pay from Government."

Local Fund and Municipal Schools.

Owing to the abolition of the house-tax, the schools hitherto known as Union Schools are now designated Local Fund Schools, and have been maintained during the year under review from unallotted balances of the general fund of the various circles, supplemented by special grants from Provincial Funds. The total expenditure returned is Rs. 1,25,774-3-5, and the receipts from Provincial and Local Funds are shown in the margin. The following table is a summary of various particulars relating to Local Fund and Municipal Schools:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Provincial Funds	28,765	3	1
Special grant from Government for Local Fund Schools in the Calicut and Tellicherry Circles...	23,168	0	0
Local and Municipal Funds ...	90,321	10	5
Total...	1,42,254	13	6

Divisions.	Number of Schools.			Number of Pupils.			Total Expenditure.									Average Cost of each School.								
	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.	Higher.			Middle.			Lower.			Higher.			Middle.			Lower.		
							RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
First Division ...	...	9	174	...	326	3,808	...	...	...	3,308	10	8	24,059	5	5	...	...	...	367	10	1	138	4	4
Second do. ...	...	35	171	...	1,672	4,547	...	...	...	23,564	11	3	13,145	12	6	...	...	...	673	4	5	76	14	0
Third do. ...	1	...	15	157	..	743	*7,548	3	11	...	...	...	†2,126	12	1	7,548	3	11	...	...	...	265	13	6
Fourth do. ...	...	2	15	...	65	1,144	...	...	...	882	10	0	5,787	15	7	...	...	...	441	5	0	385	13	01
Fifth do. ...	...	2	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	807	14	10	...	...	..	...	..	...	403	15	5	...	...	...
Sixth do. ...	1	40	25	152	2,267	721	5,625	9	11	33,515	9	9	5,400	15	6	5,625	9	11	837	14	3	216	0	5
Total...	1	88	400	309	4,390	10,963	13,173	13	10	62,079	8	6	50,520	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes expenditure of the Sydapet Primary School.

† Expenditure of seven Local Fund Schools is not included, as no information is given in the returns.

The total number of Local Fund and Municipal Schools is now 490 against 323 last year. The two schools of Sydapet and Palghaut are still the only ones of the higher class. Under the head of Middle-Class and Lower-Class Schools the increase or decrease is distributed as shown in the margin. It will be observed that the average cost of these schools varies very much in the different divisions. Thus the average cost of a Middle-Class School in the First Division is less than the cost of a Lower-Class School in the Fourth. In the Second Division there is an enormous difference between the cost of a Middle-Class and of a Lower-Class School. In the Fourth Division the difference is very trifling. Last year the average cost of an Elementary Local Fund School in the Second Division was about Rupees 647. This year it is only Rupees 76-14-0, but this seems partly owing to the fact that most of these schools are new schools which were only placed on their present footing at the close of the year.

Divisions.	Increase or Decrease.	
	Middle.	Lower.
First	1	4
Second	8	142
Third	...	8
Fourth	—1	6
Fifth	...	...
Sixth	1	—2
Total...	9	158

FEMALE EDUCATION.

From the table in the margin it will be seen that the number of Girls' Schools rose from 186 to 237, and the number of girls in those schools from 9,292 to 11,193. The number of girls under instruction in all schools connected with the department increased from 14,330 to 17,113. The following table compares the work done by Missionary and other religious bodies, in the way of female education, with that performed by others:—

Girls' Schools entered in the Returns.

Schools.	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Schools.	Girls.	Schools.	Girls.
Girls', Higher Class ..	1	88	1	100
Do. Middle do.	41	3,134	42	3,152
Do. Lower do.	144	6,070	194	7,941
	186	9,292	237	11,193
Mixed Middle Class...	17	284	33	269
Do. Lower do.	338	2,433	880	5,070
Boys', do. do.	...	2,225	...	470
Normal	2	96	2	111
Total...	540	14,330	1,152	17,113

Schools.	Missionary Schools and Religious Charities.				Other Schools.				Grand Total.
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	
Mixed Schools, Middle Class	8	...	150	158	59	...	50	109	267
Do. Lower do.	568	13	2,119	2,700	1,932	234	186	2,352	5,052
Female Schools, Higher Class	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	100
Do. Middle do.	287	...	2,310	2,597	492	...	65	557	3,154
Do. Lower do.	3,671	54	2,229	5,954	1,751	4	232	1,987	7,941
	4,534	67	6,908	11,509	4,234	238	533	5,005	16,514
Sarah Tucker's Institution	...	...	82	82	...	...	...	...	82
Girls in Boys' Village Schools	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	470
Government Mixed Schools, Lower Class.	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	18
Total ..	4,534	67	6,990	11,591	4,234	238	551	5,023	17,084

The work in both classes of schools has increased, but the increase is somewhat greater for religious schools; in 1872-73 the totals for religious and other schools stood at 8,004 and 4,090, respectively. It may be observed that several schools which in 1872-73 ranked in the middle class are now more correctly entered in the lower class. In 1872-73 there were no Mahomedan girls in religious schools, and only 58 in other schools; last year the numbers were 67 and 238, respectively. The increase of Hindu girls is approximately 2,000 for religious and 1,000 for other schools.

The annexed table arranges the districts in order according to the number of girls under instruction. Comparing the figures with those for 1872-73, the great majority of the districts show increased numbers; their relative positions are to a considerable extent preserved. Madras, Tinnevelly, Malabar, and Tanjore hold identically their old places at the head; and Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Ganjam are at the bottom, as was the case before, with an interchange of positions for Ganjam and Kurnool.

Districts.	Pupils.	Districts.	Pupils.
Madras and Chingleput	4,638	Godavery	409
Tinnevelly	4,418	South Arcot	383
Malabar	1,969	Bellary	289
Tanjore	1,013	Nellore	252
Madura	753	Kistna	195
North Arcot	610	Trichinopoly	120
Coimbatore	546	Cuddapah	66
Vizagapatam	506	Kurnool	45
South Canara	448	Ganjam	39
Salem	414	Total...	17,113

Normal Schools.

Madras Normal School.
Masters 8
Normal Students ... 20
Practising School ... 155

The work of this school was confined to the training of Teachers, and it is reported that the pupils when set to teach at the time of the inspection acquitted themselves very fairly.

It has been decided that, from the beginning of 1875, this institution shall cease to prepare youths for the University Examinations, and that, so far as Matriculates and First Arts men are concerned, it shall confine itself to affording professional training. To meet the wants of elementary education, it will, however, educate as well as train fourth and fifth grade candidates.

Normal School of Vizagapatam.
Masters 5
Normal Students ... 38
Practising School ... 55

Normal School of Mangalore.
Masters 3
Normal Students ... 32
Practising School ... 153

The Mangalore Normal School, will be eventually constituted like the institution at Madras, but the remodelling of the school has at present been deferred.

Normal School of Calicut.
Masters 2
Normal Students ... 16
Practising School ... 115

The Calicut Normal School, like the school at Madras, is intended to train and not to prepare for examinations; it appears, however, that in a few exceptional cases some general instruction is being given.

Normal Class of Russelcondah.

It is noted that the eight students in the Normal Class at Russelcondah belonged to the Gumsur Hills. Two were Khonds and the rest Uriyas. Formerly there was a complaint that hill-men could not be induced to join the class, but this difficulty seems now to have passed away, for it is reported that there are several young men ready to take the places of such of the Normal Students as may pass out this year.

General results in Government Normal Schools.

The accompanying table gives a summary of the chief results in connexion with Government Normal Schools during the year :—

Schools.	Fourth Grade.		Fifth Grade.		Appointments.		Normal Students on the 31st March.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1873.	1874.
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	12	14	28	20
Vizagapatam.	7	9	12	6	9	10	32	38
Mangalore ...	4	9	1	...	10	11	19	32
Calicut ...	7	2	5	1	5	14	22	16
Vellore ...	...	3	9	10	9	15	24	22
Trichinopoly.	4	8	21	11	9	6	27	7
Nursapur ...	1	2	5	4	...	10	12	4
Russelcondah	...	...	2	4	1	Not stated	8	8
Total...	23	33	55	36	55	80	172	147

Government Female Normal School.

Under instructions from Government, a re-organization of the School has been effected, and the school has been moved into the south-eastern corner of Black Town. The caste restriction is removed, and the Normal Pupils are now to consist of 16 caste Hindus, eight Tamils and eight Telugus; eight Native Christians, four Tamils and four Telugus; six East Indians or Europeans. All are to be of good character and respectable social standing, their ages lying between 14 and 25 years. The full course is to extend over four years; in the first year the pupils are to prepare for a certificate of the third grade, and to receive stipends of Rupees 6 per mensem; in the second and third years they are to prepare for a certificate of the second grade, receiving Rupees 8 during the second and Rupees 10 during the third year, provided proper progress is made; in the fourth year they are to prepare for a certificate of the first grade, and to receive Rupees 12 per mensem. A small Practising School, with three branches, English, Tamil, and Telugu, has been set on foot. Owing to the changes, the cost of the school has been very considerably increased, and the whole charge will fall upon Government, as the great majority of the former supporters of the institution objected to continue their subscriptions when the school was placed upon a new basis.

Private Normal Schools.

The accompanying table presents some of the chief statistics in connexion with Private Normal Schools for the year under review :—

Institution.	Locality.	Pupils.		Masters.												Mistresses.											
				Matriculation.				Fourth Grade.				Fifth Grade.				First Grade.				Second Grade.				Third Grade.			
				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.		Pupils.		Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.			
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Church Mission Society's Training Institution	Masulipatam...	41	33	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	6	11	1	4												
Local Fund Normal Class	Nursapur ...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	..	13	...	12												
Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training Institution ...	Dindigul ...	34	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	9	11												
Church Mission Society's Institution	Palamcottah ...	187	144	9	18	5	6	13	9	4	5	17	11	19	10												
Vernacular Preparandi Institution.	do. ...	43	36	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	13	24	12	17												
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's Institution	Sawyerpuram.	100	98	9	5	3	1	21	5	2	2	50	18	23	9												
	Total...	405	366	18	23	8	7	34	20	6	11	99	89	64	63												
Sarah Tucker's Female Training Institution	Palamcottah ...	85	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	12												

The Church Missionary Society's Training Institution at Masulipatam, which was formerly purely Vernacular in its nature, now gives instruction in English. At the Training Institution of the Christian Vernacular Education Society at Dindigul also, English is now taught as an extra subject, though the aim of the Society is to reach the masses; this exemplifies the increasing demand which is springing up for instruction in English.

Examination for Teachers' Certificate.

An examination for Teachers' Certificate was held in August 1873 at 27 stations in the usual manner. The candidates numbered 1,165 males and 230 females, against 1,384 males and 226 females in 1872-73; 410 males and 100 females were successful, against 371 males and 47 females in the preceding year. In March last 20 Uriya candidates, 4 for the fourth and 16 for the fifth grade were examined by the Inspector of Schools for the First Division. All the fourth grade candidates failed, but 9 of the fifth grade men were successful. Of the passed candidates, 5 belonged to the plains and 4 to the hills. Two Khonds came up for a certificate of the fifth grade, but both failed.

FINANCE.

School Fee Fund.

Under the orders of Government, the school fee fund which was abolished in 1871-72 was re-constituted, and the amount placed at its credit in the treasury accounts on the 1st April 1873 was Rupees 1,91,382-12-0. This fund will, however, not be under the control of the Director of Public Instruction in the sense in which it was formerly, as all expenditure from this source will in future be subject to the submission of regular Budget Estimates.

School Fees.

The following table gives the amounts realised in school fees during the last ten years. It must be remembered that during this period the fees have been twice raised, viz., on the 1st January 1869 and again on the 1st September 1871.

Institutions.	1864-65.			1865-66.			1866-67.			1867-68.			1868-69.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Government Institutions.	45,589	2	6	48,838	3	3	48,677	9	11	72,614	0	5	67,729	11	7
Private Institutions	53,412	6	9	68,784	3	1	75,704	6	7	1,14,872	9	3	1,56,893	12	9
Total...	99,001	9	3	1,17,622	6	4	1,24,382	0	6	1,87,486	9	8	2,24,623	8	4

Institutions.	1869-70.			1870-71.			1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Government Institutions.	73,462	12	8	75,869	3	3	92,457	13	7	1,01,962	14	0	1,08,396	10	9
Private Institutions	2,45,116	0	3	2,51,568	8	8	2,90,563	11	7	4,36,954	11	8	5,02,712	4	7
Total...	3,18,578	12	11	3,27,437	11	11	3,83,021	9	2	5,38,917	9	8	6,11,108	15	4

If the fees realized during the past year are divided by the number of pupils on the rolls, the average fee will be Rupees 2-10-4, against Rupees 2-12-11 and this decrease in the average must be expected to continue as long as the increase in the numbers mainly depends on fresh accessions of Results' Schools and Local Fund Board Schools, in which the levy of fees is not regulated by the ordinary rules. On comparing the first and last year of this decade, it will be found that whereas in 1864-65 there were 9,177 pupils in Government Institutions paying on an average Rupees 4-15-6 per annum, in 1873-74 there were 10,003 pupils paying on an average Rupees 10-13-4. In both cases the figures include several hundreds of pupils in the Hill Schools of Ganjam, and Normal Students who pay no fees whatever. With regard to private schools, the average fee paid by 29,923 pupils in 1864-65 was Rupees 1-12-6, and in 1873-74 the average fee paid by 220,817 pupils was Rupees 2-4-5. The following table shows the percentage of school fees to total expenditure in Government and Private Institutions :—

Institutions.	Government.							Private.						
	Total Cost.			Fees.			Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.	Total Cost.			Fees.			Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Colleges ...	* 85,192	13	2	12,857	7	3	15·09	* 34,488	8	0	5,293	7	9	15·3
Higher-Class Schools ...	1,25,818	0	5	57,361	6	0	45·5	3,06,788	9	8	1,09,918	3	3	35·8
Middle-Class Schools ...	66,179	13	6	27,130	11	9	40·9	4,54,416	13	0	85,472	14	2	18·8
Lower-Class Schools ...	13,462	13	11	888	11	0	6·6	6,10,141	13	7	2,71,389	1	11	44·5
Total...	2,90,653	9	0	98,238	3	9	...	14,05,835	12	3	4,72,073	11	1	...

The extent to which each Government College and Zillah School is self-supporting will be seen below :—

Colleges.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.			Zillah Schools.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
	College Department.	School Department.	Both combined.		
Presidency College	10·6	14·6	13·5	Salem	62·7
Do. Legal Branch	82·1	...		Madura	59·6
Combaconum Provincial College ...	19·8	84·1	40·2	Chittoor	55·9
Bellary Provincial School... ...	42·3	39·9	40·4	Berhampore ...	47·5
Calicut do. do.	18·0	62·4	43·5	Cuddalore... ...	43·8
Mangalore do. do.	15·5	75·9	43·4	Cuddapah... ...	37·9
Rajahmundry do. do. ...	5·6	53·9	40·8	Tellicherry ...	35·4
				Kurnool	27·6

* Exclusive of School Departments.

The fact that the Legal Branch of the Presidency College has commenced by being almost self-supporting is worthy of note.

Salary Grants.

The following statement shows the distribution of Salary Grants among the several Educational Divisions :—

Divisions.	Salary Grants drawn in 1872-73.			Salary Grants drawn in 1873-74.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
First	31,398	12	4	31,861	7	10	462	11	6	...	...	...
Second	13,376	10	6	14,799	15	9	1,423	5	3	...	...	...
Third	1,00,907	12	1	99,908	0	2	...	...	...	999	11	11
Fourth	45,046	2	4	40,383	14	9	...	...	...	4,663	3	7
Fifth	28,921	0	3	28,791	2	11	...	...	...	129	13	4
Sixth	15,057	9	9	19,186	4	2	4,128	10	5	...	...	...
Total...	2,34,930	15	3	2,34,330	13	7	6,014	11	2	5,791	12	10

Building Grants.

The subjoined statement gives the expenditure of public money on educational buildings during the past year. There is an increase of Rupees 40,230-4-6 under this head :—

Expenditure from Department Public Works Budget.	Amount.			Expenditure from Educational Budget.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
a. Repairs	3,892	8	9	*d.* Repairs to Government buildings	1,248	6	8
b. Minor works up to Rupees 1,000	1,012	7	0	*e.* Minor Government buildings.	...	...	...
c. Larger works above Rupees 1,000	64,242	7	8	*f.* Minor grants-in-aid (Rupees 1,000 and under).	2,836	8	0
Supervision...	16,638	1	6	*g.* Larger grants-in-aid (above 1,000 Rupees)..	*8,088	8	3
Total from Public Works Budget.	85,785	8	11	Total from Educational Budget	12,173	6	11

	RS.	A.	P.
* Patcheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram	4,346	13	0
Christian Brothers' Boys' School, Calicut	2,541	11	3
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Strivelliputhur.	1,200	0	0
Total..	8,088	8	3

Growth of the Grant-in-aid System.

The following table shows the growth of the grant-in-aid system. The sums entered in it do not include building grants :—

Years.	Payments made by Government.	Grants sanctioned for Lower-Class Schools under the Results' System.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1864-65	89,802	...	89,802
1865-66	1,16,876	...	1,16,876
1866-67	1,21,271	...	1,21,271
1867-68	1,54,985	...	1,54,985
1868-69	2,41,549	...	2,41,549
1869-70	3,07,881	...	3,07,881
1870-71	3,35,394	...	3,35,394
1871-72	2,50,333	79,446	3,29,779
1872-73	2,59,483	1,18,664	3,78,147
1873-74	2,74,883	1,69,555	4,44,438

Expenditure on Colleges and Schools.

The following statements show the expenditure from Imperial and other funds on Government and Private Colleges and Schools :—

I.—*Government Colleges and Schools.*

Description of Institution.		Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1873-74 (monthly average).	Average Daily Attendance during 1873-74.	Total Expenditure. From Imperial Funds.			From Subscriptions and Donations, &c.		
					RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Colleges.	General Education.	6	272	239	*80,551	5	2	3,010	0	0
	Special do. ...	¶ 3	70	57	†7,095	10	10	...	...	...
Schools.	Higher Class ...	14	2,818	2,573	1,23,138	0	5	2,680	0	0
	Middle do. ...	66	3,832	3,307	66,158	9	7	21	3	11
	Lower do. ...	27	1,260	976	13,474	8	4	...	...	...
Mixed Schools.	Higher do. ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Middle do. ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
	Lower do. ...	1	28	22	564	0	0	...	...	...
Girls' Schools.	Higher do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Middle do. ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Lower do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools...		9	999	762	‡51,176	0	3	2,790	1	1
Other Schools for Special Education		4	346	317	§85,227	5	2	6,019	1	0
Total...		130	9,625	8,253	‖4,27,385	7	9	14,520	6	0

* Inclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rupees 5,056.

† Do. do. do. do. 1,247-6-3.

‡ Do. do. do. do. 9,321-8-6.

§ Do. do. do. do. 420.

‖ The fees collected and credited to Government amounted to Rupees 1,08,396-10-9, leaving the net expenditure to Government at Rupees 3,18,988-13-0.

¶ The Legal Branch of the Presidency College is included in the number against Colleges.

II.—*Private Colleges and Schools.*

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1873-74 (monthly average.)	Average Daily Attendance during 1873-74.	Total Expenditure. Grants-in-aid given by Government.			Total Expenditure. Expenditure from all Sources other than Grants-in-aid by Government.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Colleges. General Education	6	173	154	*13,094	8	0	20,034	11	0
Colleges. Special do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boys' Schools. Higher Class ...	36	7,819	8,651	1,11,250	3	10	1,98,639	12	7
Boys' Schools. Middle do. ...	369	18,882	15,675	1,51,502	9	7	2,63,488	6	11
Boys' Schools. Lower do. ..	6,518	137,437	116,034	834	12	0	6,01,291	12	8
Mixed Schools. Higher do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools. Middle do. ...	33	1,659	1,439	10,137	9	2	11,882	3	8
Mixed Schools. Lower do. ...	879	31,829	24,941	420	0	0	23,427	8	1
Girls' Schools. Higher do. ...	1	91	76	1,487	0	0	5,489	12	10
Girls' Schools. Middle do. ...	42	3,122	2,595	35,402	6	9	58,237	6	10
Girls' Schools. Lower do. ...	194	7,660	5,833	5,073	15	9	27,433	1	4
Normal Schools	7	862	732	*11,502	3	0	25,188	8	0
Other Schools for Special Education...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspecting Schoolmasters paid by Local Fund Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,196	10	2
Total...	8,085	209,524	176,130	3,40,705	4	1	12,75,309	14	1
Add the amount of Grants-in-aid drawn by Schools closed during the year				6,367	7	9			
				3,47,072	11	10			
Deduct amounts drawn from other than Educational Funds by the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, and other charitable institutions				72,189	11	7			
Grand Total...				2,74,883	0	3	12,75,309	14	1

NOTE.—In addition to the above the sum of Rupees 23,168 was given as a lump grant to Local Fund Schools of the Calicut and Tellicherry Circles.

Summary of Expenditure.

The following is a summary of the educational expenditure of Government during the year:—

Charges.	Expenditure during 1873-74. From Imperial Funds. Rs.	A.	P.	From Subscriptions, Donations, &c. Rs.	A.	P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges	39,678	11	3	...	...	...
Inspection and its subsidiary charges... ...	1,64,435	2	11	...	...	..
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under the above charges ...	7,53,364	0	5	1,12,479	5	10
Total...	9,57,477	14	7	1,12,479	5	10

* Inclusive of scholarships amounting to Rupees 2,898-12-0.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

Registration of Books.

When notice was taken in the report for 1872-73 of the works registered during that year, it was pointed out that, consequent on the issue of an Order of the Government of India cancelling a previous notification, under which mere re-prints without alteration had been excluded from the operation of the Registration Act, there had been a slight increase during the latter half of the year in the number of publications presented for registration. In 1873-74 the full effect of the new order was experienced, and the total number of books registered was 727, against 387 in the preceding year. Copyright was secured in the case of 73 works, while the number in 1872-73 was 92.

Classification of Books.

The following statement gives the classification of the works under the four general heads laid down by the Government of India :—

Heads.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Books	178	398
Pamphlets... ...	145	297
Periodicals ...	44	22
Miscellaneous ...	20	10
Total...	387	727

The works are distributed in the subjoined statement according to a different principle :—

Heads.	1873-74.	1873-74.
Original Works ...	187	96
Translations ...	35	13
Republications. ...	165	618
Total...	387	727

The second statement shows that the number of works for last year was swollen by republications of old standard books and tracts, and that there was a great falling off in regard to fresh literary productions. Of the original works, 42 were English and 54 Vernacular; the Registrar of Books observes that few of the latter will "make any mark in the Native literature" of the Presidency. The falling off in original works is traceable in the diminished number of books for which copyright was secured.

Places where published.

The towns at which the registered works were published, and the number published at each town, are shown below:—

Towns.	English Works.	Vernacular Works, including all Works partly in Vernacular.	Total.
Madras	71	576	647
Vizagapatam	...	9	9
Masulipatam	...	7	7
Cocanada	1	1	2
Palamcottah	1	8	9
Tranquebar	...	5	5
Calicut	...	3	3
Cochin	1	4	5
Negapatam	1	1	1
Mangalore	7	30	37
Ootacamund	...	1	1
Kottayam	...	1	1
Total...	82	645	727

It is to be noticed that Negapatam, Mangalore, Ootacamund, and Kottayam did not enter the list for 1872-73; and Tinnevelly and Combaconum, which appeared in that list, are not to be found in the foregoing table. The great bulk of the works belongs to Madras; and while Mangalore stands second at a very great distance, it is considerably in advance of the other towns.

Languages in which published.

The subjoined table distributes the publications according to languages:—

Languages.	Number of Works.	Languages.	Number of Works.
English	82	Canarese	20
Do. and Tamil	3	Do. and English	1
Do. and Telugu	2	Hindustani	64
Do. and Hindustani ...	1	Do. and Persian	1
Tamil	300	Sanskrit in Grandha character ...	15
Do. in Telugu character ...	4	Do. in Tamil	1
Do. and do.	1	Do. in Telugu...	40
Telugu	143	Do. and do.	8
Do. and English	2	Do. and Malayalum	1
Do. Sanskrit...	2	Do. Telugu and Canarese ...	1
Malayalum	12	Persian and Arabic	16
Do. and English	3	Do. and Hindustani	2
		Tulu	2

Tamil shows an increase during the year from 130 to 300; Telugu, from 85 to 143; and Hindustani, from 3 to 64.

Subjects of Works.

Lastly, the publications may be classified under the fifteen heads prescribed by the Government of India.

Subjects.	English.	Vernacular.	Total.
1. Biography	1	4	5
2. Drama	...	15	15
3. Fiction	2	29	31
4. History	1	22	23
5. Language...	3	103	106
6. Law	32	10	42
7. Medicine	4	12	16
8. Miscellaneous	28	18	46
9. Poetry	3	135	138
10. Politics	1	...	1
11. Philosophy	...	19	19
12. Religion	4	267	271
13. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	3	3	6
14. Do. (Natural and other)	...	7	7
15. Voyages and Travels	...	1	1
Total...	82	645	727

Of the whole number of works 121 are school books. The Registrar is of opinion that only 19 of the 727 books, including both new works and new editions of old ones, possess any interest.

Printing Presses.

During the year, 59 Presses were at work, 47 belonging to Madras; of the 47, 39 were managed by natives.

Book Department.

In 1872-73 the department became for the first time self-supporting, a state of things which Government ordered to be brought about; last year the same result was attained. In former years several changes, some of them of a very radical character, were made: last year the plan of operations continued the same as in 1872-73, and the machinery worked pretty smoothly.

Printing.

The printing work included the bringing out of 279,310 copies of books, &c. of which the aggregate depôt value was Rupees 30,833-15-0; the actual cost was Rupees 20,978-6-8, consequently the profit secured was about 47 per cent. The books brought out, with the exception of two, were re-prints; the exceptions were a new Tamil Poetical Anthology No. 1 and Arithmetical Tables in Hindustani. In 1872-73 the printing work was represented by 261,723 copies, of the aggregate depôt value of Rupees 32,580-10-0. The increase last year in the number of copies, accompanied by a decrease in their value, indicates that the works were of a more elementary stamp, and harmonises with the efforts which are being made to advance lower-class education.

Purchases.

The books and maps purchased in England and India were 25,514 in number, of the aggregate depôt value of Rupees 53,250-7-4; the actual cost was Rupees 35,919-0-3, consequently the profit was about 48 per cent. In 1872-73 the number of books and maps purchased was 82,360, and their aggregate depôt value was Rupees 33,564-4-10.

Sales.

The sales last year amounted to 298,452 copies, valued at Rupees 69,615-13-1; in 1872-73, 274,364 books, valued at Rupees 64,553-8-9, were sold. The following table affords a detailed comparison for the two years in connexion with the languages in which the books were written:—

Languages.	1872-73.				1873-74.			
	Copies.	Depôt Value.			Copies.	Depôt Value.		
		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
English	52,930	30,597	4	11	54,702	31,333	12	5
Tamil	119,113	15,255	14	6	138,482	17,719	10	9
Telugu	76,929	13,097	5	9	74,927	13,844	14	3
Malayalum	11,926	2,745	8	0	12,785	2,854	14	0
Canarese	9,862	2,128	12	0	8,027	1,808	13	6
Hindustani	780	197	2	3	3,522	695	2	3
Persian	34	9	12	6	23	5	5	6
Sanskrit	51	66	12	0	16	38	15	0
Uriya	2,739	442	1	2	5,968	1,312	11	9
Miscellaneous	...	12	15	8	...	1	9	8
Total...	274,364	64,553	8	9	298,452	69,615	13	1

The most striking features in the table are the increases in Hindustani and Uriya books, due no doubt to the efforts which have been lately made to spread education among the Mussulmans and Uriyas. It may be observed that the sum realised was not that given in the table, but only Rupees 68,923-0-8, the difference being the discount allowed to Local Fund Boards.

Sales to Local Fund Boards.

The sales of books to Local Fund Boards present considerable fluctuations compared with the sales in 1872-73; and while there is a total increase of 22 per cent. upon the transactions of the preceding year, the sales in several districts are much smaller than might have been expected, and in the case of Salem reached the value of no more than Rupees 39-2-0. The total value of the books, &c., sold to Local Fund Boards was Rupees 15,218-10-5.

Cost of Department.

The total charges of the Book Department, including those provided for in the budget, were Rupees 82,372-8-11; the sale proceeds paid into the treasury amounted to Rupees 68,923-0-8, and the excess stock of books and printing paper at the close of the year over that remaining at the end of 1872-73 represented

Rupees 16,140-2-7. Thus the work of the department was conducted so as to leave a small balance of profit amounting to Rupees 2,690-10-4. The charges may be conveniently placed under the following heads:—

Head.	Cost.			Percentage to Total Cost.
	Rs.	A.	P.	
Agency	20,283	11	3	25
Transmission	3,866	8	9	5
Books	58,222	4	11	70

Vernacular Maps.

The series of Vernacular District Maps has been completed with the exception of the map of Vizagapatam; in the case of this map the lithographer has experienced great difficulty in consequence of the numerous unsurveyed zemindaries contained in the district. Mr. James Wyld, of London, has also completed the preparation of school-room maps of Europe and Asia with Tamil names. In the maps, recent political changes have been taken into account and the several countries are delineated with their present boundaries. The cost of each map, coloured, varnished, and mounted on rollers is 8*s.* 9*d.*

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

OBSERVATORY.

The Meridian Circle.

The observations with this instrument were curtailed as much as possible throughout the past year, to admit of more rapid preparation of the heavy arrears of former work, so long awaiting publication. Considerable progress was in consequence made in the reductions, and the same course will be pursued until the necessity for such restriction no longer exists. The current observations necessary for the determination of local time, and of the positions of the numerous comparison stars required for such extra meridional pursuits as, agreeably to the code of directions for the guidance of the Astronomer, are especially urgent, were however carried on. The Star Catalogue, in hand since 1862, was brought nearly to completion, and now merely requires the re-determination of a small number of stars, which being observable only during the cloudy season of the year, from June to October, have not yet been completed. The meridian circle was employed only for the above limited purposes in 1873 and yet the number of observations amounted to 1867. This makes a total of 24,882, now awaiting publication, of which about 11,000 are now completely reduced.

Extra Meridional Observations.

The large equatoreal by Messrs. Troughton and Simms, the older one by Lérebours and Secretan, the silver glass reflector by Browning, the four smaller portable equatoreals, and three ordinary telescopes, are all in fair order; but only the two

first named were employed during the year. A fifth series of observations of Mars in opposition, for determination of the constant of Solar parallax, or in other words of the Sun's mean distance from the earth, by the Astronomer Royal's method, was taken in April and May with the large equatoreal. A new chronograph has been applied for to facilitate these observations, and it is hoped that the instrument may be received in time for the next opposition in June 1875.

Minor Planets.

The five Minor Planets, Ariadne, Hestia, Asia, Julia and Iphigenia were observed on eighteen nights, and Sylvia and Ianthe were carefully but unsuccessfully sought for.

Comet discovered by M. Coggia of Marseilles.

Another very interesting comet case fell to the lot of the Madras Observatory for settlement during the last ten days of 1873. A small comet having been discovered by M. Coggia, of Marseilles, in November, passed rapidly away far south and was therefore lost to European observers. Professor E. Weiss of Vienna, having calculated its orbital elements, found them to be so strikingly coincident with those computed by Mr. Pogson in 1849 for a small comet, discovered by M. Pons but very insufficiently observed in 1818, that he lost no time in communicating his conclusions to Madras and urging a search for the wanderer in its southern position, well visible in the latitude of Madras. The comet was immediately found, and observed until December 30th, the result of which will probably be its recognition as an established member of the solar system, completing its path around the Sun in very nearly seven years and hence next due about the end of the year 1880.

Time and Telegraphic arrangements.

During 1873, the Fort time signal gun was fired correctly 639 times, or 87½ per cent. of the year's signals. On 30 other occasions, after missing fire by the first signal it was discharged, by means of a second telegraphic current, precisely five minutes after the usual hour; equally reliable for chronometer rating, and raising the percentage of available signals to 91½. On the 61 remaining occasions the gun either entirely failed, or was fired unaccountably at a wrong time.

The new electrical clock was not brought into action during the year 1873.

The transmission of Madras mean time to every Government telegraph station in India was carried on at four P. M. daily with very few exceptions.

The line of telegraph to the Master Attendant's Office for weather warnings was freely employed throughout the year, but is subject to frequent interruptions, the cause of which has not hitherto been detected.

Magnetism.

Only the bifilar magnetometer has been in action during the year. It is intended to restore the declination magnetometer, the absolute intensity apparatus, and the dip circle, as early as possible.

METEOROLOGY.

The stations of the Presidency Meteorological Department are twelve in number, besides the Madras Observatory the head quarters of the whole establishment. They are located as follows: Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madura, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Salem, Secunderabad, Trichinopoly and Wellington. The returns furnished from all, except the last three, have been fairly complete and upon the whole as satisfactory as could be expected.

The especial aim of the Meteorological Superintendent has throughout been to secure the most scrupulous accuracy in the returns, in the first place by careful determination of the errors of each barometer, dry and wet bulb thermometer, and anemometer, before issuing it for use, and secondly by a system of daily instrumental comparisons, which cannot fail to bring to light any changes which may occur in the corrections of the self-registering instruments and any errors, accidental or otherwise, on the part of the observers.

It has been incorrectly supposed, that the Madras registers *are in the crude form of unreduced readings of the instruments.* The reductions have however been made with an amount of labor and extreme refinement which the Superintendent considers it hardly worth while to persevere in any longer, unless the results in other Presidencies are treated in a similar manner.

The rain registers at the 220 Revenue Board Stations, seem now to be more carefully kept, and to be far more reliable than formerly.

SECTION VIII.—ARCHŒOLOGY.

Under this head there is nothing calling for special notice in this year's report.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Number of Clergy.

At the close of the year 1873-74 the number of Clergymen belonging to the Diocese was 199, or four fewer than the year previous. Of this number—

37 were Government Chaplains.

58 were European and Eurasian Missionaries.

17 were Europeans and Eurasians employed in education, or ministering to English congregations, or retired.

87 were Native Clergymen.

Vacancies in list of Chaplains.

Three vacancies were created in the list of Chaplains by the death of two of the Chaplains—the Rev. R. Murphy, LL.D., while on furlough in England, and the Rev. A. Taylor, M.A., in this country, and by the retirement of the Rev. E. S. Goodhart. A previously existing vacancy was filled up by the arrival of a new Chaplain in February, but, at the close of the official year, five Chaplains were absent on furlough, and one, the *Rev. O. Dene, was employed temporarily on other duty.

Ordination.

An ordination was held, on the 1st February 1874, at Masulipatam, when two Native Deacons were ordained Priests.

Confirmations.

The number of confirmations was thirty-seven, at which 791 persons, including 482 Natives, were confirmed.

Consecration of Churches and Cemeteries.

Four Churches, viz., at Ellichpore, Oomraottee, Akola, and Chicacole; and four burial grounds, viz., at Lovedale, Chicacole, and two at Cocanada were consecrated.

Visitation.

The Bishop visited all the principal and many of the smaller stations throughout the whole northern part of the Diocese. After holding a visitation in St. George's Cathedral on the 7th October, he proceeded through Bangalore to Toomkoor, Shemoga, Hassan, Mysore, Hoonsoor, Mercara, Mangalore; thence by Bombay to Aurungabad and to several stations in Berar; made a detour to Nagpore, in order to meet there the Metropolitan and the Bishop of Bombay in conference; then visited Secunderabad, Bellary, Kurnool, Nellore, Masulipatam, the Church Missionary Society's Missions in the Kistna and Godavery Districts, Rajahmundry, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Vizianagrum, Berhampore, and some out-stations of these Chaplaincies; and returned to Madras in the second week of March.

* As Principal of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

STATIONERY.

Stock.

The value of stock at the beginning of the year was Rupees 4,40,338-9-6, and the receipts from all sources during the year amounted to Rupees 1,10,656-5-8. The value of issues was Rupees 3,41,644-12-6, and that of stock at the close of the year Rupees 2,09,350-2-8.

This great reduction of stock was owing to the non-receipt, up to the close of the year, of certain articles indented for in 1872, and the supply of blotting-paper, Indian rubber, blacklead-pencils, and some few other articles having been exhausted, their purchase in the local market was necessitated.

Receipts.

The stationery, &c., received from England during the year was valued at Rupees 71,165-4-8, and that purchased in the local markets at Rupees 37,525-4-6.

The amount realized by commission, sale of waste paper, &c., was Rupees 4,029-1-11.

Issues.

The issues during the year to Public Offices were Rupees 3,19,615-15-5, and to army and regimental schools Rupees 2,901-11-3, against Rupees 2,67,324-3-10, and Rupees 2,062-7-8 in the previous year.

300 Reams of machine-made foolscap-paper were supplied to the Government of Bombay, on account of the urgent want of this article in that Presidency. The value of stationery articles furnished on payment to the Mysore Commission was Rupees 7,212-13-7.

Cost of Establishment.

The cost of the office establishment for the whole year was Rupees 6,561-10-5, but deducting therefrom Rupees 4,029-1-11, as noted below, the net cost was Rupees 2,532-8-6.

	RS.	A.	P.
By Commission realized...	539	11	9
By sale of waste paper, packing materials, &c.	2,870	8	11
By forfeiture of Contractors' deposits ...	290	9	4
By sale of Indian Atlas Sheets, Maps, &c. ...	284	10	8
By sale of Service-books...	43	9	3
Total...	4,029	1	11

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

During the year 1874 there was an increase in the work done by the Press of no less than 12,510 additional pages, 7,636 being entirely new and 4,874

standing matter, but the number of impressions was less. The details are given below:—

Pages equal to foolscap, including re-made up matter, printed in 1873-74	195,864
Pages equal to foolscap, including re-made up matter, printed in 1872-73	183,354
Increase...	12,510
Number of copies or impressions struck in 1872-73.	33,331,780
Do. do. 1873-74.	31,039,748
Decrease...	2,292,032

This increase was common to all the chief departments of the Secretariat. In the Gazette Department there was a slight decrease, and in the Vernacular Department the change under which Acts are issued with District Gazettes, &c., in place of three times as formerly, has caused the work to be much lighter.

In the Book Department the work continues to increase year by year, and the Census work kept a large staff constantly employed for several months. The time occupied in correcting authors' proofs of the various works printed in this department exceeded 7,000 hours, thus adding materially to the cost of production.

The Stereotyping and Letter-Casting Department has proved itself exceedingly valuable, a large quantity of work having been turned out by it during the year. Besides leads, &c., for which there is a constant demand, punches and matrices have been made and deficient letters cast, and thus much surplus type has been brought into use. The result has been a profit to Government of Rupees 3,207, notwithstanding that the articles manufactured have been valued at the lowest rates.

	RS.	A.	P.
Printing	1,23,136	9	3
Add depreciation of stock	18,009	9	10
Do. interest, at 6 per cent. per annum	8,223	0	0
Do. house rent	3,000	0	0
Do. cost of printing ink...	2,068	7	0
Grand Total...	1,54,437	10	1

The cost of the Press for the year is shown in the margin. The actual cost per page for original matter was Rupees 1-1-2, being 1 Anna less than that for the preceding year, while the average cost for both original and standing pages was Rupee 1.

The out-turn of work was less than in the preceding year. This was owing to certain changes under which the Press was removed to new premises, and arrangement made to drive the machines by the agency of a tread-mill and a crank, neither of which were got into regular working.

Penitentiary Branch.

The average number of convicts employed during the year chiefly in the Machine, Press, and Composing Rooms, was eighty-five a day. The value of their work was Rs. 28,635-8-0, and the cost Rs. 12,806-7-3.

The saving accruing to Government from the Printing and Binding works carried on in the Jail amounted to nearly Rupees 22,000, and was thus smaller than that (26,900) of the previous year.

DISTRICT PRESSES.

The Board of Revenue got most of these presses inspected by Mr. Keys, the Superintendent of the Government Press, and he introduced a variety of improvements and reported what was necessary in order that the establishment employed might be sufficient and uniformly distributed. The estimated value of the work done decreased by Rupees 90,159, because a better method of valuing work was introduced. The receipts are a little less owing to ordinary causes, such as a smaller amount of arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, and non-payment of advances of subscriptions for the District Gazette, etc. The expenditure was reduced, because a smaller amount was spent on purchasing stock and employing extra establishments.

Districts.	1872-73.			1873-74.		
	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam... ...	10,670	784	2,911	7,600	841	3,125
2. Vizagapatam...	6,479	137	3,171	4,341	405	2,597
3. Godavery... ...	11,516	1,231	3,177	4,965	1,268	2,685
4. Kistna... ...	10,729	946	5,751	5,744	880	3,327
5. Nellore... ...	16,140	1,058	2,828	9,653	696	3,301
6. Cuddapah ...	11,325	1,007	2,928	6,166	1,081	2,389
7. Bellary... ...	16,046	1,118	3,078	7,238	872	3.640
8. Kurnool... ...	9,121	687	2,317	5,650	817	3,086
9. Chingleput ...	8,956	563	3,617	6,658	293	2,825
10. North Arcot...	14,163	1,058	3,774	10,124	733	5,182
11. South Arcot...	16,073	1,081	5,334	7,330	970	3,705
12. Tanjore... ...	19,263	3,232	5,293	12,199	2,967	3,692
13. Trichinopoly...	10,088	870	2,754	6,150	1,065	4,122
14. Madura ...	10,053	1,502	3,025	8,879	1,462	3,367
15. Tinnevelly ...	9,169	978	4,316	6,114	1,057	3,799
16. Coimbatore ...	10,464	805	4,499	6,418	964	3,460
17. Nilgiris	...	73	1,816	...	66	1,264
18. Salem... ...	13,643	1,056	4,750	8,028	793	4,882
19. South Canara	13,213	1,409	3,011	7,830	1,345	2,534
20. Malabar... ...	14,813	2,191	4,816	10,678	1,798	4,569
Total...	231,924	21,786	73,166	141,765	20,373	67,521

MUSEUMS.

Government Central Museum.

The year has been altogether a busy one. Out-of-doors, efforts have been continued to improve the grounds, and they are gradually assuming a more seemly appearance.

New Buildings.

A new library and lecture-room were commenced in December 1873, and at the close of the year the walls were all but finished. The library will be entered by a door leading out of the antiquity room, so that those wishing to consult books regarding specimens they may have seen in the Museum will be able to do so with facility.

Catalogues.

Indoors, the Superintendent and his assistants devoted much time to the preparation of catalogues. The library and coin catalogues were completed and sent to press. A manuscript list of

birds was prepared, and one of the contents of the herbarium was taken in hand. A great deal of attention has also been paid to labelling; but, as a great many of the old labels were in manuscript, it will take some time before they are all printed. To help visitors in finding any collection they may specially want to see, large placards were hung up, and the nature of the contents of each room painted, in large characters, over the door-ways. By means of distinct labels and printed catalogues the contents of the Museum will in a measure tell their own story, but it is also hoped in course of time to make the catalogues something more than dry lists, and in the coin catalogue an endeavour to carry out this idea has already been made.

Specimens. The new specimens acquired were 1,742 in excess of the number received during 1872-73, the actual numbers being:—

1872-73	4,811	1873-74	6,553

An arrangement was concluded with the President of the Municipal Commission, whereby all animals dying in the People's Park are sent to the Museum, and some interesting and valuable specimens were received from this source.

Additions were made to the collections of birds, reptiles, and insects, and numerous specimens of shells, crustacea, and echinodermata, were presented to the Museum.

Herbarium. The herbarium was enriched by the purchase of a collection containing 2,435 specimens, of which many are rare plants obtained in places but seldom visited.

Coin Department. The coin department received a valuable addition in thirty-one gold coins which formed a portion of a large quantity of treasure found buried in the earth in the Collectorate of Tinnevelly. The inscriptions on these coins are in Arabic and Kufic, with the exception of a coin of Peter of Aragon, which bears a Latin legend in Gothic characters. The Arabic coins belong to the dynasty of the Mamaluk Sultans of Egypt and Syria, and both they and the European specimen bear dates of the 13th century of the Christian era.

Public Lectures. Eleven free public lectures on Agriculture, the Coal Measures of the Presidency, Sight, and Botany, were delivered in the course of the year. All the lectures were fairly, and some numerously attended, by an audience consisting of European ladies and gentlemen, native gentlemen, and advanced students, and thus appeared to be well appreciated by the classes of the community for whom they were intended.

Visitors. The number of visitors during the year was 145,663.

RAJAHMUNDRY LOCAL MUSEUM.

The visitors to this Museum numbered 25,447, thus being in excess of the ordinary number, though fewer than the extraordinary attendance of 1872-73 Some geological and other specimens were received.

CONTENTS.

APPENDICES.

I.—PROTECTION.

PAGE.

A.—LEGISLATIVE ii

1.—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1873-74, and sanctioned as required by Law... ii

2.—Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1873-74 ii

3.—Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the official year 1873-74 iii

B.—POLICE iv

1.—Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1873-74... iv

2.—Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force in the Madras Presidency for the year 1873 viii

3.—Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police Force of the Madras Presidency during the year 1873... xii

4.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen in the Madras Presidency for 1873. ... xvi

5.—General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen xl

C.—CRIMINAL xliv

1.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each offence in the Madras Presidency during the year 1873... xliv

2.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Madras Presidency during the year 1873 li

3.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Madras Presidency during the year 1873 ... lii

4.—Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1873 liv

D.—PRISONS lv

1.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1873, excluding the cost of building New Jails, and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs lv

PAGE.

2.—Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1873, and their Estimated Earnings lx

3.—Statement showing the Results of the Manufactories in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1873 lxiv

3A.—Balance Sheet showing the Out-turn of the Manufactures in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1873 lxviii

4.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Construction of New Jails, and on Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, with the Gross and Net Cost of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1873, including all Charges. lxx

5.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1873 lxxiii

E.—CIVIL lxxviii

1.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31st December 1873 lxxviii

2.—Statement showing the Number and Nature of Civil Suits instituted in the several Classes of Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1873 lxxxiv

3.—Statement showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1873... lxxxvi

4.—Statement showing the General Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1873 lxxxvii

5.—Statement showing the business of the Appellate Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1873 lxxxviii

6.—Statement showing the number of Suits, Original and Appeal, pending in the Presidency of Madras, classified according to the years in which they were instituted lxxxix

7.—Statement showing the execution of Decrees in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1873... xc

F.—REGISTRATION xci

1.—Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency for the years 1872-73 and 1873-74... xci

2.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency in the year 1873-74 cii

G.—MUNICIPALITIES cvi

1.—Income cvi

2.—Expenditure cx

H.—MARINE cxiv

1.—Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the official year 1873-74 cxiv

2.—Statement showing the Wrecks, &c., which have occurred at various Ports within the Madras Presidency during the official year 1873-74 cxxiii

3.—List of Lights in the Presidency of Madras cxxiv

PAGE.

4.—Statement showing the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balances, connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, under the operation of Act XXII of 1855, from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874 ... cxxviii

II.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—AGRICULTURE cxxix

1.—Statement showing the Cultivations in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1873-74 cxxix

2.—Statement showing the average number of Imperial Seers of Grain and other chief articles of produce per Rupee in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1873-74, compared with 1872-73 cxxx

B.—PUBLIC WORKS cxxxii

1.—Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works in 1873-74 from Imperial and Provincial Funds, as compared with the Allotment for that year cxxxii

2.—Statement showing the Expenditure on New Works in each District from Imperial and Provincial Funds under the Budget Heads cxxxiii

3.—Statement showing the Expenditure on Repairs in each District from Imperial and Provincial Funds under the Budget Heads... cxxxiv

3A.—Statement showing the Expenditure in each District from Local Funds cxxxv

4.—Railways cxxxvi

III.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REVENUE AND FINANCE cxxxvii

1.—Statement showing the Revenue under Imperial and Provincial Services and Local Funds in the Madras Presidency during the years 1870-71 to 1872-73 cxxxvii

2.—Statement showing the Expenditure under Imperial and Provincial Services and Local Funds in the Madras Presidency during the years 1870-71 to 1872-73 cxxxviii

3.—Statement showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1873-74, compared with 1872-73 cxxxix

IV.—INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION cxlii

1.—Distribution of Schools in the several Districts on the 31st March 1874, with reference to the Agency by which they are managed. cxlii

2.—Distribution of Schools on the 31st March 1874, with reference to the Standard of Instruction cxliv

APPENDICES.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

No. I.—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year* 1873-74 *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants.	By Government	The object of this Act is sufficiently indicated by its title.	15th May 1873.
An Act to amend Act IV. of 1842 ...	Do.	To empower the Government to declare from time to time the quantities of goods and the number of passengers which shall constitute a boat-load within the meaning of Act IV. of 1842.	12th June 1873.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

No. II.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year* 1873-74.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
A Bill to provide Trustees for the Port of Madras.	By Government ...	To call into existence a body of persons to whose judgment and experience the carrying out of schemes for improving the Port of Madras, as regards both the security of shipping and convenience in dealing with cargo, may be entrusted, and who may be armed with adequate powers as to deciding between rival proposals, sanctioning works, superintending their completion and maintenance, making contracts, effecting loans, levying tolls, issuing bye-laws, &c.	Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 16th December 1873, under Rule 25 of the Rules for the conduct of business in the Local Council for making Laws and Regulations.	.....	The formal introduction of the Bill is deferred, pending the sanction, by the Government of India, of a loan for the construction of a close harbour at Madras.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

No. II.—*Statement of Bills, &c.*—(Continued.)

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Court of Wards.	By Government ...	To effect several improvements in the law at present regulating the superintendence of estates of minors and others by the Court of Wards.	Leave to introduce the Bill granted on the 18th April 1873.	.....	
A Bill to consolidate and amend the laws for the regulation of Ports and for the levy of Port-dues and fees at ports within the Presidency of Fort St. George.	By the Advocate-General.	To consolidate and amend the laws as to ports, harbours, and piers in this Presidency.	Leave to introduce the Bill granted on 18th April 1873.	.....	The greater portion of this Bill relating to the regulation of ports and the levy of port-dues has been superseded by the Indian Ports Bill introduced into the Governor-General's Council on the 21st April 1874.

A.—LEGISLATURE.

No. III.—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the official year* 1873-74.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
The Prince of Arcot's Privilege Bill...	By the Madras Government.	To continue certain privileges and immunities enjoyed by Prince Azim Jah Bahadur, as Prince of Arcot, to his sons on succeeding to the title.	Passed as Act XX. of 1873, and came into force on 30th December 1873.

B.—POLICE.

No. I.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the Official year* 1873-74.

Ranges.	Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.									
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal & Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.	
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1.)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1.)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Village watchers.	Officers.	Men.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10
	Chief Office ...	2	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
	Madras Town ...	...	*3	10	38	8	767	141	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Police ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam ...	...	3	10	13	...	1,376	...	162	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	...	3	11	16	...	1,337	...	50	...	...
	Jeypore ...	...	1	3	6	...	424	...	191	...	...
	Godavery ...	...	2	9	15	...	1,258	...	35	...	...
	Krishna ...	...	2	7	16	...	1,196	...	20	...	...
	Total...	1	11	40	66	...	5,591	...	458	...	...
Central Range.	Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Police ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	...	2	8	12	...	1,196	...	100	...	...
	Kurnool ...	...	2	8	10	...	890	...	...	...	...
	Bellary ...	...	2	11	17	...	1,165	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	...	2	10	13	...	1,012	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot ...	...	2	9	15	...	1,240	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput ...	...	1	6	8	...	879	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot ...	...	2	8	10	...	1,053	...	...	...	...
	Total...	1	13	60	85	...	7,435	...	100	...	...
Southern Range.	Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Police ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore ...	...	2	8	12	...	1,315	...	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly ...	...	1	5	10	...	727	...	...	...	...
	Madura ...	...	2	9	13	...	1,128	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly ...	...	2	7	11	...	955	...	...	...	...
	Salem ...	...	2	9	12	...	1,045	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore / Neilgherries	...	3	9	14	...	1,055	...	15	...	...
	Malabar ...	...	3	9	20	...	1,238	...	...	...	...
	South Canara ...	...	1	5	6	...	735	...	...	...	...
	Total...	1	16	61	98	...	8,198	...	15	...	...
	Grand Total...	5	43	171	287	8	22,004	141	573	...	...

* 1 Commissioner and 2 Deputy Commissioners of Police.

a. Includes Cost of the Inspector General's Establishment of 36 Clerks & 13 Servants—(not Police men.)

b. Cost of the Commissioner's Establishment of 8 Clerks and 26 Servants .. .. Do.

B.—POLICE.

No. I.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the Official year* 1873-74.—(Contd.)

Ranges.	Districts.	Cost of Police. Total.	Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. 2.) and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. 3.) (2.)	Other Expenses of (Col. 3.): Travelling allowances of District & Assistant District Superintendents.	Other Expenses of (Col. 3.): Pay and Travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Cols. 4 and 5.) (4.)	Total pay of Constables of all classes (Cols. 6, 7 and 8.)	Horse and travelling allowances permanent or otherwise not included in Cols. 11, 13 and 14.
		10*a*	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Chief Office ...	15	*a*64,674	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Madras Town..	967	...	28,897	...	*b* 8,866	44,943	*c*1,02,506	...
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Police ...	1	17,900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam ...	1,564	...	18,758	5,434	...	26,780	1,25,506	...
	Vizagapatam ...	1,417	...	18,986	4,433	...	29,873	1,25,571	...
	Jeypore ...	625	...	9,977	2,272	...	9,827	48,535	...
	Godavery ...	1,319	...	15,600	2,365	...	26,602	1,14,751	...
	Krishna ...	1,241	...	14,638	2,409	...	20,934	1,13,557	..
	Total...	6,167	17,900	77,959	16,913	...	1,14,016	5,27,920	...
Central Range.	Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Police ...	1	14,780	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	1,318	...	10,850	2,136	...	19,084	1,13,134	...
	Kurnool ...	910	...	15,350	2,566	...	20,021	86,891	...
	Bellary ...	1,195	...	14,400	2,352	...	28,164	1,07,341	..
	Cuddapah ...	1,037	...	13,933	2,823	...	26,549	97,915	...
	North Arcot ...	1,266	...	18,196	2,155	...	26,872	1,11,665	...
	Chingleput ...	894	...	11,277	988	...	18,689	84,390	...
	South Arcot ...	1,073	...	16,214	2,344	..	24,061	97,837	...
	Total...	7,694	14,780	1,00,220	15,364	...	1,63,440	6,99,173	...
Southern Range.	Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Police ...	1	14,085	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore ...	1,337	...	15,769	3,015	...	24,410	1,21,717	...
	Trichinopoly ...	743	...	11,600	907	...	16,640	70,821	...
	Madura ...	1,152	...	11,525	2,418	...	28,596	1,06,655	...
	Tinnevelly ...	975	...	15,801	1,889	...	22,810	91,632	...
	Salem ...	1,068	...	15,588	3,122	...	25,529	1,00,566	...
	Coimbatore Neilgherries	1,096	...	18,613	3,369	...	27,485	1,07,304	...
	Malabar ...	1,270	...	26,998	3,696	...	30,203	1,19,247	...
	South Canara...	747	...	9,191	594	...	12,618	61,766	...
	Total...	8,389	14,085	1,25,085	19,010	...	1,88,291	7,79,708	...
	Grand Total...	23,232	1,11,439	3,32,161	51,287	8,866	5,10,690	21,09,307	...

c. Includes Cost of a Establishment of 28 Horse-keepers and grass-cutters with Driver of prison van together with Marine Establishment consisting of two Writers and 60 Boat m en and Tindals with 6 Cannacopillays and 2 Servants. (Not Police Men.)

B.—POLICE.

No. I.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the Official year* 1873-74.—(Contd.)

Ranges.	Districts.	Cost of Police.—(Continued.)						Distribution of Force.					
		Average pay of						In District.					
		Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Cols. 11 to 17.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues	Payable from other sources	Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners and Treasure.		On other duties.	
								Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Chief Office	...	...	6,347	71,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13
	Madras Town	...	...	25,351	2,10,563	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	28
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Police	.	...	177	18,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Ganjam	...	...	26,545	2,03,023	...	...	...	32	...	36	24	1,133
	Vizagapatam	...	...	24,622	2,03,485	...	..	1	28	...	70	24	1,041
	Jeypore	...	...	7,634	78,245	..	...	...	24	..	...	10	591
	Godavery	...	...	19,607	1,78,925	...	...	1	90	..	70	22	900
	Krishna	...	...	19,126	1,70,664	...	...	...	21	...	92	22	879
	Total	...	...	97,711	8,52,419	...	...	2	195	...	268	103	4,544
Central Range.	Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Police	Rupees 10 per month.	Rupees 8 per month.	394	15,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Nellore			15,872	1,61,076	..	...	...	21	...	78	21	937
	Kurnool			12,507	1,37,335	..	...	...	19	...	75	19	734
	Bellary			17,602	1,69,859	...	...	...	43	...	109	27	866
	Cuddapah			17,912	1,59,132	...	...	..	25	...	92	24	850
	North Arcot			21,581	1,80,469	...	...	1	115	..	78	24	968
	Chingleput			13,933	1,29,277	...	...	...	26	...	57	14	404
	South Arcot			18,944	1,59,400	..	...	...	28	...	71	19	682
	Total	...	...	1,18,745	11,11,722	...	...	1	227	...	560	149	5,441
Southern Range	Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Police	...	...	278	14,363	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Tanjore	...	...	20,691	1,85,602	...	...	...	34	...	93	17	647
	Trichinopoly	...	...	10,436	1,10,404	...	...	1	93	...	50	14	454
	Madura	...	...	19,277	1,68,471	...	...	...	46	...	47	23	847
	Tinnevelly	...	...	15,202	1,47,334	...	...	...	29	...	78	18	682
	Salem	...	...	20,499	1,65,304	...	...	1	53	...	76	21	862
	Coimbatore / Neilgherries	...	...	22,367	1,79,138	...	...	1	132	...	97	22	756
	Malabar	...	...	18,589	1,98,733	...	...	1	77	...	100	27	841
	South Canara	...	...	10,057	94,226	...	...	...	14	...	50	11	465
	Total	...	...	1,37,396	12,63,575	...	..	4	478	...	591	154	5,554
	Grand Total	...	...	3,85,550	35,09,300	...	...	7	1,012	..	1,419	408	15,580

B.—POLICE.

No. I.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the Official year* 1873-74.—(Contd.)

Ranges.	Districts.	Distribution of Force.—(Contd.)			Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men.)					
							To area. (6)			To population. (7)		
		On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Salt & Land Custom Grounds.			Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns. (5)	Of Towns. (5)	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns. (5)	Of Towns. (5)
		30	31	31*a*	32	33	34		35	36		37
	Chief Office...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras Town	†877	...	..	27	397,552	...	...	0·3	...	...	481
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspr. Gl. of Police ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam ...	59	...	280	8,313	1,520,088	6·6	...	...	1,214	1,243	632
	Vizagapatam.	107	...	146	9,344	1,844,711	7·5	...	...	1,485	1,563	653
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	9,000	314,488	14·9	...	...	523	...	...
	Godavery ...	83	...	153	6,224	1,592,939	5·7	...	...	1,481	1,542	759
	Krishna ...	96	...	131	8,036	1,452,374	7·3	...	...	1,333	1,408	564
	Total...	345	...	710	40,917	6,724,600	7·7	...	...	1,278	1,432	651
Central Range.	Dy. Inspr. Gl. of Police...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	51	...	210	8,462	1,376,811	7·7	...	...	1,266	1,300	586
	Kurnool ...	63	..	...	7,358	914,432	8·2	...	...	1,026	1,064	521
	Bellary ...	113	37	...	11,007	1,653,010	9·5	...	...	1,434	1,508	762
	Cuddapah ...	46	...	...	8,367	1,351,194	8·2	...	...	1,335	1,382	354
	North Arcot..	80	...	...	7,139	2,015,278	6·2	...	...	1,752	1,836	626
	Chingleput...	35	29	329	2,753	938,184	5·1	...	...	1,740	1,787	1,066
	South Arcot...	66	...	207	4,873	1,755,817	5·8	...	...	2,095	2,222	610
	Total...	454	66	746	49,959	10,004,726	7·4	...	...	1,499	1,560	645
Southern Range.	Dy. Inspr. Gl. of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Tanjore ...	323	...	223	3,654	1,973,731	3·4	...	...	1,827	2,364	569
	Trichinopoly.	131	...	...	3,515	1,200,408	5·4	...	...	1,849	2,169	584
	Madura ...	99	...	90	9,502	2,266,615	9·3	...	...	2,230	2,401	655
	Tinnevelly ...	96	...	72	5,176	1,693,959	5·9	...	...	1,938	2,113	516
	Salem ...	55	...	...	7,483	1,966,995	7·3	...	...	1,939	1,990	980
	Coimbatore ... Neilgherries..	88	...	...	8,181	1,812,775	8·4	...	...	1,882	2,016	549
	Malabar ...	125	68	31	6,002	2,261,250	5·1	...	...	1,947	2,064	981
	South Canara	43	...	164	3,902	918,362	6·8	...	...	1,612	1,689	690
	Total...	960	68	580	47,415	14,094,095	6·4	..	...	1,923	2,114	654
	Grand Total..	2,636	134	2,036	138,318	31,220,973	6·8	...	0·3	1,601	1,696	596

† Includes 51 Officers.

B.—POLICE.

No. II.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force in the Madras Presidency for the year* 1873.

Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength on the 31st December 1873.		Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.*			Punishments.	
									Dismissed.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.
	1	1a		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Madras Town ...	45	999	12	1,055	...	100	507	1	43
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	21	1,207	22	1,378	879	384	1,207	1	27
	Vizagapatam ...	21	1,321	25	1,364	674	507	1,321	1	23
	Jeypore ...	9	422	9	424	339	90	2	...	21
	Godavery ...	21	1,168	21	1,177	405	495	1,198	...	15
	Krishna ...	20	1,132	21	1,149	576	521	1,132	...	9
	Total...	92	5,250	98	5,492	2,873	1,997	4,860	2	59
Central Range.	Nellore ...	18	1,171	20	1,200	473	504	1,111	...	23
	Kurnool ...	18	870	18	892	359	618	870	...	32
	Bellary ...	24	1,065	25	1,168	492	718	1,065	...	34
	Cuddapah ...	23	1,003	23	1,026	447	533	1,003	1	17
	North Arcot ...	23	1,180	23	1,236	444	582	1,180	1	54
	Chingleput ...	14	843	14	844	313	354	843	...	17
	South Arcot ...	18	993	18	1,072	426	509	993	...	32
	Total...	138	7,125	141	7,438	2,954	3,818	7,065	2	209
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	17	1,306	20	1,312	435	614	1,306	1	11
	Trichinopoly ...	13	723	14	728	245	310	703	2	16
	Madura ...	22	1,065	22	1,128	435	826	1,065	...	32
	Tinnevelly ...	18	932	18	954	380	545	932	...	22
	Salem ...	20	1,024	20	1,072	408	620	1,024	...	17
	Coimbatore ...	18	903	18	927	394	716	903	...	19
	Neilgherries ...	2	127	2	133	42	53	127	...	6
	Malabar ...	22	1,162	23	1,167	478	787	1,162	1	51
	South Canara ...	11	621	11	730	307	354	621	...	21
	Total...	143	7,863	148	8,151	3,124	4,825	7,843	4	195
	Grand Total...	418	21,237	399	22,136	8,951	10,740	20,278	9	542

* Includes Maliah Force and Hill Police.

B.—POLICE.

No. II.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force in the Madras Presidency for the year* 1873.—(Contd.)

Ranges.	Districts.	PUNISHMENTS.—(*Continued.*)									
		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY MAGISTRATES AND COURTS.							
				Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Madras Town ...	...	481	...	6	...	3	...	1	...	2
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	14	390	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	8
	Vizagapatam ...	5	325	...	5	...	2	...	...	2	15
	Jeypore ..	7	189	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	14
	Godavery ...	6	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Krishna ...	...	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Total...	32	1,380	...	10	...	2	1	1	2	54
Central Range.	Nellore ...	2	380	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Kurnool ...	6	422	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	2
	Bellary ...	15	472	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Cuddapah ...	5	366	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	5
	North Arcot ...	8	364	...	5	...	...	...	2	1	17
	Chingleput ...	2	336	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5
	South Arcot ...	14	735	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Total...	52	3,075	...	31	...	4	...	3	1	50
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	3	1,139	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	4
	Trichinopoly ...	1	263	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Madura ...	7	720	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	14
	Tinnevelly ...	4	65	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Salem ...	3	464	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	6
	Coimbatore ...	1	250	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Neilgherries ...	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Malabar ..	9	856	...	17	...	...	...	...	2	36
	South Canara ...	...	393	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Total...	28	4,288	...	46	1	...	...	...	3	81
	Grand Total...	112	9,224	...	93	1	9	1	4	6	187

NOTE.—This Statement does not refer to Assistant Superintendents or Officers of higher rank.

B.—POLICE.

No. II.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force in the Madras Presidency for the year* 1873.—(Contd.)

Ranges.	Districts.	REWARD.		EDUCATION.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.
		Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under Instruction during the year.				
		By promotion.	By Money Rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Madras Town ..	4	70	54	678	...	156	112	543	409
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	1	60	21	478	1	144	264	802	362
	Vizagapatam ...	27	2	21	740	1	285	157	867	454
	Jeypore ..	1	...	9	172	1	77	45	382	4
	Godavery ...	...	...	21	513	...	104	120	642	547
	Krishna ...	...	4	20	550	..	133	91	420	687
	Total...	29	66	92	2,453	3	743	677	3,113	2,054
Central Range.	Nellore ...	31	26	18	585	2	214	124	556	494
	Kurnool ...	...	6	18	357	...	122	86	578	224
	Bellary ...	2	21	24	560	...	137	74	634	431
	Cuddapah ...	68	17	23	440	1	231	151	525	374
	North Arcot ...	10	21	23	866	2	229	194	551	435
	Chingleput ...	31	45	14	623	1	119	86	570	223
	South Arcot ...	79	39	18	649	...	242	146	515	399
	Total...	221	175	138	4,080	6	1,294	861	3,929	2,580
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	160	3	17	1,044	2	159	63	585	675
	Trichinopoly ...	6	...	13	644	...	81	62	416	271
	Madura ...	14	2	22	1,059	...	171	89	614	375
	Tinnevelly ...	11	30	18	693	...	169	74	516	372
	Salem ...	2	2	20	672	...	137	81	529	434
	Coimbatore ...	...	7	18	600	...	135	84	570	267
	Neilgherries ...	...	...	2	76	...	3	1	96	32
	Malabar ...	17	7	22	960	...	244	212	685	499
	South Canara...	...	25	11	318	...	110	78	494	270
	Total..	210	76	143	6,066	2	1,209	744	4,505	3,195
	Grand Total...	464	387	418	13,277	11	3,402	2,394	12,090	8,238

B.—POLICE.

No. II.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force in the Madras Presidency for the year* 1873.—(Contd.)

Ranges.	Districts.	NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.							Percentage in Hospital during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force.
		On pension.	On gratuity.	By Resignation without Pension or gratuity.	By Dismissal (Columns 7 and 8.)	By Discharge otherwise than under preceding Columns.	By Desertion.	By Death.		
		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Madras Town...	3	2	44	44	6	4	4	54·6	4
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	...	3	24	28	194	4	25	71·4	2
	Vizagapatam ...	4	5	15	24	33	13	21	50·7	1·6
	Jeypore ...	...	...	14	21	2	7	9	78	2·1
	Godavery ...	...	3	20	15	35	3	24	45·9	2
	Krishna ...	1	1	8	9	46	10	17	26	1·5
	Total...	5	12	81	97	310	37	96	51·3	1·8
Central Range.	Nellore ...	1	15	22	23	55	4	8	40·2	·7
	Kurnool ...	...	11	50	32	4	7	8	69·6	·9
	Bellary ...	...	10	25	34	...	12	11	40·7	1
	Cuddapah ...	...	26	30	18	8	2	17	53·6	1·7
	North Arcot ...	...	15	53	55	5	12	23	58·6	1·9
	Chingleput ...	...	3	22	17	14	3	7	38·2	·8
	South Arcot ...	2	19	34	32	35	2	4	32	·4
	Total...	3	99	236	211	121	42	78	47·4	1·1
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	...	6	26	12	...	3	9	50·5	·7
	Trichinopoly ...	...	7	21	18	6	3	3	33·6	·4
	Madura ...	2	10	50	32	11	6	7	44·4	·6
	Tinnevelly ...	1	16	31	22	4	1	9	33·1	·9
	Salem ...	...	13	17	17	9	9	8	46·6	·8
	Coimbatore ...	...	15	24	19	...	...	14	85	1·5
	Neilgherries ...	...	...	2	6	...	1	3		2·3
	Malabar ...	...	52	62	52	1	20	38	86·7	3·2
	South Canara...	1	15	21	21	64	6	4	38·9	·6
	Total...	4	134	254	199	95	49	95	54	1·2
	Grand Total...	15	247	615	551	532	132	273	51·2	1·3

B.—POLICE.

No. III—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police Force of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1873.

Ranges.	Districts.	RACE.								
		EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.			
		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.			District or Assistant and District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.		
		Military or Covenanted, Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8
	Madras Town. ...	1	2	3	23	1	...	2	7	2
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	4
	Vizagapatam ...	2	1	5	2	...	...	1	2	...
	Jeypore ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Godavery ...	2	...	5	2	...	...	1	...	5
	Krishna ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2
	Total...	8	3	13	5	...	...	5	5	11
Central Range.	Nellore ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
	Kurnool ...	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
	Bellary ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	4	...
	Cuddpah ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3
	North Arcot ...	2	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	3
	Chingleput ...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	6
	South Arcot ...	1	1	4	...	3	...	...	...	9
	Total...	9	4	12	3	5	...	10	6	24
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	2	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	6
	Trichinopoly ...	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	1	6
	Madura ...	1	1	3	...	2	...	...	1	4
	Tinnevelly ...	2	...	2	1	2	...	1	1	2
	Salem ...	2	...	5	1	1	...	1	...	4
	Coimbatore ...	1	1	1	2	...	...	3	1	3
	Neilgherries ...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2
	Malabar ...	3	...	1	4	...	...	4	8	...
	South Canara ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	14	2	15	14	11	...	13	12	27
	Grand Total...	32	11	43	45	17	...	30	30	64

B.—POLICE.

No. III—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1873. —(Contd.)

Ranges.	Districts.	RACE.—(*Continued*). Natives. District or Assistant and District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Subordinate Officers. Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	RELIGION OR CASTE. Officers. Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus. Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Nairs.	Moplas.
		9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Madras Town ...	1	...	11	995	41	1	4	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	...	4	11	1,203	13	2	1	1	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	...	4	10	1,318	13	2	2	2	...	...
	Jeypore ...	...	2	6	422	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavery ...	...	3	12	1,161	15	4	4	...	...	...
	Krishna ...	...	5	13	1,129	7	1	6	1	..	...
	Total...	...	18	52	5,233	51	9	13	4	...	...
Central Range.	Nellore ...	...	2	14	1,168	8	1	4	1	...	...
	Kurnool ...	...	3	12	869	7	1	3	4	...	...
	Bellary ...	...	5	14	1,062	10	4	7	2	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	...	4	15	1,000	9	4	8	1	...	...
	North Arcot ...	...	5	13	1,176	11	2	6	1	...	...
	Chingleput ...	...	3	7	836	14	2	1	...	...	...
	South Arcot ...	...	4	10	981	18	4	6	...	...	...
	Total ..	...	26	85	7,092	77	18	35	9	...	...
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	...	3	10	1,296	16	1	3	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly ...	...	1	8	714	14	...	2	...	...	...
	Madura ...	...	6	12	1,059	13	...	5	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly ...	...	4	9	928	12	1	2	...	...	...
	Salem ...	...	3	11	1,018	15	2	6	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	...	4	9	898	13	1	2	2	...	...
	Neilgherries ...	...	..	...	123	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	...	2	9	1,156	20	...	...	1	7	1
	South Canara ...	...	4	6	621	4	1	5	...	...	...
	Total...	...	27	74	7,813	113	6	25	3	7	1
	Grand Total...	1	71	222	11,333	282	34	77	16	7	1

B.—POLICE.

No. III.—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police Force of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1873.—(Contd.)

Ranges.	District.	RELIGION OR CASTE.—(*Continued.*)							
		OFFICERS.—(*Continued.*)						MEN.	
		Hindus.—(*Continued.*)				Other Religions.			
		Tiers.	Oriyahs.	Pariahs.	Hindoos of all other castes.	Foreigners (not British subject.)	—	Christians.	Mahomedans.
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Madras Town ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	35	273
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	...	4	...	7	..	...	2	77
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	5	148
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	11
	Godavery ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	369
	Krishna ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	413
	Total...	...	4	...	39	..	...	8	1,180
Central Range.	Nellore ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	10	523
	Kurnool ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	490
	Bellary ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	5	546
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	450
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	13	433
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	37	289
	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	31	368
	Total...	...	...	...	45	...	...	100	3,099
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	497	130
	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	6	200
	Madura ...	...	...	...	12	...	...	42	213
	Tinnevelly ...	..	...	...	9	...	...	59	190
	Salem ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	6	360
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	20	319
	Neilgherries ...	...	...	...	..	1	...	11	54
	Malabar ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	19	153
	South Canara ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	128	112
	Total...	4	...	...	49	1	...	788	1,731
	Grand Total...	4	4	...	140	1	...	931	6,121

B.—POLICE.

No. III—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police Force of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1873. —(Contd.)

Ranges.	Districts.	RELIGION OR CASTE.—(*Continued.*)										Grand Total, Officers and Men.
		MEN.—(*Continued.*)										
		Hindus.								Other Religions.		
		Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Nairs.	Moplahs.	Tiers.	Oriyahs.	Parials.	Hindus of all other Castes.	Foreigners (not British Subjects.)	—	
		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Madras Town ...	22	59	...	...	...	...	48	558	...	...	1,048
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	4	8	...	...	...	480	7	625	...	...	1,231
	Vizagapatam ...	28	8	...	...	...	101	7	1,021	...	...	1,345
	Jeypore ...	4	6	...	...	...	96	...	305	...	...	432
	Godavery ...	19	2	...	...	...	...	35	736	...	...	1,191
	Krishna ...	61	52	...	...	...	...	3	599	...	...	1,154
	Total...	116	76	...	...	...	677	52	3,286	...	...	5,353
Central Range.	Nellore ..	35	61	...	...	...	...	4	535	...	...	1,191
	Kurnool ...	35	64	...	..	...	. .	2	277	...	...	890
	Bellary ...	61	41	...	...	..	...	28	381	...	...	1,091
	Cuddapah ...	23	29*	...	...	...	...	2	493	...	...	1,028
	North Arcot ...	37	29	...	...	...	...	8	656	...	...	1,205
	Chingleput ...	6	20	...	...	...	..	23	461	...	...	858
	South Arcot ...	7	28	...	...	...	...	18	529	...	...	1,013
	Total...	294	272	...	...	...	...	85	3,332	...	...	7,276
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	18	20	...	...	...	...	...	631	...	...	1,325
	Trichinopoly ...	11	13	...	...	...	...	5	479	...	...	737
	Madura ...	26	18	...	...	...	..	8	752	...	...	1,089
	Tinnevelly ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	671	...	...	952
	Salem ...	90	25	...	...	...	...	7	530	...	...	1,046
	Coimbatore ...	47	26	...	...	...	...	6	480	...	...	923
	Neigherries ..	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	48	...	...	130
	Malabar ...	8	7	716	66	142	...	...	45	...	..	1,187
	South Canara ...	33	6	1	1	67	...	1	272	...	...	633
	Total..	235	122	717	67	209	...	36	3,908	...	...	8,022
	Grand Total...	577	529	717	67	209	677	221	11,084	...	...	21,699

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen in the Madras Presidency for* 1873.

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.					
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED.			Number of cases in Cols. 6 to 8 in which convictions was obtained.
					By Police *Suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec. 142 of C. P. C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
1a	115, 117 to 119.	Substantive abetments	3	...	2	1	...	2
1	131 to 136, 138.	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps and Government Notes ...	146	8	152	2	...	85
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	12	...	12	..	...	3
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	337	29	354	12	...	250
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	522	23	485	56	4	298
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	20	...	19	1	...	15
		Total ...	1,040	60	1,024	72	4	653
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
8	302, 303, 396,	Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Do. dacoits...	1	...	1	...	...	...
10		Do. robbers...	13	2	14	1	...	2
11		Do. poison ...	14	1	15	...	...	3
12		Other murders ...	241	15	256	2	...	103
13	307	Attempts at murder...	56	3	57	2	...	18
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	90	8	94	3	1	52
15	376	Rape	61	3	53	10	1	14
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	7	...	7	...	...	3
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	88	5	92	1	...	43

(*a*) At close of 1872 there were 4 persons awaiting trial; but in 1873, 3 were transferred to this heading from Serial No. 16, Non-Cognizable.

(*b*) Of the 8 persons pending trial under this heading at close of 1872, 3 were transferred to Serial No. 35.

(*c*) The enquiry into the charge against 1 person was suspended under Sec. 459, C. C. P. 1 person was not put on his defence for this offence as he was undergoing trial for a different one committed before escape.

(*d*) Of the 176 persons shown as pending under this heading at close of 1872, 15 were struck out being double entry, 8 were transferred to Serial No. 20, Non-Cognizable. 1 person omitted to be shown in 1872 has been included. 9 persons were transferred to this heading from

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS. No. ARRESTED. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	Within the year. By order of Magistrate (see Cols. 7 and 8).	Total.
			10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	12*a*
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
1a	115, 117 to 119.	Substantive abetments	...	...	...	2	...	2
1	131 to 136, 138.	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps and Government Notes ...	(*a*) 7	...	7	177	2	186
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	28	...	28
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	(*b*) 5	...	5	415	29	(*c*) 449
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	(*d*) 152	...	152	5,565	601	6,318
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	33	5	38
		Total ...	164	...	164	6,220	637	7,021
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
8	302, 303, 396.	Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Do. dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Do. robbers ...	1	...	1	35	1	37
11		Do. poison ...	(*e*) 1	...	1	25	...	26
12		Other murders ...	(*f*) 17	...	17	518	2	537
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	7	...	7	78	1	86
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	(*g*) 14	...	14	306	8	328
15	376	Rape	3	...	3	55	12	70
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	...	...	...	11	...	11
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	(*h*) 2	...	2	94	4	100

Serial No. 39, Cognizable. 10 persons erroneously shown as pending in Col. 21 in 1872 have been struck out.

(*e*) 1 person was transferred to this from Serial No. 21, Cognizable.

(*f*) 5 persons were transferred from this to Serial No. 14.
1 person was do. do. to Serial No. 3, Non-Cognizable.
4 persons were do. do. to Serial No. 27 ,,

(*g*) 5 persons were transferred to this heading from Serial No. 12, Cognizable.
2 persons omitted to be shown in 1872 have been included in Col. 10 of this Return.
1 person erroneously shown in Col. 21 in 1872 has been struck out.
5 persons have been transferred from this heading to Serial No. 20.

(*h*) 1 person was transferred from this to heading No. 10, Non-Cognizable.

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*continued.*)						
			Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.* died, &c., after commencement of trial.
						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
1a	115, 117 to 119.	Substantive abetments	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
1	131 to 136, 138.	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps and Government Notes...	...	47	130	26	6	98	...
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	...	14	3	...	...	3	...
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	4	81	345	40	3	302	...
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	1,659	4,312	1,430	6	2,873	3
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	8	29	4	...	25	...
		Total...	4	1,809	4,821	1,500	15	3,303	3
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*							
8	302, 303, 396.	Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Do. dacoits...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Do. robbers...	3	12	10	...	8	2	...
11		Do. poison ...	2	12	6	...	3	3	...
12		Other murders ...	3	156	303	...	172	130	1
13	307	Attempts at murder...	1	21	58	...	34	24	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	...	125	177	1	96	79	1
15	376	Rape	1	34	31	1	13	17	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	...	3	5	...	2	3	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	3	22	64	8	6	50	...

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Contd.*) No. PENDING AT END OF YEAR. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*								
1a	115, 117 to 119.	Substantive abetments	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1	131 to 136, 138.	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps and Government Notes...	...	...	7	...	4	4	5	5
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	2	2	10	1	...	...	...	...
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	15	26	215	...	..	...	..	...
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	17	28	233	2	4	4	5	5
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*								
8	302, 303, 396.	Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Do. dacoits...	...	...	...	...	1	1	20	8
10		Do. robbers...	...	...	9	2	14	7	2,032	1,457
11		Do. poison ...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders ...	2	...	19	14	21	10	2,801	1,154
13	307	Attempts at murder...	...	...	2	4	1	1	18	18
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	...	...	3	11	...	...	...	...
15	376	Rape	...	1	2	1	2	...	24	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.					
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED.			No. of Cases in Cols. 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.
					By Police *Suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec. 142 of C. P. C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*—(Continued.)							
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide ...	262	7	265	4	...	166
19	326, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	14	1	12	3	...	9
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	262	15	258	19	...	178
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	19	1	19	1	...	4
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	32	...	26	6	...	13
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	217	7	209	12	3	160
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	86	7	83	10	...	29
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	18	1	14	5	...	7
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	6	1	4	2	1	2
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	225	6	208	23	..	131
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt	7	1	8	...	...	2
		Total ...	1,719	84	1,693	104	6	939

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS. No. Arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Cols. 7 and 8.)	Total.
			10	10a.	10b	11	12	12a
		CLASS H.—*Serious offences against the person.*—(Continued.)						
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide ...	3	...	3	286	4	293
19	326, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	...	15	...	15
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	(a) 27	...	27	539	35	601
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	(b) 1	...	1	23	2	26
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	...	77	13	90
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	(c) 9	...	9	408	44	461
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	6	...	6	140	17	163
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	4	...	4	36	15	55
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	...	...	..	15	8	23
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	(d) 12	...	12	438	30	480
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt	1	...	1	7	...	8
		Total ...	108	...	108	3,106	196	3,410

(a) 1 person was transferred from this to heading No. 13, Non-Cognizable.
5 persons were transferred to this from heading No. 14, Cognizable.
3 persons were transferred from this to Serial No. 23 "
5 persons erroneously shown in 1872 have been struck out.

(b) 1 person was transferred from this to Serial No. 21.

(c) Of the 10 persons awaiting trial at close of 1872, 1 was transferred to Serial No. 38, 3 to Serial No. 13, and 3 were transferred to this from Serial No. 20.

(d) 1 person omitted to be shown in 1872 has been included in this return.

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Continued.*)						
			Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.		Finally convicted (included persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of Trial.
						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*—(Continued.)								
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide ...	4	72	203	36	...	166	1
19	326, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	15	3	3	9	...
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt ...	2	128	456	117	26	313	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	8	8	...	2	6	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	...	47	41	6	11	24	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	7	103	343	102	6	232	3
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	...	76	79	13	16	50	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	...	12	40	16	...	24	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	...	6	17	8	...	9	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	6	135	331	109	...	222	...
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt	...	3	4	2	...	2	...
		Total...	32	975	2,191	422	398	1,365	6

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Contd.*)				PROPERTY.			
			No. PENDING AT END OF YEAR.							
			Before being put on trial.							
			In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*—(Continued.)								
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide ...	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
19	326, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	...	6	1	1	...	55	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	1	...	1	1	12	5	303	29
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	...	...	3	...	3	...	57	...
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	10	6	60	38	56	24	5,311	2,666

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.					
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED.			
					By Police *Suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec. 142 of C. P. C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	No. of cases in Cols. 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*						
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	235	44	268	11	...	82
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for Dacoity ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt — by other means ...	52	4	56	...	...	30
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery — in dwelling house ...	71	2	70	3	...	22
		Robbery — on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	75	3	78	...	...	26
		Robbery — other robberies ...	309	19	317	11	...	152
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offence ...	424	18	398	42	2	53
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	6,811	184	6,948	40	7	1,946

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS. No. Arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	Within the year. By order of Magistrate (see Cols. 7 and 8.)	Total.
			10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	12*a*
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*						
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	(*a*) 129	2	131	1,285	30	1,446
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for Dacoity ...	...	...	...	8	...	8
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt — by other means ...	(*b*) 3	...	3	111	...	114
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery — in dwelling house ...	3	...	3	79	5	87
		Robbery — on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	(*c*) 2	...	2	82	...	84
		Robbery — other robberies ...	14	...	14	534	19	567
34	270, 284, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offence ...	(*d*) 29	...	29	383	118	530
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	(*e*) 131	1	132	4,565	54	4,751

(*a*) 7 persons omitted to be shown in 1872 have been included in this Return.
(*b*) 1 person was transferred to this from Serial No. 33. (Robbery on Highway.)
(*c*) 1 do. do. from this to Serial No. 32. (Robbery by other means.)
(*d*) 6 were transferred to this from Serial No. 36.
(*e*) 1 person was transferred from this to Serial No. 42.
1 person do. do. to Serial No. 45.
3 persons were transferred to this from Serial No. 4.
8 persons omitted to be shown in 1872 have been included in this Return.

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Continued.*)						
			Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.* died, &c., after commencement of trial.
						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	10	408	851	...	461	390	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for Dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt — by other means ...	...	31	77	14	6	57	...
33	392, 393	Roberry — in dwelling house ...	...	27	54	12	3	39	...
		Roberry — on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	...	17	62	11	...	51	...
		Roberry — other robberies ...	...	163	375	83	9	283	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offence ...	1	207	294	85	56	153	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	7	877	3,550	617	107	2,826	...

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Contd.*) No. PENDING AT END OF YEAR. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity	...	...	70	38	246	105	89,041	7,921
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for Dacoity ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt — by other means ...	...	...	6	...	52	22	1,666	373
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery — in dwelling house ...	...	...	1	2	70	27	3,017	533
		Robbery — on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	5	...	...	..	69	31	2,424	1,248
		Robbery — other robberies ...	4	...	12	3	314	142	12,084	1,995
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offence ...	14	...	10	1	70	...	17,930	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	35	4	142	14	6015	2254	483211	78,198

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.					
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED.			Number of cases in Cols. 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.
					By Police *Suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec. 142 of C. P. C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*—(Continued.)							
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt...	335	5	325	14	1	128
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	14	1	15	...	...	6
		Total ...	8,327	280	8,476	121	10	2,445
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*							
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	20	1	17	4	...	13
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement... ...	385	7	268	115	9	139
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life...	41	1	41	1	...	29
41	374	Compulsory labor ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	447	9	327	120	9	181
	CLASS V—*Minor offences against property*							
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	348	7	352	2	1	117
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft { Of cattle ...	2,688	70	2,689	62	7	1,363
		{ Ordinary ...	14,571	420	14,434	526	31	6,845
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	773	13	680	105	1	356

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS. No. ARRESTED. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police	Within the year. By order of Magistrate (see Cols. 7 and 8).	Total.
			10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	12*a*
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*—(Continued.)						
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt...	(*a*) 4	...	4	398	38	440
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	36	...	36
		Total...	315	3	318	7,481	264	8,063
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	(*b*) 1	...	1	21	7	29
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement... ...	(*c*) 13	...	13	666	217	896
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life...	(*d*) 1	...	1	67	2	70
41	374	Compulsory labor ...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		Total...	15	...	15	761	226	1,002
		CLASS V—*Minor offences against property*						
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	(*e*) 2	...	2	206	1	209
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft { Of cattle ...	(*f*) 46	...	46	3,184	152	3,382
		Theft { Ordinary ..	(*g*) 346	1	347	16,249	987	17,583
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	11	...	11	795	67	873

(*a*) 6 persons omitted to be shown in 1872 have been included in this Return, and transferred to [Serial No. 34.
(*b*) Transferred to this heading from Serial No. 23.
(*c*) 9 persons were transferred from this to Serial No. 5.
(*d*) Transferred to this heading from Serial No. 57.
(*e*) 1 person was transferred to this head from Serial No. 35 and 1 person who was shown as pending under this head in 1872 was transferred to Serial No. 46.

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Continued.*)						
			Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *i. g.* died, &c., after commencement of trial.
						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*—(Continued.)							
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt...	7	101	290	67	21	200	2
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	30	...	22	8	...
		Total...	25	1,831	5,583	889	685	4,007	2
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*							
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	2	7	19	4	...	15	...
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2	281	572	270	2	292	8
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life...	2	6	59	28	...	31	...
41	374	Compulsory labor ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	6	297	650	302	2	338	8
		CLASS V—*Minor offences against property*							
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	...	41	164	33	...	131	...
43	379 to 382	Theft { Of cattle ...	3	506	2,687	514	5	2,167	1
		Theft { Ordinary ...	6	3,667	13,281	2,580	35	10,660	6
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	...	294	539	144	4	390	1

(*f*) Of the 50 shown as pending in 1872, 2 were transferred to Serial No. 17 and 2 to Serial No. 15, both Non-Cognizable.

(*g*) { 9 were transferred to Serial Nos. 15 and 19, Non-Cognizable.
1 was do. to Serial No. 46.
15 persons omitted in 1872 have been shown in this Return.

B.—POLICE,

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Contd.*) No. PENDING AT END OF YEAR. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*—(Continued.)								
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt...	5	...	24	...	139	46	3,005	574
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1	...	4	..	...	1	...	5
		Total ...	64	4	269	66	6975	2628	612378	90,847
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement... ...	..	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
40	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
41	374	Compulsory labor ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS V—*Minor offences against property*								
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	1	...	2	...	8	1	723	50
43	379 to 382	Theft { Of cattle ...	56	...	55	...	2666	1657	46,737	24,542
		{ Ordinary ...	108	1	265	4	14891	8527	357667	106721
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	2	...	16	...	662	310	62,992	9,681

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.					
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED.			Number of cases in Cols. 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.
					By Police *Suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec. 142 of C. P. C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*—(Continued.)							
45	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	574	32	600	6	...	425
46	447 to 448	Criminal or house-trespass	706	22	473	240	15	332
47	461 to 462	Breaking closed receptacle	223	3	224	1	1	44
		Total ..	19,883	567	19,452	942	56	9,482
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*							
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	4	1	5	...	...	...
49	Chapter xxxviii, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad character	33	...	33	...	..	26
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	22	...	18	4	...	10
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province ...	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	156	...	156	..	...	147
52		Cognizable offences under the Excise Laws.	1,744	28	1,684	88	...	1,355
53		Cognizable offences under the Railway Laws.	291	13	297	7	...	248
54		Cognizable offences under the Salt and Customs Laws	15	...	15	...	...	12
55		Cognizable offences under the Stage Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Cognizable offences under the Stamp Act.	2	1	3	...	...	3

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS. No. Arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	Within the year. By order of Magistrate (see Cols. 7 and 8).	Total.
			10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	12*a*
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*—(Continued.)						
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	(*a*) 11	1	12	889	11	912
46	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	(*b*) 32	...	32	1,034	456	1,522
47	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	180	...	180
		Total...	448	2	450	22,537	1,674	24,661
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	11	...	11	4	...	15
49	Chapter xxxviii, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad character	...	...	...	65	...	65
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	74	9	83
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province ...	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	...	...	...	363	...	363
52		Cognizable offences under the Excise Laws.	(*c*) 26	...	26	2,619	200	2,845
53		Cognizable offences under the Railway Laws.	5	...	5	349	10	364
54		Cognizable offences under the Salt and Customs Laws	...	...	...	37	...	37
55		Cognizable offences under the Stage Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Cognizable offences under the Stamp Act ...	...	...	...	6	...	6

(*a*) Of 12 shown in 1872, 2 persons were struck out being double entry, and 1 person was transferred to this from Serial No. 35.

(*b*) 1 person was transferred to this from Serial No. 42, and 1 from Serial No. 43. (Theft ordinary) and 6 persons were not tried, having been dismissed under Section 147, C. C. P.

(*c*) 11 persons omitted to be shown in 1872 have been included in Col. 10 of this Return.

B:—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operation in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Continued.*)						
			Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*—(Continued.)							
45	411, 414	...Receiving stolen property	...	186	697	131	9	556	1
46	447, 448	...Criminal or house-trespass	6	452	1,010	454	...	543	13
47	461, 462	...Breaking closed receptacle	...	56	115	12	...	103	...
		Total...	15	5,202	18,493	3,868	53	14,550	22
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*							
48	311, 400, 401	...Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	...	10	4	1	3	...	...
49	Chapter xxxviii, C. P. C. ..	Vagrancy and bad character	...	7	52	...	...	52	...
50	295 to 297	...Offences against religion	...	33	43	16	...	27	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	...	...	363	23	...	340	...
52		Cognizable offences under the Excise Laws.	6	66	2,757	547	...	2,210	...
53		Cognizable offences under the Railway Laws.	2	12	343	41	...	301	1
54		Cognizable offences under the Salt and Customs Laws ...	...	4	33	2	...	31	...
55		Cognizable offences under the Stage Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
56		Cognizable offences under the Stamp Act ...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Contd.* No. PENDING AT END OF YEAR. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*—(Continued.)								
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	3	...	13	6	40	168	1,331	7,040
46	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	..
47	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	3	...	2	...	201	47	6,756	990
		Total...	173	2	354	10	18469	10710	476206	149024
		CLASS VI.—*Other offence not specified above.*								
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
49	Chapter xxxviii, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad character	6	..	..					
50	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion		..	7	.	.	..		
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province ..	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	...							
52		Cognizable offences under the Excise Laws	1		8	.	24	24	13	13
53		Cognizable offences under the Railway Laws.	...	..	3		..	..	..	
54		Cognizable offences under the Salt and Customs Laws	...	..			12	10	42	10
55		Cognizable offences under the Stage Carriage Act ...	.	..				...		
56		Cognizable offences under the Stamp Act						...		

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.					
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED.			Number of cases in Cols. 6 to 8 in which convictions was obtained.
					By Police *Suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec. 142 of C. P. C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*—(Continued.)							
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 48, Act XXIV of 1859, and any other Municipal Local Laws ...	Public and Local Nuisances ...	13,947	16	13,868	92	2	11,996
58	... ...	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police	10,955	2	10,816	140	1	10,298
		Total...	27,169	61	26,895	332	3	24,095
		Grand Total...	58,585	1,061	57,867	1,691	88	37,795

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS. No. ARRESTED. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Cols. 7 and 8).	Total.
			10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	12*a*
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*—(Continued.)							
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 48, Act XXIV of 1859, and any other Municipal Local Laws ...	Public and Local Nuisances ...	(*a*) 37	...	37	18,856	126	19,019
58	.. ..	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police	(*b*) ...	...	...	15,352	97	15,449
		Total...	79	...	79	37,725	442	38,246
		Grand Total...	1,129	5	1,134	77,830	3,439	82,403

(*a*) 6 persons shown by mistake in 1872 have been omitted.
1 was released on bail under Section 125 C. C. P. not shown in Col. 10.
1 person was transferred from this to Serial No. 40.

(*b*) 12 persons shown by mistake in 1872 have been omitted.

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Continued.*)						
			Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*—(Continued.)								
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 48, Act XXIV of 1859, and any other Municipal Local Laws ...	Public and Local Nuisances ...	26	228	18,701	1,597	2	17,090	12
58	... ...	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police	(*a*) 8	47	15,361	861	...	14,500	...
		Total...	42	407	37,663	3,088	5	34,557	13
		Grand Total...	124	10,521	69,401	10,069	1,158	58,120	54

(*a*) 1 transferred to Military authorities.

B.—POLICE.

No. IV.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.—(*Contd.*)				PROPERTY.			
			No. PENDING AT END OF YEAR.							
			Before being put on trial.							
			In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*—(Continued.)									
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 48, Act XXIV of 1859, and any other Municipal Local Laws	Public and Local Nuisances ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	... ...	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police	...	1	...	...	1370	1165	513	693
		Total...	13	1	18	...	1407	1200	569	747
		Grand Total...	277	41	951	116	26911	14566	1094469	2,43,289

B.—POLICE.

No. V.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and recovery of Property stolen.*

Law.	Description of Crime.	Number of Cases.		
		In which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.
1	2	3	4	5
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*				
115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments	...	...	...
121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	2	10	...
137	Harbouring Deserters by Master of Ship	...	...	...
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against Public Justice...	652	391	172
161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ...	84	135	24
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	244	425	87
465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	92	274	39
264 to 267...	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	21	30	3
482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	1	...	...
149, 154 to 156, 160...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	75	466	124
	Total...	1,171	2,271	449
CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*				
312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	35	53	15
370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...
	Total...	35	53	15
CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*				
384 to 389	Extortion	125	346	99
CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*				
323	Hurt	1,330	4,245	803
345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...
352, 355, 358	Criminal force	6,515	18,195	4,014
	Total...	7,845	22,440	4,817

B.—POLICE.

No. V.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
		6	7	8
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*				
115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments	...	...	...
121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	10	...	...
137...	Harbouring Deserters by Master of Ship	...	...	...
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against Public Justice	651	..	...
161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ..	49	165	...
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	86	....	...
465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	21	....	...
264 to 267...	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	23	...	...
482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...
194, 154 to 156, 160...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	325	...	...
	Total...	1,165	165	...
CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*				
312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	8	...	...
370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...
	Total...	8	...	...
CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*				
384 to 389	Extortion	40	1,240	23
CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*				
323...	Hurt	1,171	...	...
345	Wrongful confinement	...	..	...
352, 355, 358	Criminal force	2,194	...	...
	Total...	3,365	...	...

B.—POLICE.

No. V.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	Number of Cases.		
		In which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.
1	2	3	4	5
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*			
417 to 420...	Cheating	196	305	61
403, 404...	Criminal misappropriation of property	295	580	162
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	35	51	11
426 to 429, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)...	1,877	5,410	1,530
	Total...	2,403	6,346	1,764
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*			
493 to 498...	Offences relating to marriage	127	195	43
298...	Offences against religion	1	16	16
490 to 422...	Criminal breach of contract of service	1	1	...
500 to 502	Defamation	82	185	42
504, 506 to 510... ...	Intimidation and insult...	206	452	98
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances...	249	767	95
.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLI, C. P. C. ..	10	14	1
.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police.	600	963	152
	Total...	1,276	2,593	447
	Grand Total...	12,855	34,049	7,591

B.—POLICE.

No. V.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, &c.*—(Continued.)

Law.	Description of Crime.	Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
		6	7	8
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*			
417 to 420...	Cheating	52	2,805	25
403, 404...	Criminal misappropriation of property	233	5,296	2,692
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	18	1,345	288
426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	863	913	814
	Total...	1,166	10,359	4,620
	CLASS VII.—*Other offences not specified above.*			
493 to 498...	Offences relating to marriage	24	242	131
298...	Offences against religion...	...	...	...
490 to 422...	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	...
500 to 502	Defamation	26	..	...
504, 506 to 510... ...	Intimidation and insult	181	...	...
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances...	615	...	...
.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLI, C. P. C. ...	12	...	...
.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police.	654	1	1
	Total...	1,512	243	132
	Grand Total...	7,256	12,007	4,775

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. I.—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each offence in the Madras Presidency during the year* 1873.

Description of Offence.		Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*						
115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	5	2	...	2	...
131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ..	...	...	...	...	...
231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes ...	158	142	33	98	11
212, 216	Harbouring an offender ...	14	4	...	3	1
224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	442	440	53	376	11
143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	920	6,256	2,088	3,924	244
140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	24	32	4	27	1
	Total...	1,563	6,876	2,178	4,430	268
CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. dacoits ...	1	...	...	...	...
	Do. robbers ...	15	21	8	2	11
	Do. poison ...	16	11	3	3	5
	Other murders	261	339	176	130	33
307	Attempts at murder ...	63	66	35	24	7
304, 308	Culpable homicide	100	193	96	83	14
376	Rape	91	39	15	18	6
377	Unnatural offences ...	8	6	2	3	1
317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	93	72	14	50	8
305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	270	209	36	168	5
329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	4	3	3	...	...
325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	352	558	180	378	...
328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	20	15	2	6	7
327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	59	49	19	30	...
324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	320	553	264	289	...
363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction...	120	89	34	53	2
346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	33	64	29	24	11
372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	16	22	8	14	...
371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. I—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—(Continued.)

Description of Offence.		Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*—(Continued.)						
353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	327	465	165	290	10
338	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	10	5	3	2	...
	Total...	2,179	2,779	1,092	1,567	120
CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*						
395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	288	985	487	390	108
399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	1	8	...	...	8
394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. — By poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...
	Robbery with hurt. — By other means.	58	83	20	57	6
392, 393	Robbery — In dwellinghouse	74	57	15	39	3
	Robbery — On the highway, between sunset and sunrise ...	80	66	15	51	...
	Robbery — Other robberies.	357	404	104	285	15
270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	728	712	342	310	60
454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	7,039	3,747	754	2,837	156
449 to 452 ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	579	496	163	298	35
412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	15	34	22	8	4
	Total...	9,219	6,592	1,922	4,275	395
CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	144	92	43	49	...
341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	1,340	1,597	965	622	10
336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life. ..	53	67	28	35	4
374	Compulsory labor	2	6	2	...	4
	Total...	1,539	1,762	1,038	706	18

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. I.—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—(Continued.)

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*					
453, 456 ... ... Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	372	168	34	132	2
379 to 382 ... Theft { Of cattle	2,811	2,795	551	2,189	55
Ordinary	17,525	17,316	4,797	12,028	491
406 to 408 ... Criminal breach of trust ...	1,320	762	256	463	43
411, 414 ... ... Receiving stolen property ...	628	736	148	564	24
447, 448 ... ... Criminal or house-trespass..	8,813	10,340	7,317	3,003	20
461, 462 ... ... Breaking closed receptacle..	233	120	15	103	2
Total...	31,702	32,237	13,118	18,482	637
CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*					
311, 400, 401 ... Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	5	3	3	...	...
295 to 297 ... Offences against religion ...	34	68	20	41	7
269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294. Public and local nuisances.	698	1,774	575	1,189	10
Total...	737	1,845	598	1,230	17
Miscellaneous.					
109 to 111 & 113 to 116 ... ... Abetments	32	39	18	21	...
120 ... ... Concealment of criminal designs.	...	...	...	...	...
225*a* ... ... Rescue	...	...	...	...	...
304*a* ... ... Causing death by negligence	23	27	11	16	...
511 ... ... Attempts not otherwise provided for.	1,890	206	47	157	2
Total...	1,945	272	76	194	2
Grand Total Cognizable Offences...	48,884	52,363	20,022	30,884	1,457
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.*					
115, 117 to 119 ... Substantive abetments ...	...	...	...	...	...
121 to 130, 505 ... Offences against the State...	2	10	...	10	...
137 ... ... Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228. Offences against public justice.	2,576	3,884	848	2,964	72

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. I.—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—(Continued.)

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.*—(Continued.)					
161 to 169, 217 to 223. Offences by public servants.	239	208	93	114	1
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424. False evidence, false complaints and claims ...	800	689	338	307	44
465 to 477 ... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	280	261	101	93	67
264 to 267 ... Offences relating to weighing and measuring ...	74	104	16	87	1
482 to 489 ... Making or using false trade-marks. ...	4	1	...	1	...
149, 154 to 156, 160. Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray. ...	232	1,244	303	940	1
Total...	4,207	6,401	1,699	4,516	136
CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*					
312 to 316 ... Causing miscarriage ...	91	48	21	21	6
370 ... ... Buying or disposing of slaves. ...	1	2	...	...	2
Total...	92	50	21	21	8
CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*					
384 to 389 ... Extortion	430	465	308	118	39
CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*					
323 ... ... Hurt	8,916	9,333	4,190	5,125	18
345 ... ... Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...
352, 355, 358 ... Criminal force	28,399	25,102	16,155	8,877	70
Total ..	37,315	34,435	20,345	14,002	88
CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*					
417 to 420 ... Cheating	736	471	267	175	29
403, 404 ... ... Criminal misappropriation of property.	900	1,176	520	621	35
409 ... ... Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	135	104	33	60	11
426 to 429, 434... Mischief (simple)	6,563	7,862	5,072	2,575	15
Total...	8,334	9,413	5,892	3,431	90

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. I.—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—(Continued.)

	Description of Offence.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted	Remaining under trial.
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*					
493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	526	305	173	87	45
298 ...	Offences against religion ...	6	20	16	4	...
490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	13	10	...	10	...
500 to 502	Defamation...	279	221	114	92	15
504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ...	1,496	1,260	557	702	1
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	1,210	3,639	598	3,012	29
	Total..	3,530	5,455	1,458	3,907	90
	Miscellaneous.					
109 to 111 & 113 to 116.	Abetments	25	38	20	18	...
120	Concealment of criminal designs ...	...	...	...	...	...
121*a*	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...
124*a*	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection ...	...	...	...	...	...
294*a*	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...
511	Attempts not otherwise provided for ..	48	55	13	42	...
	Total ..	73	93	33	60	...
	Grand Total Non-cognizable Offences ...	53,981	56,312	29,756	26,055	501
	Grand Total Cognizable Offences ...	48,884	52,363	20,022	30,884	1,457
	Grand Total Offences against I. P. C. ...	1,02,865	1,08,675	49,778	56,939	1,958
	SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS, PART I.—COGNIZABLE.					
	Offences against—					
	Abkarri (Excise Laws) Regulation III. of 1864 ...	2,043	3,133	694	2,428	11
	Arm's Act XXXI. of 1860	30	31	3	27	1
	Articles of War (Clause C., Part III.) Act V. of 1869 ...	1	...	...	...	...

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. I.—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—(Continued.)

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS, PART I.—COGNIZABLE.—(*Continued.*)					
Offences against—					
Cattle Trespass Act I. of 1871	2,882	4,363	2,542	1,774	47
Contagious Diseases' Act XIV. of 1868 ...	155	135	5	130	...
Customs Laws Act VI. of 1863	11	34	4	30	...
Gambling Act	156	363	23	340	...
Jails Act (Madras) V. of 1869	33	38	3	34	1
Marine Police Act XXVIII. of 1858 ...	3	7	1	6	...
Merchant's Seamen's Act I. of 1859 ...	26	48	1	47	...
Military Cantonment Act I. of 1866 ...	775	908	56	847	5
Municipal Act X. of 1865, IX. of 1867, and III. of 1871 ...	13,101	15,501	1,338	14,163	...
Petty thefts (triable by Heads of Villages) Regulation IV. of 1821. ...	8,276	13,799	1,420	12,379	...
Police Act (by others) XXIV. of 1859, Section 48 ...	9,582	14,838	900	13,935	3
Police Act VIII. of 1867. Offences against property without violence under ...	50	61	3	58	...
Police Act VIII. of 1867. Breaches of peace under ...	2,547	4,685	213	4,472	...
Police Act VIII. of 1867. Miscellaneous offences under ...	5,646	6,776	321	6,455	...
Railway Laws, Reg. XVIII. of 1854 and Act XXV. of 1871 ...	333	374	50	321	3
Security for good behaviour, Act X. of 1872, Chapter XXXVIII. and Vagabonds ...	36	62	2	60	...
Stage Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamp Act XVIII. of 1869	35	69	14	55	...
Vagrancy Act XXI. of 1869 and XXVIII. of 1871 ...	33	34	3	31	...
Miscellaneous and old Laws	5	4	...	4	...
Total Cognizable Offences...	55,759	65,263	7,596	47,596	71
PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE.					
Offences against—					
Abkarri (Excise Laws) Regulations XIX. of 1852 and III. of 1854 ...	381	534	125	409	...
Boundary Marks (Madras) Act XXVIII. of 1860 ...	114	230	108	117	5
Canals and Ferry Act I. of 1870	5	9	1	8	...
Compulsory Labor Act I. of 1858	16	38	12	26	...
Conservancy Act XIV. of 1856	...	...	...	...	...
Contract Act XIII. of 1859	2,587	1,217	187	1,027	3
C. P. C. Disposal of Lunatics, Act X. of 1872, Chapter XXXI. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Security for keeping the Peace, Act X. of 1872, Chapter XXXVII. ...	11	68	...	68	...

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. I.—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—(Concluded.)

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE.—(*Continued.*)					
Offences against—					
C. P. C. Breaches of orders not to repeat nuisances, Act X. of 1872, Chapter XXXIX	...	...	...	...	...
Disputes concerning occupancy of land, Act X. of 1872, Chapter XL.	7	4	...	4	...
Maintenance of Wives and Families, Act X. of 1872, Chapter XLI and Act VIII. of 1867...	961	485	190	294	1
Contempt and Disobedience and frivolous charge, Act X. of 1872...	26	31	1	30	...
Disobedience to order of Sub-Magistrate, Act (Madras) I. of 1863	...	...	...	...	...
Emigration Act VII. of 1871	2	2	...	2	...
Income-tax Acts XVI. of 1870 and XII. of 1871	2	1	...	1	...
Moplai (Malabar) Act XXIV. of 1854 ...	2	...	...	...	...
Native Passengers' Shipping Act XII. of 1870	..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding Native Passengers' Act XXV. of 1859	3	3	...	3	...
Petty assaults (triable by Heads of Villages) Regulation XI. of 1816	12,675	15,201	4,309	10,892	...
Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV. of 1859..	122	132	36	96	...
Police Act (by others) XXIV. of 1859 ...	172	414	95	319	...
Port Regulation XXII. of 1855 and Boat Rules	21	22	8	14	...
Post Office Act XIV. of 1866	43	28	5	20	3
Railway Laws, Regulations XVIII. of 1854 and Act XXV. of 1871	129	160	14	146	...
Registration Act VIII. of 1871	12	25	5	20	...
Salt Laws, Regulation I. of 1805, XVII. of 1840, VII. of 1852, and VI. of 1871 ...	1,420	4,210	377	3,811	22
Telegraph Act VIII. of 1860 ...	204	1	1	...	...
Trespass, &c., by European subjects, Regulation II. of 1820 and Act VII. of 1853...	1	308	53	255	...
Miscellaneous and old Laws...	23	31	4	27	...
Total Non-cognizable Offences...	18,939	23,154	5,531	17,589	34
Total Cognizable Offences...	45,759	65,263	7,596	57,596	71
Grand Total Offences against Special and Local Laws...	64,698	88,417	13,127	75,185	105

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. II.—*Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Madras Presidency during the year* 1873.

Class of Tribunals.	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.							PERSONS DISPOSED OF.								Remarks.
	Remaining at end of last year.	BROUGHT TO TRIAL DURING THE YEAR 1873.				Received by transfer from other Districts.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining at end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Appeared voluntarily											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Village Officers	3	4,667	33	10,913	18,600	...	34,216	4,748	5,729	23,271	...	416	...	...	35,542	52 persons went by default.
Unpaid Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	2,711	46,498	13,858	177,736	7,410	9	248,222	98,269	48,745	82,179	3,028	10,705	1,891	...	204,680	3,345 went by default, 59 bailed by police. 1 was suspended from trial under Sec. 459, C. C. P.
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district.	300	8,845	2,425	7,904	649	1	20,124	7,524	2,946	8,145	802	322	385	...	33,490	
Chief Magistrates of districts	4	15,677	121	14,526	75	...	30,403	9,530	3,899	16,861	70	38	4	...	26,051	1 went by default.
Total Magistracy...	3,018	75,687	16,437	211,079	26,734	10	332,965	120,072	61,319	130,456	3,900	11,481	2,280	...	299,763	
Sessions Courts	112	8	...	...	6	...	3,387	60	1,576	1,628	...	5	118	...	7,953	
High Courts	3	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	10	40	...	...	5	...	225	4 persons were not tried by High Court as they were convicted in previous cases.
Total Courts...	115	8	...	...	6	...	†3,446	60	1,586	1,668	...	5	123	...	8,178	
Grand Total...	*3,133	75,695	16,437	211,079	26,740	10	336,411	120,131	62,905	132,124	3,900	11,486	2,403	...	307,941	

* 462 persons omitted to be shown in 1872 have been included in this.

† Includes 3,317 persons committed by Magistrates.

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. III.—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Madras Presidency during the year* 1873.

Class of Tribunals.	Death.	Transportation.		Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property.	Fine.		Whipping.		Ordered to find or give		
		For life.	For a term.		Rigorous.		Simple.		With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Surety of the Peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.
					With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 23,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Magistrates...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates (b)	...	...	...	...	15	14,171	3,471	...	3,276	62,591	181	1,456	19	...	...
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district (c)	...	...	...	...	27	3,842	578	...	855	2,828	191	509	35	43(d)	28(e)
Chief Magistrates of districts (f) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,510	51	...	107	14,782	60	137	18	...	4
Total Magistrates...	...	...	...	...	42	19,523	27,371	...	4,238	80,201	432	2,102	72	43	32
Sessions Court (g)	76	96	27	...	33	1,271	43	...	161	45	55	34	3(h)	...	...
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	35	1	...	...	2	6	2	...	...	...
Total Courts...	76	96	27	...	33	1,306	44	...	161	47	61	36	3	...	...
Grand Total...	76	96	27	...	75	20,829	27,415	..	4,399	80,248	493	2,138	75	43	32

(a.) 2,538 persons were put to stocks.

(b.)
- 429 persons were ordered to complete the work.
- 47 do. do. to return the advance.
- 18 do. do. to forfeit the salt found in their possession.
- 1 person was ordered to pay the damages incurred.
- 1 do. was not punished as the sentence awarded him in another case was considered quite adequate.
- 40 persons were imprisoned in default.

(c.)
- 46 persons were ordered to pay for maintenance.
- 164 do. do. to complete the work.
- 18 do. do. to return the advance.
- 49 do. do. to register their names under Military Cantonment Act.
- 1 person was sent to Work-House.
- 10 were imprisoned in default of payment of fine.

(d.) Includes 10 persons who were ordered to execute recognizances in addition to oth punishment.

No. III.—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Madras Presidency during the year* 1873.—(Cd.)

Class of Tribunals.	Details of punishments.																		
	Imprisonment not exceeding												Fines not exceeding						
	15 Days.		6 Months.		2 Years.		7 Years.		Exceeding 7 years.		Total.								
	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rupees 5.	Rupees 50.	Rupees 200.	Rs. 1,000.	Exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Village Officers	...	23,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	5,980	2,784	8,193	687	13	...	...	...	...	...	14,186	3,471	53,200	12,409	255	3	...	2,99,128	2,24,723
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district	453	337	2,087	229	1,307	12	22	...	...	...	3,869	578	2,047	1,353	207	76	...	68,308	40,003
Chief Magistrates of districts...	225	43	1,025	8	260	...	...	...	...	...	1,510	51	14,313	522	47	7	...	34,312	26,100
Total Magistrates...	6,658	26,435	11,305	924	1,580	12	22	...	...	...	19,565	27,371	69,560	14,284	509	86	...	4,31,748	2,90,826
Sessions Court	5	17	204	25	371	1	636	...	88	...	1,304	43	9	128	56	11	2	44,308	29,253
High Court	3	...	6	1	11	...	15	...	...	...	35	1	2	...	...	...	...	10	10
Total Courts...	8	17	210	26	382	1	651	..	88	...	1,339	44	11	128	56	11	2	44,318	29,533
Grand Total...	6,666	26,452	11,515	950	1,962	13	673	..	88	...	20,904	27,415	69,571	14,412	565	97	2	4,76,066	3,20,359

(e.) Includes 3 persons who were ordered to give security for good behaviour in addition to other punishment.

(f.) 4 persons were warned.
3 do. were ordered to go on board.
1 person was sent to the Work-House.
107 persons were ordered to finish the work.

(f.) 243 persons were ordered to pay for maintenance.
1 person was ordered to return the advance.

(g.) 1 person was sent to Lunatic Asylum.
2 persons were not punished as the sentences awarded them in other cases were considered quite adequate.

(h.) These persons were ordered to find security to keep peace in addition to other punishment.

C.—CRIMINAL.

No. IV.—*Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year* 1873.

Courts.	Established or average number of Juries or Assessors in any one Trial.	Remaining and Committed for Trial.		Number of Persons in Jury Trials.			Number of Persons in Assessors' Trials.				Pending.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.	After trial.		Discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.	After trial.			Cases.	Persons.
					Convicted.	Acquitted.		Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge differing from the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with one Assessor only.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Session Courts ..... Assessors	2	1,539	*3,247	19	235	243	211	2,073	365	73	7	26
Session Courts ..... Jury	5											
High Court (Jury)	12	58	46	5	31	10	....	...	...	...	...	...

* Of these one escaped and another died.

D.—PRISONS.

No. I.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1873, excluding the Cost of building New Jails, and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.*

1	2	3		
		RATIONS.		
		A.	B.	A.
No.	Jails.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Russellcondah	2,367 4 1	27 8 5	1,452 0 0
2	Berhampore	3,830 6 9	31 2 3	2,924 12 5
3	Vizagapatam	6,078 7 2	23 14 10	3,212 0 9
4	Rajahmundry Central	34,777 15 6	42 3 3	18,862 12 7
5	Do. District	3,370 9 5	41 1 8	2,953 4 0
6	Masulipatam	1,333 13 3	36 0 9	2,153 15 5
7	Guntoor	5,508 7 3	57 15 8	2,340 0 0
8	Nellore	6,572 11 8	41 1 4	2,877 0 0
9	Kurnool	3,964 13 6	40 0 9	2,275 7 8
10	Bellary	10,206 6 4	30 7 5	3,563 5 2
11	Cuddapah	9,678 0 4	47 3 3	2,957 7 6
12	Chittoor	4,634 15 5	25 5 2	3,575 10 1
13	Vellore Central	24,088 6 9	25 5 3	19,918 9 7
14	Salem do.	15,308 3 4	28 11 6	9,669 10 7
15	Guindy	2,758 1 5	44 7 9	1,650 0 0
16	Chingleput	5,257 5 3	42 11 10	2,637 9 0
17	Cuddalore	9,384 15 1	34 8 0	3,034 8 4
18	Tranquebar	3,837 12 0	40 6 4	2,477 0 0
19	Tanjore	3,591 9 0	31 3 8	2,424 15 11
20	Trichinopoly Central	32,251 12 0	34 10 10	14,679 6 8
21	Do. District	1,942 7 2	27 11 11	3,223 15 7
22	Madura	8,473 3 9	39 15 5	3,214 0 0
23	Tinnevelly	10,182 8 9	45 13 10	2,733 3 6
24	Paumben*	1,517 12 0	17 13 8	1,146 1 1
25	Cochin	67 4 0	67 4 0	240 0 0
26	Calicut	5,059 8 3	46 6 8	2,648 11 9
27	Tellicherry	2,273 13 4	52 14 0	2,295 12 4
28	Cannanore Central	27,462 6 1	47 2 11	12,682 12 7
29	Mangalore	4,627 7 4	44 1 1	2,423 11 11
30	Coimbatore Central	26,909 6 4	28 6 7	18,155 13 6
31	Do. District	4,035 7 11	27 13 3	668 4 7
32	Ootacamund do.	5,464 10 8	38 3 5	2,230 2 10
33	European Prison	2,777 3 7	132 3 11	7,790 2 2
34	Penitentiary	24,353 9 4	44 13 7	18,875 1 4
	Total...	3,13,948 12 0	35 11 5	1,83,967 4 10

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

D.—

No. I.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and the year* 1873, *excluding the Cost of building New Jails,*

No.	Jails.	4	5	
		FIXED ESTABLISHMENT.	POLICE GUARD.	
		B.	A.	B.
		Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Russellcondah	16 14 1	1,851 0 10	21 8 4
2	Berhampore	23 12 5	1,724 1 4	14 0 3
3	Vizagapatam	12 10 4	5,000 0 0	19 10 11
4	Rajahmundry Central	22 14 3	8,221 4 8	9 15 6
5	Do. District	36 0 2	1,031 0 0	12 9 2
6	Masulipatam	58 3 5	851 6 4	23 0 2
7	Guntoor	24 10 1	2,341 11 2	24 10 4
8	Nellore	17 15 8	2,047 0 0	12 12 8
9	Kurnool	22 15 9	1,538 14 4	15 8 8
10	Bellary	10 10 2	5,118 0 0	15 4 5
11	Cuddapah	14 6 9	3,324 0 0	16 3 5
12	Chittoor	19 8 7	2,485 2 3	13 9 3
13	Vellore Central	20 15 1	9,629 2 5	10 2 0
14	Salem do.	18 2 3	5,515 13 0	10 5 6
15	Guindy	26 9 9	1,366 0 0	22 0 6
16	Chingleput	21 7 1	2,131 0 0	17 5 2
17	Cuddalore	11 2 6	3,069 0 0	11 4 6
18	Tranquebar	26 1 2	1,334 0 0	14 0 8
19	Tanjore	21 1 4	1,389 1 10	11 13 1
20	Trichinopoly Central	15 12 6	11,024 3 4	11 13 7
21	Do. District	46 0 10	1,204 14 10	17 3 4
22	Madura	15 2 6	3,729 0 0	17 9 5
23	Tinnevelly	12 4 11	5,606 10 0	25 4 0
24	Paumben*	13 7 8	595 7 11	7 0 1
25	Cochin	240 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
26	Calicut	24 4 9	1,434 0 0	13 2 5
27	Tellicherry	53 6 2	324 0 0	7 8 6
28	Cannanore Central	21 12 8	5,484 0 0	9 6 9
29	Mangalore	23 1 3	2,136 0 0	20 5 5
30	Coimbatore Central	19 2 10	15,589 5 4	16 7 4
31	Do District	4 9 8	2,316 3 5	15 15 7
32	Ootacamund do.	15 9 6	2,285 5 4	15 15 8
33	European Prison	370 15 4	... ...	... ...
34	Penitentiary	34 12 2	6,331 7 6	11 10 6
	Total...	20 14 9	1,18,011 3 10	13 6 9

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

PRISONS.

Maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.—(Continued.)

6		7		
EXTRA ESTABLISHMENT.		HOSPITAL CHARGES.		
A.	B.	A.	B.	C.
Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Cost per Head of Average Number Sick.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
... ...	... ...	17 13 6	0 3 3	8 14 9
... ...	... ...	254 12 2	2 1 1	50 15 3
... ...	... ...	107 8 8	0 6 9	17 14 9
... ...	... ...	842 4 1	1 0 3	26 5 1
... ...	... ...	32 15 0	0 6 5	8 3 9
... ...	... ...	103 10 1	2 12 9	51 13 0
... ...	... ...	18 4 10	0 3 1	6 1 7
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	10 7 0	0 0 5	2 1 4
... ...	... ...	82 0 0	0 6 4	11 11 5
... ...	... ...	2 0 0	0 0 2	0 3 2
... ...	... ...	116 8 0	0 1 11	6 13 7
... ...	... ...	22 0 6	0 0 7	3 2 4
... ...	... ...	40 10 11	0 10 6	40 10 11
... ...	... ...	78 9 7	0 10 2	26 3 2
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	23 11 2	0 3 11	4 11 10
... ...	... ...	55 2 11	0 7 8	11 0 7
... ...	... ...	97 12 6	0 1 8	4 10 6
... ...	... ...	4 9 0	0 1 0	1 8 4
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	126 12 8	0 9 1	42 4 1
... ...	... ...	100 0 9	1 2 9	33 5 7
16 13 6	16 13 6	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	7 5 0	0 1 0	2 7 0
... ...	... ...	28 12 7	0 10 8	28 12 7
... ...	... ...	190 10 11	0 5 2	15 14 3
... ...	... ...	59 10 9	0 9 1	14 14 8
... ...	... ...	52 7 1	0 0 10	2 12 2
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	88 6 5	0 9 10	44 3 2
... ...	... ...	2 8 10	0 1 11	... ...
... ...	... ...	135 10 7	0 3 11	6 7 4
16 13 6	16 13 6	2,703 1 6	0 4 9	11 0 5

D.—

No. I.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and the year* 1873, *excluding the Cost of building New Jails,*

No.	Jails.	8	
		CLOTHING.	
		A.	B.
		Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Russellcondah	108 6 4	1 4 2
2	Berhampore	421 1 0	3 6 9
3	Vizagapatam	545 3 11	2 2 4
4	Rajahmundry Central	2,071 1 11	2 8 2
5	Do. District	171 3 5	2 1 4
6	Masulipatam	80 12 5	2 2 11
7	Guntoor	660 3 7	6 15 2
8	Nellore	421 6 5	2 10 1
9	Kurnool	679 12 1	6 13 10
10	Bellary	918 11 11	2 11 11
11	Cuddapah	636 0 10	3 1 7
12	Chittoor	517 15 5	2 13 3
13	Vellore Central	1,832 4 8	1 14 8
14	Salem do.	1,424 9 2	2 10 9
15	Guindy	137 11 0	2 3 6
16	Chingleput	608 7 4	4 15 1
17	Cuddalore	635 10 1	2 5 4
18	Tranquebar	265 3 4	2 12 8
19	Tanjore	214 6 0	1 13 9
20	Trichinopoly Central	2,748 10 10	2 15 3
21	Do District	72 0 3	1 0 5
22	Madura	693 10 6	3 4 4
23	Tinnevelly	643 14 0	2 14 4
24	Paumben*	82 3 6	0 15 5
25	Cochin	... ...	... ...
26	Calicut	382 5 7	3 8 1
27	Tellicherry	185 1 2	4 4 10
28	Cannanore Central	1,863 4 0	3 3 2
29	Mangalore	305 2 10	2 14 6
30	Coimbatore Central	2,785 14 2	2 15 1
31	Do District	285 12 4	1 15 6
32	Ootacamund do.	1,290 11 2	9 0 5
33	European Prison	668 8 1	31 13 4
34	Penitentiary	2,204 7 9	4 0 11
	Total...	20,561 13 0	3 0 4

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

PRISONS.

Maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.—(Concluded.)

9		10	11
CONTINGENCIES.			
A.	B.		
Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Grand Total expended.	Total Cost per Head of Average Strength.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
307 11 5	3 9 2	6,104 4 2	70 15 8
1,268 1 4	10 4 11	10,423 3 0	84 11 10
1,619 2 10	6 5 11	16,562 7 4	65 3 3
1,790 3 4	2 2 9	66,565 10 1	80 12 6
389 7 2	4 11 11	7,948 7 0	96 14 10
496 15 6	13 6 10	5,020 9 0	135 11 0
1,242 14 2	13 1 3	12,111 9 0	127 7 10
498 9 10	3 1 10	12,416 11 11	77 9 8
1,112 8 7	11 3 9	9,571 8 2	96 10 10
2,299 10 5	6 13 10	22,116 8 10	66 0 3
2,300 15 8	11 3 7	18,978 8 4	92 9 3
487 15 11	2 10 8	11,703 11 1	63 15 3
2,044 3 6	2 2 4	57,629 2 11	60 9 6
581 14 0	1 1 5	32,522 2 7	61 0 3
320 3 0	5 2 7	6,272 10 4	101 2 9
1,083 6 3	8 12 11	11,796 5 5	95 14 5
604 14 1	2 3 7	16,728 15 7	61 8 0
727 2 1	7 10 5	8,664 12 7	91 3 4
1,090 0 1	9 7 7	8,735 3 9	75 15 4
1,711 6 0	1 13 5	62,513 3 4	67 3 5
305 6 3	4 5 9	6,753 5 1	96 7 7
1,093 6 2	5 2 6	17,203 4 5	81 2 4
476 1 7	2 2 3	19,769 2 6	89 0 9
390 2 7	4 9 5	3,831 11 10	45 1 3
2 11 2	2 11 2	339 12 8	389 12 8
965 9 11	8 13 8	10,497 8 6	96 4 11
425 1 10	9 14 1	5,532 9 3	128 10 7
1,458 9 11	2 8 1	49,141 11 6	84 6 11
641 13 4	6 1 9	10,193 14 2	97 1 4
1,555 13 10	1 10 3	65,048 12 3	68 11 0
283 0 8	1 15 2	7,588 12 11	52 5 4
1,991 5 0	13 14 9	13,350 9 5	93 5 9
1,214 5 7	57 13 2	12,452 12 3	592 15 9
1,830 3 1	3 5 11	53,730 7 7	98 15 2
34,611 0 1	3 14 11	6,79,820 0 9	77 5 1

D.—

No. II.—*Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of*

1	2	3	4	5	6	
					JAIL	
					A.	B.
No.	Jails.	Average Number sentenced to Labor.	Average Number unable to Labor from Sickness or Old Age.	Average Number of Convalescents and Weakly Convicts employed on Light Labor.	Average Number of Convicts so employed.	Ratio per cent. of Average Strength.
1	Russellcondah	86	2	12	12	14
2	Berhampore	127	6	1	49	38
3	Vizagapatam	249	46	10	60	24
4	Rajahmundry Central	825	32	147	287	35
5	Do. District	78	5	3	49	63
6	Masulipatam	31	3	3	9	29
7	Guntoor	90	12	7	27	30
8	Nellore	153	26	...	62	41
9	Kurnool	96	6	...	25	26
10	Bellary	326	66	15	54	17
11	Cuddapah	201	32	7	46	23
12	Chittoor	163	12	16	65	40
13	Vellore Central	951	19	123	109	11
14	Salem do.	521	71	5	131	25
15	Guindy	62	2	...	16	26
16	Chingleput	123	22	...	27	22
17	Cuddalore	260	10	32	49	19
18	Tranquebar	93	5	...	53	57
19	Tanjore	114	21	2	19	17
20	Trichinopoly Central	930	144	23	263	28
21	Do. District	69	12	2	26	38
22	Madura	212	10	...	51	24
23	Tinnevelly	223	31	74	55	25
24	Paumben*	82	12	...	12	15
25	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...
26	Calicut	98	21	...	23	23
27	Tellicherry	42	3	4	10	24
28	Cannanore Central	583	56	48	104	18
29	Mangalore	97	6	5	29	30
30	Coimbatore Central	974	165	6	222	23
31	Do. District	145	38	...	13	9
32	Ootacamund do.	140	1	7	14	10
33	European Prison	21	...	5	3	14
34	Penitentiary	543	89	...	75	14
	Total...	8,708	993	557	2,049	23

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

PRISONS.

the Madras Presidency during the year 1873, *and their Estimated Earnings.*

		7			8		
SERVANTS.		BUILDING AND REPAIRING JAILS.			GRINDING GRAIN AND MAKING CLOTHING OR OTHER ARTICLES FOR PRISON USE.		
C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
Average Estimated Monthly Earnings per Head.	Total Estimated Earnings for the year.	Average Number of Convicts so employed.	Average Estimated Monthly Earnings per Head.	Total Estimated Earnings for the year.	Average Number employed.	Average Estimated Monthly Earning per Head.	Total Estimated Earnings for the year.
RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.			RS. A.
2 13	405 0	2	2 13	67 8	...	... ...	... ...
2 8	1,470 0	10	2 8	300 0	25	2 8	750 0
2 3	1,575 0	4	2 3	105 0	25	2 3	656 4
3 4	11,193 0	9	3 4	351 0	...	... ..	... ...
3 4	1,911 0	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...
3 3	344 4	4	3 3	153 0	1	3 3	38 4
3 12	1,215 0	9	3 12	405 0	3	3 12	135 0
2 8	1,860 0	...	... ...	.. ...	..	... ...	... ...
2 13	843 12	16	2 13	540 0	10	2 13	337 8
5 10	3,645 0	7	5 10	472 8	12	5 10	810 8
2 13	1,552 8	31	2 13	1,046 4	14	2 13	472 8
3 12	2,925 0	5	3 12	225 0	...	... ...	... ...
3 12	4,905 0	72	3 12	3,240 0	173	3 12	7,785 0
3 12	5,895 0	20	3 12	900 0	24	3 12	1,080 0
3 12	720 0	...	... ...	... ..	2	3 12	90 0
3 2	1,012 8	...	... ...	... ...	20	3 2	750 0
3 12	2,205 0	2	3 12	90 0	13	3 12	585 0
3 12	2,385 0	11	3 12	495 0	8	3 12	360 0
3 12	855 0	8	3 12	360 0	3	3 12	135 0
3 2	9,862 8	32	3 2	1,200 0	50	3 2	1,875 0
3 12	1,170 0	9	3 12	405 0	4	3 12	180 0
3 12	2,295 0	14	3 12	630 0	48	3 12	2,160 0
4 12	3,135 0	5	4 12	285 0	...	... ...	... ...
7 12	465 0	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...
4 0	1,104 0	37	4 0	1,776 0	1	3 0	36 0
5 0	600 0	8	5 0	480 0	11	5 0	660 0
5 0	6,240 0	182	5 0	10,920 0	18	5 0	1,080 0
4 11	1,631 4	5	4 11	281 4	13	4 11	731 4
3 12	9,990 0	22	3 12	990 0	27	3 12	1,215 0
3 12	595 0	...	... ...	... ...	84	3 12	3,780 0
7 9	1,270 8	14	7 9	1,270 8	7	7 9	635 4
10 0	360 0	...	... ...	... ...	1	10 0	120 0
3 12	3,375 0	55	3 12	2,475 0	21	3 13	945 0
3 10	89,000 4	593	4 2	29,463 0	618	3 11	27,402 0

D.—

No. II.—*Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the*

No.	Jails.	9				
		ON THE ROADS, EMPLOYED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OR BY MUNICIPALITIES, &c.			ON JAIL	
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.
		Average Number employed.	Average Estimated or Actual Monthly Earning per Head.	Total Estimated Earnings for the year.	Average Number employed.	Value of Vegetables supplied to Prisoners.
			RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.
1	Russellcondah	42	5 0	2,520 0	16	212 11
2	Berhampore	6	2 8	180 0	30	102 7
3	Vizagapatam	92	2 3	2,415 0	11	... ...
4	Rajahmundry Central	1	3 4	39 0	14	... ...
5	Do District	9	3 4	351 0	1	... ...
6	Masulipatam	...	... ...	... ...	11	... ...
7	Guntoor	16	6 12	1,301 4	16	... ...
8	Nellore	35	5 6	2,257 5	10	... ...
9	Kurnool	30	2 13	1,012 8	...	... ...
10	Bellary	124	5 10	8,370 0	19	... ...
11	Cuddapah	71	2 13	2,396 4	...	... ...
12	Chittoor	58	3 12	2,610 0	7	... ...
13	Vellore Central	10	4 0	480 0	52	... ...
14	Salem do.	1	3 12	45 0	29	... ...
15	Guindy	36	3 12	1,620 0	6	... ...
16	Chingleput	22	3 2	825 0	6	336 2
17	Cuddalore	94	3 12	4,230 0	...	... ...
18	Tranquebar	3	2 1	74 4	7	... ...
19	Tanjore	18	3 12	810 0	6	27 4
20	Trinchinopoly Central	...	... ...	... ...	75	... ...
21	Do. District	...	... ...	... ...	15	... ...
22	Madura	3	3 12	135 0	19	... ...
23	Tinnevelly	30	4 12	1,710 0	28	182 3
24	Paumben*	32	7 12	1,240 0	6	... ...
25	Cochin	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...
26	Calicut	4	4 0	192 0	7	... ...
27	Tellicherry	...	... ...	... ...	1	80 4
28	Cannanore Central	...	... ...	... ...	24	... ...
29	Mangalore	1	4 14	58 8	5	... ...
30	Coimbatore Central	...	... ...	... ...	96	... ...
31	Do. District	10	3 12	450 0	...	... ...
32	Ootacamund do.	94	6 2	6,909 0	3	... ...
33	European Prison	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...
34	Penitentiary	51	3 12	2,295 0	10	... ...
	Total...	893	4 2	44,526 1	530	940 15

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

PRISONS.

Madras Presidency during the year 1873, *and their Estimated Earnings.*—(Cd.)

10			11			12	
GARDEN.			ON MANUFACTORIES.			TOTAL.	
C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.
Value of Vegetables sold.	Average Estimated Monthly Earning per Head.	Total Estimated Earnings for the year.	Average Number employed.	Estimated Profits of year.	Average Profits per Head of those so employed.	Total Estimated Earnings of the Prisoners sentenced to Labor.	Average Estimated Earnings per Head of Prisoners sentenced to Labor.
RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
81 15	1 8	294 10	...	... ...	... ...	3,287 2	38 3
157 4	0 12	259 11	...	... ...	... ...	2,959 11	23 5
181 10	1 6	181 10	1	42 8	42 8	4,975 6	20 0
526 13	3 2	526 13	335	50,660 11	151 4	62,770 8	76 1
41 1	3 7	41 1	11	287 4	26 2	2,590 5	33 3
3 9	... ...	3 9	...	... ...	... ...	539 1	17 6
184 8	0 15	184 8	....	... ...	... ...	3,240 12	36 0
121 4	1 0	121 4	20	623 9	31 3	4,862 2	31 12
... ...	... ...	... ...	9	87 3	9 11	2,820 15	29 6
215 11	0 15	215 11	29	739 1	25 8	14,252 4	43 11
... ...	... ..	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	5,467 8	27 3
110 3	1 5	110 3	...	... ...	... ...	5,870 3	36 0
752 15	1 3	752 15	393	35,967 13	91 8	53,130 12	55 14
1,004 9	2 14	1,004 9	240	24,744 0	103 2	33,668 9	64 10
50 9	0 11	50 9	...	... ...	... ...	2,480 9	40 0
0 6	4 11	336 8	19	1,139 4	59 15	4,063 4	33 1
... ...	... ...	... ...	60	5,786 6	96 7	12,896 6	49 10
84 15	1 0	84 15	6	319 1	53 3	3,718 4	40 0
52 15	1 2	80 3	37	1,203 3	32 8	3,443 6	30 3
1,112 1	1 4	1,112 1	343	22,313 13	65 1	36,363 6	39 2
268 7	1 7	268 7	1	340 9	340 9	2,364 0	34 4
303 13	1 5	303 13	67	1,159 1	17 5	6,682 14	31 8
188 12	1 2	370 15	...	... ...	... ...	5,500 15	24 11
2 13	0 1	2 13	20	45 8	2 4	1,753 5	21 6
... ...	... ...	... ...	...	....	... ...	....	... ...
55 5	0 11	55 5	5	309 8	61 14	3,472 13	35 7
6 14	7 4	87 2	5	511 10	102 5	2,338 12	55 11
522 10	1 13	522 10	151	4,235 12	28 1	22,998 6	39 7
201 0	3 6	201 0	33	1,015 6	30 12	3,918 10	40 6
624 0	0 9	620 4	436	52,052 9	119 6	64,867 13	66 10
... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	4,815 0	33 3
157 0	4 6	157 0	...	... ...	... ...	10,242 4	73 3
... ...	... ...	... ...	12	2,091 14	174 5	2,571 14	122 8
1,210 10	10 1	1,210 10	242	45,025 7	186 1	55,326 1	101 14
8,219 12	1 7	9,160 11	2,475	2,50,701 0	101 4	4,50,253 0	51 11

D.—

No. III.—*Statement showing the Results of the Manufactories in the*

1	2	3								
		CASH.								
		DEBITS.								
No.	Jails.	A.			B.			C.		
		Balance at close of previous year.			Cash Receipts during this year.			Total Cash Debits (against the Superintendent.)		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Russellcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	42	8	0	42	8	0
4	Rajahmundry Central	18,462	3	5	76,051	15	3	79,547	3	2
5	Do. District	12	8	7	870	14	5	883	7	0
6	Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Guntoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Nellore	33	4	1	1,104	14	0	1,138	2	1
9	Kurnool	400	12	10	3,930	5	11	4,331	2	9
10	Bellary	167	2	10	1,207	10	9	1,374	13	7
11	Cuddapah	4	6	3	16	1	0	20	7	3
12	Chittoor	39	0	0	4	5	0	43	5	0
13	Vellore Central	5	10	7	84,403	13	4	84,409	7	11
14	Salem	140	15	11	38,607	6	3	38,748	6	2
15	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	44	12	4	758	1	9	802	14	1
17	Cuddalore	...	...	...	17,997	13	4	17,997	13	4
18	Tranquebar	4	1	5	858	1	8	862	3	1
19	Tanjore	47	3	3	2,470	10	0	2,517	13	9
20	Trichinopoly Central	...	...	...	51,544	13	5	51,544	13	5
21	Do. District	173	2	5	17	1	11	190	4	4
22	Madura	114	7	3	2,420	11	6	2,535	2	9
23	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Paumben*	7	0	0	45	4	9	52	4	9
25	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Calicut	61	11	3	2,663	14	4	2,725	9	7
27	Tellicherry	468	6	8	3,231	10	11	3,700	1	7
28	Cannanore Central	1,795	11	7	20,045	14	0	21,841	9	7
29	Mangalore	1	9	7	1,307	10	7	1,309	4	2
30	Coimbatore Central	195	10	8	1,02,694	5	11	1,02,890	0	7
31	Do. District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Ootacamund do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	European Prison	65	6	11	2,744	9	3	2,810	0	2
34	Penitentiary	12	0	10	27,279	4	9	27,291	5	7
	Total...	22,257	5	2	4,42,319	14	0	4,49,610	3	8

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

PRISONS.

several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1873.

			4
			OUTSTANDINGS.
CREDITS.			A.
D.	E.	F.	
Expended during the year.	Cash remitted to the Treasury.	Balance in Hand at close of this year.	Amount of Outstanding Bills due by the Jail.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	42 8 0	... ...	... ...
27,318 10 4	60,815 11 6	6,379 12 10	5,682 12 8
287 5 7	369 2 2	226 15 3	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... .	... ...
357 0 11	704 14 0	76 3 2	... ...
2,040 9 2	2,123 14 5	166 11 2	128 9 0
665 1 0	707 10 9	2 1 10	... ...
... ...	20 7 3	... ...	... ...
0 4 2	43 0 10	... ...	... ...
42,360 14 9	41,903 13 4	144 11 10	1,469 14 7
15,871 8 7	22,832 1 8	44 11 11	2,286 11 6
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
58 14 0	703 1 9	40 14 4	... ...
7,746 11 9	10,251 1 7	... ...	... ...
400 6 9	440 0 11	21 11 5	... ...
871 12 5	1,570 10 0	75 7 4	... ...
27,096 5 6	24,448 7 11	... ...	2,575 6 11
4 3 7	16 13 4	169 3 5	... ...
903 13 10	1,520 11 6	110 9 5	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
7 0 0	45 4 9	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
1,261 11 3	1,463 14 4	... ...	101 7 3
1,685 11 11	1,731 10 11	282 10 9	... ...
12,125 0 6	7,637 1 4	2,079 7 9	727 10 2
183 12 0	1,067 10 7	57 13 9	... ...
46,120 4 9	56,694 5 11	75 5 11	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
1,046 0 1	1,629 14 8	134 1 3	... ...
12,771 5 6	12,616 15 1	1,903 1 0	... ...
2,01,184 8 4	2,51,401 0 6	11,991 10 4	12,972 8 1

D.—

No. III.—*Statement showing the Results of the Manufactories in the*

No.	Jails.	4.—(*Contd.*) OUTSTANDINGS.—(*Contd.*) B. Amount of Outstanding Bills due to the Jail.			RAW MATERIAL. A. Value at close of previous year.			RAW MATERIAL. B. Value at close of this year.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Russellcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rajahmundry Central	18,990	7	5	6,075	7	7	1,996	11	4
5	Do. District	23	5	4	20	5	0	33	5	10
6	Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Guntoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Nellore	25	8	4	47	9	1	9	13	2
9	Kurnool	465	14	0	54	8	8	65	0	0
10	Bellary	9	8	0	41	2	1	6	3	0
11	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Chittoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Vellore Central	9,555	12	4	6,337	0	0	3,759	14	9
14	Salem do.	7,045	3	6	11,104	13	11	7,123	6	7
15	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore	315	5	4	913	14	10	316	8	1
18	Tranquebar	28	3	0	55	2	10	104	7	2
19	Tanjore	29	7	9	165	10	10	127	4	4
20	Trichinopoly Central	5,798	6	1	2,224	5	7	3,572	7	1
21	Do. District	10	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Madura	61	6	7	192	2	0	71	12	0
23	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Paumben*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Calicut	150	13	8	...	...	...	57	14	5
27	Tellicherry	...	...	...	33	5	1	311	5	2
28	Cannanore Central	2,422	0	1	1,310	10	9	403	9	5
29	Mangalore	9	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Coimbatore Central	2,153	6	0	6,675	8	6	8,843	5	0
31	Do. District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Ootacamund do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	European Prison	549	10	0	539	15	4	345	3	5
34	Penitentiary	2,467	8	8	2,715	9	0	4,649	7	2
	Total...	50,112	4	9	38,507	3	1	31,797	9	11

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

PRISONS.

several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1873.—(Concluded.)

5									6		
STOCK.											
MANUFACTURED GOODS.				PLANT AND MACHINERY.							
C.			D.			E.			F.			Average Actual Cash Earnings per Head of Average Number of Prisoners sentenced to Labor.		
Value at close of previous year.			Value at close of this year.			Value at close of previous year.			Value at close of this year.					
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	8
12,120	12	1	9,626	3	10	2,649	14	8	838	3	1	73	11	5
87	0	3	146	15	8	29	5	3	67	12	4	4	11	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
241	10	7	240	6	11	110	0	0	88	0	0	4	9	8
706	7	7	468	0	2	213	0	0	173	0	0	22	1	11
553	9	7	1,120	10	6	100	0	0	65	7	3	2	2	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	1	7
4	5	0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	0	4	2
16,651	7	8	23,109	3	6	1,338	3	0	1,437	13	9	44	1	0
7,152	0	8	2,840	8	5	1,470	10	3	1,535	1	2	43	13	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
480	0	0	440	0	0	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	5
4,632	7	10	6,420	2	3	900	0	0	1,025	10	0	39	6	10
76	4	0	22	10	11	98	5	11	124	1	4	4	11	8
295	7	1	347	9	2	29	2	0	46	14	0	13	12	5
7,439	10	7	15,732	13	10	440	12	4	524	4	0	26	4	7
337	7	6	316	12	0	48	0	0	50	0	0	0	3	10
105	5	6	470	7	7	68	0	0	68	0	0	7	2	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	0	0	...	...	...	30	0	0	21	0	0	14	15	0
28	11	3	154	6	2	160	0	0	181	1	7	41	3	8
3,610	10	8	6,216	15	9	667	0	5	864	13	3	13	1	7
3	0	0	122	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	1
32,799	7	2	32,757	13	11	177	0	0	150	0	0	58	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,042	0	10	506	15	2	284	15	8	515	1	10	77	9	10
3,841	15	11	5,186	6	2	1,599	9	5	1,727	15	4	23	3	9
92,512	13	9	1,06,247	1	11	10,425	14	11	9,516	2	11	28	13	11

No. III A.—*Balance Sheet showing the Out-turn of the Manufactures in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1873.

Jails.	CREDIT.														
	Cash Balance at the end of the year 1873.			Value of Articles sold during the year 1873.			Value of Stock at the end of the year 1873.								
							Manufactured Goods.			Raw Materials.			Plant and Machinery.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	42	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry Central	6,379	12	10	59,358	5	9	9,626	3	10	1,996	11	4	2,119	14	11
Do. District	226	15	3	394	3	9	146	15	8	33	5	10	67	12	4
Nellore	76	3	2	730	6	4	240	6	11	9	13	2	88	0	0
Kurnool	166	11	2	2,467	10	11	468	0	2	65	0	0	173	0	0
Bellary	2	1	10	717	2	9	1,120	10	6	6	3	0	65	7	3
Cuddapah	4	6	3	16	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0
Chittoor	39	0	0	4	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore Central	144	11	10	49,989	11	1	23,109	3	6	3,759	14	9	1,437	13	9
Salem do.	43	11	5	28,365	14	3	2,840	8	5	7,123	6	7	1,535	1	2
Chingleput	40	14	4	758	1	9	440	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	10,620	12	5	6,420	2	3	316	8	1	1,025	10	0
Tranquebar	21	11	5	468	3	11	22	10	11	104	7	4	124	1	4
Tanjore	75	7	4	1,600	1	9	347	9	2	127	4	2	46	14	0
Trichinopoly Central	...	...	...	27,767	12	7	15,732	13	10	3,572	7	1	524	4	0
Do. District	169	3	5	28	1	5	316	12	0	...	...	...	50	0	0
Madura	110	9	5	1,582	2	1	470	7	7	71	12	0	68	0	0
Paumben*	0	15	0	46	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	1,614	12	0	...	...	...	57	14	5	21	0	0
Tellicherry	282	10	9	1,731	10	11	154	6	2	311	5	2	184	1	7
Cannanore Central	2,079	7	9	9,740	3	11	6,216	15	9	403	9	5	864	13	3
Mangalore	57	13	7	1,077	1	9	122	0	0	...	...	...	..	...	...
Coimbatore Central	75	5	11	58,846	11	10	32,757	13	11	8,843	5	0	150	0	0
European Prison	134	1	3	2,344	3	3	506	15	2	345	3	5	515	1	10
Penitentiary	1,903	1	0	15,236	13	5	5,186	6	2	4,649	7	2	1,727	15	4
Total...	12,034	14	11	2,75,549	10	7	1,06,247	1	11	31,797	9	11	10,800	14	9

Total.			
RS.	A.	P.	
42	8	0	
79,481	0	8	
869	4	10	
1,144	13	7	
3,340	6	3	
†70	0	6	
1,911	9	4	
32	7	3	
43	5	0	
78,441	6	11	
39,908	9	10	
1,239	0	1	
18,383	0	9	
741	2	11	
2,197	4	5	
47,597	5	6	
664	0	10	
2,302	15	1	
47	7	9	
1,693	10	5	
2,664	2	7	
19,305	2	1	
1,256	15	4	
1,00,673	4	8	
3,845	8	11	
28,703	11	1	
4,36,500	4	7	

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

† Loss.

No. III A.—*Balance Sheet showing the Out-turn of the Manufactures in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1873.—(Concluded.)

Jails.	DEBIT.																				
	Cash Balance at the end of the previous year 1872.			Value of Stock at the end of the previous year 1872.									All the Charges of the year.			Balance in favor of the Manufactures.			Total.		
				Manufactured Goods.			Raw Materials.			Plant and Machinery.											
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	27	8	0	15	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	8	0
Rajahmundry Central	18,462	3	5	12,120	12	1	6,075	7	7	2,649	14	8	27,318	10	4	12,854	0	7	79,481	0	8
Do. District	12	8	7	87	0	3	20	5	0	29	5	3	287	5	7	432	12	2	869	4	10
Nellore	33	4	1	241	10	7	47	9	1	110	0	0	357	0	11	355	4	11	1,144	13	7
Kurnool	400	12	10	706	7	7	54	8	8	213	0	0	2,035	9	8	...	...	...	3,410	6	9
Bellary	167	2	10	553	9	7	41	2	1	100	0	0	665	1	0	384	9	10	1,911	9	4
Cuddapah	4	6	3	16	1	0	...	...	...	12	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	7	3
Chittoor	39	0	0	4	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	43	5	0
Vellore Central	5	10	7	16,651	7	8	6,337	0	0	1,338	3	0	42,360	14	9	11,748	2	11	78,441	6	11
Salem do.	140	15	11	7,152	0	8	11,104	13	11	1,470	10	3	15,862	9	1	4,177	8	0	39,908	9	10
Chingleput	44	12	4	480	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	14	0	655	5	9	1,239	0	1
Cuddalore	...	...	...	4,632	7	10	913	14	10	900	0	0	7,692	6	3	4,244	3	10	18,383	0	9
Tranquebar	4	1	5	76	4	0	55	2	10	98	5	11	400	0	0	107	4	9	741	2	11
Tanjore	47	3	9	295	7	1	165	10	10	29	2	0	871	12	5	788	0	4	2,197	4	5
Trichinopoly Central	...	...	...	7,439	10	7	2,224	5	7	440	12	4	27,334	10	11	10,157	14	1	47,597	5	6
Do. District	173	2	5	337	7	6	...	...	...	48	0	0	4	3	7	1	3	4	564	0	10
Madura	114	7	3	105	5	6	192	2	0	68	0	0	903	13	10	919	2	6	2,302	15	1
Paumben*	7	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	0	34	6	9	47	7	9
Calicut	61	11	3	50	0	0	...	...	...	30	0	0	1,363	2	6	188	12	8	1,693	10	5
Tellicherry	468	6	8	281	11	3	33	5	1	160	0	0	1,685	11	11	34	15	8	2,664	2	7
Cannanore Central	1,795	11	7	3,610	10	8	1,310	10	9	667	0	5	10,370	11	7	1,550	5	1	19,305	2	1
Mangalore	1	9	7	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	12	0	1,068	9	9	1,256	15	4
Coimbatore Central	195	10	8	32,799	7	2	6,675	8	6	177	0	0	46,135	4	1	14,690	6	3	1,00,673	4	8
European Prison	65	6	11	1,042	0	10	539	15	4	284	15	8	1,046	0	3	867	1	11	3,845	8	11
Penitentiary	12	0	10	3,841	15	11	2,715	9	0	1,599	9	5	12,771	5	6	7,763	2	5	28,703	11	1
Total...	22,257	5	2	92,556	6	9	38,522	3	1	10,425	14	11	1,99,715	1	2	73,023	5	6	4,36,500	4	7

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

D.—

No. IV.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Construction and net Cost of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras*

1	2	3	4	5	
				EXPENDED ON NEW JAIL DURING THE PAST YEAR.	
No.	Jails.	Estimated Cost of New Jail if any sanctioned.	Expended on the Construction of New Jail in previous year.	A. By Jail Department.	B. By Public Works Department.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Russellcondah	... ...	... ...	... .	758 4 6
2	Berhampore	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
3	Vizagapatam	... ...	80,366 3 0	... ...	... ...
4	Rajahmundry Central	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
5	Do. District	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
6	Masulipatam	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
7	Guntoor	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
8	Nellore	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
9	Kurnool	... ...	... ...	... .	... ...
10	Bellary	1,00,920 0 0	78,156 14 2	... ...	... ...
11	Cuddapah	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
12	Chittoor	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
13	Vellore Central	3,75,294 0 0	3,73,212 13 9	... ...	20 0 0
14	Salem do.	... ...	... ...	.. ..	... ...
15	Guindy	... ...	... .	... ...	... ...
16	Chingleput	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
17	Cuddalore	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
18	Tranquebar	... ...	... ...	.. ..	... ...
19	Tanjore	... .	... ...	... .	... ...
20	Trichinopoly Central	3,76,000 0 0	8,964 6 7	... ...	435 4 0
21	Do. District	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
22	Madura	12,464 0 0	4,525 11 10	... ...	5,904 15 11
23	Tinnevelly	... .	... ...	.. ..	... ...
24	Paumben*	... ...	... ...	.. ..	... ...
25	Cochin	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
26	Calicut	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
27	Tellicherry	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
28	Cannanore Central	... ...	... ...	... ...	527 4 7
29	Mangalore	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
30	Coimbatore Central	... ...	... .	... ...	... ...
31	Do. District	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
32	Ootacamund do.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
33	European Prison	... .	... ...	... ...	... ...
34	Penitentiary	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Total...	8,64,678 0 0	5,45,226 1 4	... ...	7,645 13 0

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

PRISONS.

of New Jails, and on Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, with the Gross Presidency during the year 1873, *including all Charges.*

6		7	8
EXPENDED DURING THE PAST YEAR ON ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS.			
A.	B.	Total expended,	Expended on Maintenance and Guarding of the Prisoners during the past year as shown in Statement No. I.
By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	Columns 5 and 6.	
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
89 4 0	... ...	847 8 6	6,104 4 2
282 7 2	456 1 3	738 8 5	10,423 3 0
323 13 6	212 15 0	536 12 6	16,562 7 4
16 15 8	328 2 0	345 1 8	66,565 10 1
94 2 8	247 10 9	341 13 5	7,948 7 0
8 7 7	... ...	8 7 7	5,020 9 0
49 9 2	... ...	49 9 2	12,111 9 0
92 0 2	2,087 15 7	2,179 15 9	12,416 11 11
176 3 0	118 0 0	294 3 0	9,571 8 2
123 12 0	1,716 14 4	1,840 10 4	22,116 8 10
187 5 3	... ...	187 5 3	18,978 8 4
333 8 5	397 3 1	730 11 6	11,703 11 1
224 4 6	5,691 6 3	5,935 10 9	57,629 2 11
306 14 0	11,659 5 1	11,966 3 1	32,522 2 7
62 3 4	69 9 6	131 12 10	6,272 10 4
94 4 0	794 1 3	888 5 3	11,796 5 5
385 11 1	115 0 0	500 11 1	16,728 15 7
220 12 2	... ...	220 12 2	8,664 12 7
... ...	1,840 9 0	1,840 9 0	8,735 3 9
28 13 5	141 0 5	605 1 10	62,513 3 4
271 4 0	... ...	271 4 0	6,753 5 1
41 15 5	64 0 0	6,010 15 4	17,203 4 5
6 8 6	352 0 0	358 8 6	19,769 2 6
... ...	... ...	... ...	3,831 11 10
5 1 2	... ...	5 1 2	339 12 8
208 4 3	1,014 0 0	1,222 4 3	10,497 8 6
300 0 11	51 0 0	351 0 11	5,532 9 3
975 4 9	20 9 8	1,523 3 0	49,141 11 6
157 10 6	... ...	157 10 6	10,193 14 2
1,655 14 9	... ...	1,655 14 9	65,048 12 3
15 6 3	... ...	15 6 3	7,588 12 11
88 15 10	4,300 7 5	4,388 15 10	13,350 9 5
135 6 0	510 7 5	645 13 5	12,452 12 3
652 1 1	35 7 6	687 8 7	53,730 7 7
7,614 4 6	32,223 6 1	47,483 7 7	6,79,820 0 9

D.—PRISONS.

No. IV.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Construction of New Jails, and on Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, with the Gross and Net Cost of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1873, *including all Charges.*—(Concluded.)

No.	Jails.	9	10	11	12
		Total Expenditure on the Prisoners of the Jail during the past year, Columns 7 and 8.	Deduct Cash Receipts remitted to the Treasury.	Net Cost to Government during the year per Convict.	Net Profit to Government during the year per Convict.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Russellcondah	6,951 12 8	312 8 0	77 3 2	... ...
2	Berhampore	11,161 11 5	... ...	90 11 11	... ...
3	Vizagapatam	17,099 3 10	414 12 0	65 10 11	... ...
4	Rajahmundry Central	66,910 11 9	60,845 1 6	7 5 9	... ...
5	Do. District	8,290 4 5	710 6 2	92 7 0	... ...
6	Masulipatam	5,029 0 7	... ...	135 14 8	... ...
7	Guntoor	12,161 2 2	1,301 4 0	114 5 6	... ...
8	Nellore	14,596 11 8	2,962 4 0	72 11 5	... ...
9	Kurnool	9,865 11 2	2,338 12 5	76 0 5	... ...
10	Bellary	23,957 3 2	736 1 9	69 5 0	... ...
11	Cuddapah	19,165 13 7	2,193 6 3	82 12 8	... ...
12	Chittoor	12,434 6 7	82 14 10	67 7 11	... ...
13	Vellore Central	63,564 13 8	42,065 9 4	22 9 9	... ...
14	Salem . do.	44,488 5 8	22,832 1 8	40 10 1	... ...
15	Guindy	6,404 7 2	... ...	103 4 9	... ...
16	Chingleput	12,684 10 8	748 7 9	97 0 8	... ...
17	Cuddalore	17,229 10 8	11,446 15 7	21 4 1	... ...
18	Tranquebar	8,885 8 9	514 4 11	88 1 10	... ...
19	Tanjore	10,575 12 9	1,909 15 0	75 5 8	... ...
20	Trichinopoly Central	63,118 5 2	24,448 7 11	41 9 3	... ...
21	Do. District	7,024 9 1	16 13 4	100 1 9	... ...
22	Madura	23,214 3 9	1,520 11 6	102 5 3	... ...
23	Tinnevelly	20,127 11 0	8 2 0	90 10 0	... ...
24	Paumben*	3,831 11 10	163 6 9	43 2 6	... ...
25	Cochin	344 13 10	... ...	344 13 10	... ...
26	Calicut	11,719 12 9	1,583 13 4	92 15 10	... ...
27	Tellicherry	5,883 10 2	1,731 10 11	96 8 10	... ...
28	Cannanore Central	50,664 14 6	7,637 1 4	73 14 10	... ...
29	Mangalore	10,351 8 8	1,085 4 7	88 4 0	... ...
30	Coimbatore Central	66,704 11 0	56,694 5 11	10 9 1	... ...
31	Do. District	7,604 3 2	88 10 0	51 13 2	... ...
32	Ootacamund do.	17,739 9 3	299 6 0	121 15 4	... ...
33	European Prison	13,098 9 8	1,629 14 8	546 2 0	... ...
34	Penitentiary	54,418 0 2	12,616 15 1	76 15 8	... ...
	Total...	7,27,303 8 4	†2,60,939 8 6	53 0 8	... ...

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

† Rupees 9,538-3-0 of this sum was realized from private individuals, &c., on account of hire of convicts.

D.—PRISONS.

No. V.—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1873.

1	2	3			4		
No.	Jails.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 36 Superficial Feet per Prisoner.			Average Number of Prisoners above Capacity.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	71	2	73	15·48	...	15·48
2	Berhampore	160	32	192	...	...	...
3	Vizagapatam	282	18	300	...	1·55	1·55
4	Rajahmundry Central	992	48	1,040	...	...	...
5	Do. District	88	18	106	...	...	...
6	Masulipatam	106	4	110	...	·16	·16
7	Guntoor	105	15	120	...	...	...
8	Nellore	245	27	272	...	...	...
9	Kurnool	98	5	103	...	1·28	1·28
10	Bellary	388	27	415	...	...	...
11	Cuddapah	153	22	175	43·07	...	43·07
12	Chittoor	254	22	276	...	...	...
13	Vellore Central	949	88	1,037	...	...	...
14	Salem do.	526	22	548	...	1·25	1·25
15	Guindy	87	...	87	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	130	29	159	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore	345	13	358	...	...	...
18	Tranquebar	116	8	124	...	3·07	3·07
19	Tanjore	169	28	197	...	...	...
20	Trichinopoly Central	938	86	1,024	...	...	...
21	Do. District	180	18	198	...	...	...
22	Madura	224	12	236	...	...	...
23	Tinnevelly	366	23	389	...	...	...
24	Paumben*	112	2	114	...	...	...
25	Cochin	29	8	37	...	...	...
26	Calicut	221	9	230	...	...	...
27	Tellicherry	161	5	166	...	...	...
28	Cannanore Central	829	30	859	...	...	...
29	Mangalore	223	15	238	...	...	...
30	Coimbatore Central	990	52	1,042	...	...	...
31	Do. District	180	...	180	...	...	...
32	Ootacamund do.	201	12	213	...	...	...
33	European Prison	35	...	35	...	...	...
34	Penitentiary	436	45	481	83·25	...	83·25
	Total...	10,389	745	11,134	141·80	7·31	149·11

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

D.—

No. V.—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts*

No.	Jails.	5 Average Number of Prisoners below Capacity.			6 Average Daily Strength during the year.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	...	·19	·19	86·48	2·81	88·29
2	Berhampore	40·75	24·56	65·31	119·25	7·44	126·69
3	Vizagapatam	48·30	...	48·30	233·70	19·55	253·25
4	Rajahmundry Central	189·58	21·09	210·67	802·42	26·91	829·33
5	Do. District	15·50	7·99	23·49	72·50	10·01	82·51
6	Masulipatam	73·52	...	73·52	32·48	4·16	36·64
7	Guntoor	13·59	11·39	24·98	91·41	3·61	95·02
8	Nellore	96·92	15·45	112·37	148·08	11·55	159·63
9	Kurnool	5·29	...	5·29	92·71	6·28	98·99
10	Bellary	67·40	11·93	79·33	320·60	15·07	335·67
11	Cuddapah	...	12·05	12·05	196·07	9·95	206·02
12	Chittoor	83·40	8·75	92·15	170·60	13·25	183·85
13	Vellore Central	29·66	56·15	85·81	919·34	31·85	951·19
14	Salem do	4·53	...	4·53	521·47	23·25	544·72
15	Guindy	24·83	...	24·83	62·17	...	62·17
16	Chingleput	15·92	19·97	35·89	114·08	9·03	123·11
17	Cuddalore	76·07	3·71	79·78	268·93	9·29	278·22
18	Tranquebar	31·43	...	31·43	84·57	11·07	95·64
19	Tanjore	59·76	22·39	82·15	109·24	5·61	114·85
20	Trichinopoly Central	49·62	40·61	90·23	888·38	45·39	933·77
21	Do. District	110·01	...	110·01	69·99	...	69·99
22	Madura	17·61	6·03	23·64	206·39	5·97	212·36
23	Tinnevelly	52·22	13·37	65·59	213·78	9·63	223 41
24	Paumben*	29·95	...	29·95	82·05	...	82·05
25	Cochin	28·24	...	28·24	·76	...	·76
26	Calicut	118·70	2·93	121·63	102·30	6·07	108·37
27	Tellicherry	120·30	2·54	122·84	40·70	2·46	43·16
28	Cannanore Central	246·41	...	246·41	582·59	...	582·59
29	Mangalore	127·44	5·03	132·47	95·56	9·97	105·53
30	Coimbatore Central	39·28	28·74	68·02	950·72	23·26	973·98
31	Do. District	35·12	...	35·12	144·88	...	144·88
32	Ootacamund do	58·99	10·71	69·70	142·01	1·29	143·30
33	European Prison	13·97	...	13·97	91 03	...	21·03
34	Penitentiary	...	13·88	13·88	519·25	31·12	550·37
	Total...	1924·31	339·46	2263·77	8506·49	354·85	8861·34

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

PRISONS.

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

7			8			9		
Total Population during the year.			Number admitted. into Hospital during the year.			Daily Average Number of Sick during the year.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
289	6	295	79	1	80	1·92	·10	2·02
504	40	544	94	15	109	4·03	·66	4·69
1,152	120	1,272	67	2	69	5·56	·10	5·66
1,106	46	1,152	646	16	662	31·02	·58	31·60
470	45	515	60	9	69	3·38	·31	3·69
132	19	151	66	8	74	1·68	·70	2·38
480	23	503	83	2	85	2·87	·04	2·91
656	61	717	100	7	107	4·63	·28	4·91
378	23	401	157	7	164	4·00	·27	4·27
1,089	71	1,160	127	6	133	5·35	·14	5·49
790	43	833	246	4	250	7·29	·08	7·37
770	55	825	252	7	259	9·45	·61	10·06
1,204	47	1,251	623	33	656	16·02	·70	16·72
1,133	60	1,193	170	9	179	7·00	·38	7·38
111	...	111	60	...	60	1·29	...	1·29
464	29	493	113	2	115	2·92	·06	2·98
844	37	881	207	17	224	8·28	·35	8·63
362	50	412	112	9	121	4·31	·22	4·53
383	24	407	57	3	60	4·19	·39	4·58
1,293	94	1,387	300	16	316	20·50	·57	21·07
328	...	328	52	...	52	3·24	...	3·24
797	34	831	76	3	79	2·70	·26	2·96
723	41	764	54	10	64	2·65	·26	2·91
102	...	102	63	...	63	3·42	...	3·42
7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
460	13	473	112	...	112	2·86	...	2·86
223	5	228	25	1	26	·76	·03	·79
783	...	783	131	...	131	12·47	...	12·47
427	28	455	177	4	181	3·91	·30	4·21
1,259	62	1,321	281	2	283	18·88	·23	19·11
572	...	572	151	...	151	9·65	...	9·65
317	25	342	52	...	52	1·75	...	1·75
40	...	40	1	...	1	·03	...	·03
2,019	257	2,276	378	34	412	19·47	1·55	21·02
21,667	1,358	23,025	5,172	227	5,399	227·48	9·17	236·65

D.—

No. V.—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts*

No.	Jails.	10							11		
		Number of Deaths.							Ratio of Deaths per cent. of "Total Population."		
		A.		B.		C.					
		In Hospital.		Out of Hospital.		Total.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	9	1	...	...	9	1	10	1·78	2·50	1·83
3	Vizagapatam	14	1	...	...	14	1	15	1·21	·88	1·17
4	Rajahmundry Central	15	1	...	...	15	1	16	1·35	2·17	1·38
5	Do. District.	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	·21	...	·19
6	Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Guntoor	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	·20	...	·19
8	Nellore	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	·30	...	·27
9	Kurnool	3	1	...	...	3	1	4	·79	4·34	·99
10	Bellary	2	2	...	...	2	2	4	·18	2·81	·34
11	Cuddapah	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	·50	...	·48
12	Chittoor	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	·12	...	·12
13	Vellore Central	8	1	1	...	9	1	10	·74	2·12	·79
14	Salem do.	12	2	...	...	12	2	14	1·05	3·33	1·17
15	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	·47	...	·45
18	Tranquebar	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	1·65	...	1·45
19	Tanjore	8	..	...	...	8	...	8	2·08	...	1·96
20	Trichinopoly Central	56	...	...	...	56	...	56	4·33	...	4·03
21	Do. District.	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	·91	...	·91
22	Madura	4	1	...	...	4	1	5	·50	2·94	·60
23	Tinnevelly	5	1	...	...	5	1	6	·69	2·43	·78
24	Paumben*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Calicut	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	·43	...	·42
27	Tellicherry	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	·44	...	·43
28	Cannanore Central	11	...	...	...	11	...	11	1·40	...	1·40
29	Mangalore	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	·46	...	·43
30	Coimbatore Central	42	...	...	...	42	...	42	3·33	...	3·17
31	Do. District.	20	...	...	...	20	...	20	4·49	...	3·49
32	Ootacamund do.	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	·31	...	·29
33	European Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Penitentiary	3	...	1	...	4	...	4	·19	...	·17
	Total	240	11	2	...	242	11	253	1·11	·81	1·09

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

PRISONS.

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1873.—(Concluded.)

12														
RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of Admissions into Hospital.			Of Daily Average Number of Sick.			Of Deaths from Cholera.			Of Deaths from all other Causes both in and out of Hospital.			Of Deaths from all Causes both in and out of Hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
91·35	55·24	90·61	2·22	5·52	2·28	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78·82	201·61	86·03	3·37	8·87	3·70	...	...	...	7·54	13·44	7·89	7·54	13·44	7·89
28·66	10·23	27·24	2·37	·51	2·23	...	..	...	5·99	5·11	5·92	5·99	5·11	5·92
80·50	59·45	79·82	3·86	2·15	3·81	...	...	...	1·86	3·71	1·92	1·86	3·71	1·92
82·75	89·91	83·62	4·06	3·09	4·47	...	..	...	1·37	...	1·21	1·37	...	1·21
203·20	192·30	201·96	5·17	16·82	6·49	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
90·79	55·40	89·45	3·13	1·10	3·06	...	...	...	1·09	...	1·05	1·09	...	1·05
67·53	60·60	67·03	3·12	2·42	3·07	...	...	...	1·34	...	1·25	1·34	...	1·25
169·34	111·46	165·67	4·31	4·29	4·32	...	...	...	3·23	15·92	4·04	3·23	15·92	4·04
39·61	39·81	39·59	1·66	·92	1·63	...	...	...	·62	13·27	1·19	·62	13·27	1·19
125·46	40·20	121·34	3·71	·80	3·57	..	...	...	2·04	...	1·94	2·04	...	1·94
147·71	52·83	140·87	5·53	4·60	5·47	...	...	..	·58	...	·54	·58	...	·54
67·76	103·61	68·96	1·74	2·19	·74	...	...	...	·97	3·13	1·05	·97	3·13	1·05
32·60	38·70	32·85	1·34	1·63	1·35	...	...	...	2·30	8·60	2·57	2·30	8·60	2·57
96·50	...	96·50	2·07	...	2·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99·05	22·14	93·41	2·55	·66	2·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76·97	182·99	80·51	3·07	3·76	3·10	...	...	...	1·48	...	1·43	1·48	...	1·43
132·43	81·30	126·51	5·09	1·98	4·73	...	...	...	7·09	...	6·27	7·09	...	6·27
52·17	53·47	52·24	3·83	6·95	3·98	...	..	...	7·32	...	6·96	7·32	...	6·96
33·76	35·25	33·84	2·30	1·25	2·25	...	...	...	6·30	...	5·99	6·30	...	5·99
74·29	...	74·29	4·62	...	4·62	...	...	...	4·28	...	4·28	4·28	...	4·28
36·82	50·25	37·20	1·30	4·35	1·39	...	...	...	1·93	16·74	2·35	1·93	16·74	2·35
25·25	103·84	28·64	1·23	2·69	1·30	...	...	...	2·33	10·38	2·68	2·33	10·38	2·68
76·78	...	76·78	4·16	...	4·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109·48	...	103·34	2·79	...	2·63	...	...	...	1·95	...	1·84	1·95	...	1·84
61·42	40·65	60·24	1·86	1·21	1·83	...	...	...	2·45	...	2·31	2·45	...	2·31
22·48	...	22·48	2·14	...	2·14	...	...	...	1·88	...	1·88	1·88	...	1·88
185·22	40·12	171·51	4·09	3·00	3·98	...	...	...	2·09	...	1·89	2·09	...	1·89
29·55	8·59	29·05	1·98	·98	1·96	...	...	...	4·41	...	4·31	4·41	...	4·31
104·22	...	104·22	6·66	...	6·66	...	...	...	13·80	...	13·80	13·80	...	13·80
36·61	...	36·08	1·23	...	1·22	...	...	...	·70	...	·69	·70	...	·69
4·75	...	4·75	·14	...	·14	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
72·79	109·25	74·85	3·74	4·98	3·81	...	...	...	·77	...	·72	·77	...	·72
60·80	63·97	60·92	2·67	2·58	2·67	..	...	..	2·84	3·09	2·85	2·84	3·09	2·85

* Abolished 19th May 1873.

E.—

No. I.—*Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Village Officers (exercising Civil and Criminal powers.)	53,162	2¾	575	(a) 44,590	One Judge	12 hours' imprisonment or 6 hours stocks in petty assaults, thefts, &c., final jurisdiction in Civil Suits, the value of which does not exceed 10 Rs., or on agreement of the parties in Suits not exceeding Rs. 100.	Hereditary .. ..
2. Taluq Magistrates (exercising Criminal powers).	155	892	1,98,860	155	One Judge	Powers of 2nd or 3rd Class Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and Rules of Practice. Special Test in Revenue Acts, Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, Taluq and Village Account System and Rules of the Stamp Department.
3. Other Local Magistrates.	331	417¾	90,100	331	do.		
4. Cantonment Judges (exercising the powers of a Small Cause Court and Criminal powers).	5	..	..	5	do.	Powers of a Magistrate of 1st Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure and of a Justice of the Peace and Small Cause jurisdiction in Suits not exceeding Rs. 500.	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and in Special and Local Acts relating to jurisdiction.
5. District Munsifs, (exercising Civil powers).	111	1,263¾	2,77,688	111	do.	Original Suits up to Rs. 2,500 and Small Cause Suits up to Rupees 50 (Act III of 1873).	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, Rules of Practice (Civil and Criminal) Law of Contracts and of Torts, Equity and the Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
6. Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers) having no independent local jurisdiction.	53	..	..	53	do.	Powers of Magistrate of 1st or 2nd Class.	Assistant Collectors and Magistrates, Covenanted Civil Service Examination, Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, Special Test Examination in Law and Revenue. *Vide* Sub-Magistrates.

(a) *i. e.*, The number of Heads of Villages.
(b *i. e.*, The number who actually exercised jurisdiction.
(c, One-fifth of the cost of the Revenue Establishment is debited to Law and Justice.

CIVIL.

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31st December 1873.

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other Functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the Year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year.				
European & East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
..	..	..	(b) 31,376	..	Grants in land and fees in kind.	..	Revenue Executive	..	..	23,548	50,439	..	..	..
..	..	10	145	2,200	2,200	(c) 900	Revenue Executive.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								..	..	(d) 1,13,377	(e) 624	..	..	..
..	..	6	325	800	800	(c) 120		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	8,400	..	1,392	None.	288	..	(d) 3,475	1,322	..	1	..
..	..	16	95	2,600	2,600	1,400	do.	252	15	..	1,39,483	..	..	..
22	..	5	24	4,800	4,800	..	Revenue Executive.	288						

(*d*) Including Preliminary Enquiries into cases triable by the Sessions Courts.
(*e*) Civil work performed by the Sub-Magistrates of Anjengo, Vythri and Gudalur in the South Malabar District, by the Sub-Magistrate of the Pulney Hills and by the Sub-Magistrates under the Agencies of Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

E.—

No. I.—*Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Assistant Agents and Commissioners (exercising Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers).	3	4,692	..	3	One Judge	Powers of Magistrate of 1st Class and Justice of the Peace, Civil jurisdiction in cases referred (Act XXIV of 1839 and Madras Act I of 1868).	Covenanted Officers ..
8. Divisional Officers (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers).	54	2,561	5,70,804	54	do. ..	Powers of a Magistrate of 1st Class and Justice of the Peace—Powers of a Collector in Revenue Suits.	Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers.
9. Police Magistrates (Presidency Town).	2	13½	1,98,776	4	One Magistrate, single or two together.	Powers of a Justice of the Peace and Magisterial powers under Madras Act VIII of 1867.	None.
10. Small Cause Courts (exercising also the powers of a Sub-Judge).	6	5,534	1,577,302	6	One Judge	Small Causes not exceeding in value Rupees. 500. Original Suits exceeding Rs. 2,500. Appellate jurisdiction in appeals referred for disposal.	Covenanted Officers and Uncovenanted. No special qualification for the latter ..
11. Small Cause Courts (Presidency Town.)	1	27	3,97,552	3	..	Small Cause Suits not exceeding in value Rs. 1,000. Suits exceeding Rs. 1,000 with consent of the parties (Acts IX of 1850 and XXVI of 1864).	The first Judge must be a Barrister ..
12. Subordinate Judges (exercising also the powers of Small Cause Courts).	12	4,504	1,208,095	12	One Judge	Original Suits exceeding Rs. 2,500. Appellate jurisdiction in appeals referred.	Special Test Examination in Law. *Vide* District Munsif ..
13. District Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers).	18	6,160	1,505,257	18	do. ..	Powers of District Magistrate and Justice of the Peace. Judicial powers under Special Revenue Acts, Regulations XII of 1816, IX of 1822, VI of 1831 and Madras Act VIII of 1865.	Covenanted Officers ..
14. Agents and Commissioner (exercising Civil, Criminal and Revenue powers).	3	9,135	1,242,929	3	One Judge with Assessors in Criminal cases.	Powers of a Collector in Revenue matters. Powers of a District and Sessions Judge.	Covenanted Officers ..
15. District and Sessions Courts (exercising Civil and Criminal powers).	21	6,585	1,467,782	21	Do. .. Also in six Districts with juries in certain cases.	Civil Suits exceeding Rs. 2,500. Appellate jurisdiction from decrees of District Munsifs and Subordinate Judges where the value is less than 5,000 Rs.	Covenanted Officers ..
Total..	747			751			

(*f*) *i. e.*, One-fifth of the Revenue Establishment is debited to Law and Justice.
(*g*) Including Preliminary Enquiries in cases triable by the Sessions Courts.

CIVIL.

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31*st December* 1873—(Continued.)

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each Paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other Functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the Year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year.				
European & East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	(*f*) 580	Revenue Executive.	288	..	(*g*) 12,355	261	..	2,633	1
36	..	3	15	8,500	8,500	(*f*) 580								
..	1	2	1	11,100	11,100	8,100	None.	274	8 Law Agents and all Advocates, Attorneys and Vakeels of the High Court.	14,406	..	..	..	..
4	..	2	..	15,000	..	5,000	do.	236	10	(*i*) 8	8,929	..	..	522
..	..	3	1	15,300	15,300	81,500	do.	261	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	10	6,000	6,000	6,402	do.	236	11	36	9,035	..	7	2,474
18	..	..	..	28,000	..	..	Chief Executive Officer of the District.	288	..	898	..	(*j*) 2,973	429	..
3	..	..	..	28,000	..	(*h*) 4,687								
21	..	..	..	28,000	..	7,721	None.	236	28	1,534	463	..	723	3,896
81	6	40	582							1,46,089	1,60,117	2,973	3,843	6,893

(*h*) *i. e.*, One-fifth of the Revenue Establishment is debited to Law and Justice.
(*i*) The Judge of the Masulipatam Small Cause Court exercises the powers of a Magistrate.
(*j*) This includes Revenue Suits decided by Divisional Officers.

E.—

No. I.—*Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16. High Court. (Original Side.)	..	27	3,97,562	..	One Judge	Ordinary original jurisdiction in all matters within the Presidency Town.	According to Letters Patent. .. .. ..
(Appellate Side.)	6	..	..	5	..	Appeals from Division Courts (High Court.)	
	..	1,38,291	30,823,421	..	Two Judges.	Regular appellate jurisdiction from decrees and sentences and orders of District and Sessions Courts.	
						Special appellate jurisdiction from decrees, &c., and orders of Lower Appellate Courts.	
						General powers of revision.	

CIVIL.

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31st December 1873.—(Concluded.)

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES.				AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF EACH PAID JUDGE.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other Functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the Year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.				
European & East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	75,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	2	..	48,000	..	(k) 80,000	None.	243	87	58	725	..	412	916

(k) Not including pay of the menial servants.

E.—CIVIL.

No. II.—*Statement showing the Number and Nature of Civil Suits instituted in the several Classes of Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year* 1873.

Nature of Claims.	Number of Cases in Different Courts.												High Court.
	Ordinary Suits.							Small Causes.					
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of S. C. Courts as Subordinate Judges.	District Judges, Agents & Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	District Judges, Agents & Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	Ordinary Suits.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Civil Court Cases.													
Money due on Contract. On written promise for sum certain	7,431	...	21,152	128	68	76	28,855	43,559	5,578	7,102	9	56,248	374
Money due on Contract. On unwritten promise for sum certain	29,550	...	1,645	9	3	2	31,209	14,409	765	452	1	15,627	6
Money due on Contract. On account stated	6,095	...	1,288	23	8	12	7,428	7,219	511	999	7	8,736	27
Money due on Contract. Money paid or received	1,812	...	198	7	2	4	2,023	2,290	106	150	...	2,546	31
Money due on Contract. For goods sold and delivered	2,530	...	327	3	...	2	2,862	2,060	84	386	...	2,530	57
Rent	425	...	1,235	2	2	5	1,669	5,606	371	275	...	6,252	1
Recovery of personal property, or value thereof	2,967	..	794	9	6	6	3,782	2,577	143	203	...	2,923	24
Damages. For injuries to person	...	...	28	...	1	...	29	186	4	...	...	190	6
Damages. For injuries to property	...	...	230	4	2	3	239	186	16	57	...	259	4
Damages. For defamation	...	...	125	...	...	2	127	14	...	...	...	14	1
Damages. For other injuries, not included in the above ...	...	...	96	4	...	1	101	160	10	1	...	171	3
Damages. For breaches of contract, not included in the above	4	...	142	3	2	3	154	108	25	7	...	140	12
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts	...	...	434	4	2	2	442	25	...	...	...	25	9
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident	...	...	150	5	2	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	6

Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction	...	...	112	3	2	...	117	..	...	...	...	...	10
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	...	...	77	2	8	5	92	4	...	...	...	4	21
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suits connected with religion and caste	...	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	1	1	...
Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments	...	...	56	3	...	7	66	1	...	...	...	1	12
Suits relating to marriage, dower and divorce	...	...	127	5	...	7	139	42	8	1	...	51	10
Suits to establish or dispute adoption	...	...	17	...	...	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics	...	...	17	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights	...	...	532	7	7	8	554	8	5	1	...	14	...
Suits to establish or contest Wills...	...	...	31	1	2	3	37	...	...	...	...	...	11
Claims to inheritance ... { Under Hindu Law	...	...	529	18	2	25	574	3	...	...	...	3	41
do. Mahomedan Law... ...	...	...	105	7	1	5	118	5	...	...	...	5	5
do. any other Law	..	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows	...	...	73	1	1	...	75	1	...	...	...	1	10
Suits relating to the revenue	1	...	275	7	...	2	285	800	13	50	...	863	...
Suits relating to mortgage of immoveable property	...	...	13,629	120	84	39	13,872	...	...	...	...	...	114
Claims in right of pre-emption	...	...	114	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits to resume or assess rent-free lands	...	...	29	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	..	...
Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than Rent Suits)...	...	...	562	...	...	6	568	...	...	..	...	...	...
Suits for partition of immoveable property	...	...	1,184	17	8	26	1,235	...	...	...	...	...	33
Suits regarding boundaries	...	...	154	2	...	3	159	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits for, or relating to, real property not included in the above	...	...	10,861	105	12	54	11,032	8	...	...	..	8	49
REVENUE COURT CASES.													
Claims connected with boundary and cultivation disputes (Regulation XII of 1816, Section 4)	...	1	10	..	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Claims to hereditary offices or their emoluments (Regulation VI of 1831, Section 3)	...	742	82	...	...	...	744	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent (Madras Act VIII of 1865, Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11)	...	1,449	8	...	...	...	1,457	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits relating to ejectment (Section 12)	...	82	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits regarding illegal exaction, distraint, &c. (Sections 5, 17, 20, 35, 36, 49 and 80)	...	799	..	...	...	...	799	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	50,815	3,073	56,379	502	225	310	1,11,304	79,271	7,639	9,684	18	96,612	881

E.—CIVIL.

No. III—*Statement showing the value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year* 1873.

VALUE.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.															MADRAS SMALL CAUSE COURT.	
	ORDINARY SUITS.								SMALL CAUSES.						HIGH COURT.		
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges.	Civil Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total number of Suits.	Total value in Rupees.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	District Judges, Agents & Judicial Commissioner.	Total number of Small Causes.	Total value in Rupees.	Ordinary Suits.	Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Not exceeding Rupees .. 5	25,124	698	740	5	3	1	26,571	77,426	4,787	5	444	..	5,236	19,894	..	8,419	25,471
,, ,, ,, 20	24,948	678	5,113	34	1	3	30,777	2,82,955	31,429	70	915	..	32,414	4,26,528	..	9,018	1,11,776
,, ,, ,, 100	319	953	28,842	54	2	15	30,185	18,07,416	42,998	3,362	4,237	12	50,609	19,32,593	..	5,979	2,76,722
,, ,, ,, 500	1	271	21,890	60	1	20	22,249	46,45,515	49	4,782	4,356	8	9,195	22,48,856	100	1,577	3,15,332
,, ,, ,, 1,000	7	20	3,572	31	3	11	3,638	25,60,554	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	186	1,25,825
,, ,, ,, 5,000	..	7	799	564	244	246	1,860	34,85,149	..	..	..	..	..	..	315	..	..
,, ,, ,, 10,000	..	2	..	54	36	46	138	9,43,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	..
,, ,, ,, 1,00,000	..	..	1	12	9	78	100	27,51,836	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..
Exceeding ,, 1,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	63,72,989	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Suits in which it is not possible to estimate the money value.	40	354	143	1	..	13	546	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	118	..	..
Total....	50,439	2,973	61,105	815	299	443	1,16,074	2,29,27,900	79,263	8,220	9,952	20	97,455	46,27,871	725	26,079	8,55,126

E.—CIVIL.

No. IV.—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Madras in the year* 1873.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Suits remaining from 1872.	Filed in 1873 (including suits remanded and re-admitted.)	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	UNCONTESTED.						CONTESTED.		TOTAL.		PENDING.			Average duration of Suits.		Referred to arbitration.
							Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *exparte*. For plaintiff.	Decreed *exparte*. For defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Over twelve months.	Contested.	Uncontested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Village Courts	10,480	50,860	2	61,342	18	22	7,516	2,812	10,933	9,063	9,353	326	9,190	1,246	50,439	10,885	3,660	2,412	986	72	67	28
Revenue Courts	809	3,049	160	4,018	117	167	287	315	210	44	80	54	1,226	757	2,973	928	350	310	70	114	74	20
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner. — Ordinary ..	31,607	57,660	3,446	92,713	5,785	438	2,221	1,701	14,007	74,359	13,137	1,864	16,354	7,462	61,105	25,823	6,856	7,809	2,861	510	201	156
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner. — Small Causes	6,230	79,874	254	86,367	86	287	4,852	1,872	17,816	7,914	19,924	3,262	17,597	6,026	79,263	7,018	900	332	9	90	68	14
Small Cause Courts .. .. — As Sub. Judges.	127	213	15	355	4	5	8	1	43	25	82	..	90	50	299	52	11	16	16	389	132	9
Small Cause Courts .. .. — Small Causes	1,150	9,491	..	10,611	41	19	629	97	2,258	1,739	3,180	13	1,543	493	9,952	643	202	10	..	23	18	29
Subordinate Judges — Ordinary ..	562	572	179	1,313	103	5	38	33	116	35	100	1	332	160	815	335	90	119	6	243	139	7
Subordinate Judges — Small Causes	257	7,000	2,577	10,734	305	37	817	80	1,782	753	2,254	64	1,758	712	8,220	2,209	632	285	..	43	34	13
District Courts .. — Ordinary ..	386	328	186	900	230	7	15	12	80	20	41	1	160	108	443	227	44	68	58	243	157	8
District Courts .. — Small Causes	2	18	..	20	..	..	..	1	4	..	2	..	12	1	20	..	..	..	..	19	22	..
Madras Small Cause Court ..	2,802	26,209	..	29,011	..	..	2,422	4	8,259	1,312	8,203	1	4,768	1,110	26,079	2,932	2,460	431	41	26	14	124
Total..	54,421	236,174	6,819	2,97,414	6,749	987	18,805	6,928	55,514	25,264	56,356	5,686	53,030	18,125	2,39,608	51,057	15,364	11,792	4,103	..	..	408
High Court (Original Side).	541	881	..	1,422	..	..	27	133	5	..	140	..	307	99	725	697	..	..	..	..	..	5

E.—CIVIL.

No. V.—Statement showing the business of the Appellate Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1873.

Class of Courts.	Remaining from 1872.	Instituted in 1873 (including Appeals remanded and re-admitted.)	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred.	Uncontested.					Contested.			Total disposed of.	Pending.	Pending.		Remanded.	Objections under Section 348 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Objections allowed.
						Dismissed for default or under Sections 5 and 6, Act XXIII of 1861.	Withdrawn, compromised or decreed on confession.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.			Over four months.	Over twelve months.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Subordinate Judges	961	119	2,341	3,421	41	135	92	45	14	34	1,256	278	621	2,475	905	470	92	143	55	14
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges	179	84	433	696	...	54	20	7	2	4	267	40	128	522	174	129	7	39	5	3
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner ... Revenue...	297	397	...	694	...	39	44	27	14	...	278	50	46	498	196	86	53	9	...	...
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner ... Civil ...	2,917	5,906	38	8,861	2,773	177	156	77	14	44	1,847	295	788	3,398	2,690	953	345	201	47	23
Total...	4,354	6,506	2,812	13,672	2,814	405	312	156	44	82	3,648	663	1,583	6,893	3,965	1,638	497	392	107	40
High Court Regular Appeals ...	49	131	...	180	...	1	3	5	1	...	72	20	21	123	57	22	7	8	6	2
High Court Special Appeals ..	221	874	...	1,095	...	11	14	139	3	10	499	35	41	752	343	61	7	23	24	4
Appeals from Original Side ...	4	43	...	47	...	...	1	2	...	2	20	3	12	40	7	3	...	4	2	...

E.—CIVIL.

No. VI.—*Statement showing the number of Suits, Original and Appeal, pending in the Presidency of Madras, classified according to the years in which they were instituted.*

Courts.		Years in which instituted.												Total.	
		Previous to or in 1868.		In 1869.		In 1870.		In 1871.		In 1872.		In 1873.			
		Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner	Ordinary	38	...	81	...	201	...	278	...	2,209	...	23,016	...	25,823	...
	Small Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	7,008	...	7,018	...
Judges of Small Cause Courts.	As Subordinate Judges	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	11	7	36	167	52	174
	Small Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	648	...	648	...
Subordinate Judges ...	Ordinary	...	...	4	...	2	3	6	20	60	85	263	797	335	905
	Small Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,209	...	2,209	...
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner	Ordinary	3	...	...	5	8	10	13	36	35	348	168	2,487	227	2,886
	Small Causes	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	41	...	85	5	212	13	302	56	2,324	440	33,348	3,451	36,312	3,965
High Court		59	...	34	...	81	1	89	2	101	11	338	393	702	407

E.—CIVIL.

No. VII.—*Statement showing the execution of Decrees in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year* 1873.

Class of Courts.		Applications to execute Decrees.				Decrees.		Pending at the end of 1873.	Nature and Number of Coercive Processes issued.					Orders under Section 243 of the Civil Procedure Code.
		Pending from 1872.	Filed in 1873.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.		Imprisonment of person.	Moveable Property.		Immoveable Property.		
										Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Ordinary...	12,286	61,265	2,461	76,012	31,405	26,237	11,721	10,245	8,833	2,907	19,200	11,559	315
	Small Causes	5,964	52,873	373	59,210	22,186	20,630	6,233	11,497	10,820	2,798	2,350	1,286	63
Judges of Small Cause Courts.	As Subordinate Judges...	102	813	3	918	347	264	112	55	90	39	333	250	9
	Small Causes	638	9,276	14	9,928	5,368	3,036	478	986	1,476	636	...	...	...
Subordinate Judges. ...	Ordinary...	487	1,695	76	2,258	1,104	623	480	570	235	98	748	432	6
	Small Causes	164	3,591	28	3,783	1,727	482	566	1,072	619	262	...	...	...
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Ordinary...	389	1,059	83	1,531	718	416	326	291	275	126	726	396	10
	Small Causes	2	58	..	60	33	22	5	3	10	5	1	3	...
Revenue Courts		28	601	...	629	576	4	49	4	63	61	9	...	...
	Total...	20,060	1,31,231	3,038	1,54,329	63,464	51,714	19,970	24,723	22,421	6,932	23,367	13,926	403

F.—REGISTRATION.

No. I.—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency for the years* 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

Districts.		AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.					
		DEEDS OF GIFT.					
		Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.			
1		2		3			
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.		1873-74.	
				RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
Madras	District	32	35	11,642 0 0		28,750 0 0	
Ganjam	do.	3	6	... ...		300 0 0	
Vizagapatam	do.	22	21	7,420 0 0		4,650 0 0	
Godavery	do.	10	23	3,525 0 0		7,090 0 0	
Kistna	do.	6	11	... ...		950 0 0	
Nellore	do.	10	11	4,205 0 0		30,510 0 0	
Cuddapah	do.	16	11	6,400 0 0		2,310 0 0	
Kurnool	do.	17	24	4,000 0 0		15,495 0 0	
Bellary	do.	24	23	3,172 0 0		2,702 0 0	
Chingleput	do.	5	4	890 0 0		1,500 0 0	
North Arcot	do.	6	10	2,080 0 0		2,210 0 0	
South Arcot	do.	5	11	800 0 0		200 0 0	
Tanjore	do.	38	63	18,191 0 0		31,569 0 0	
Tinnevelly	do.	49	39	18,537 0 0		8,795 0 0	
Madura	do.	10	15	450 0 0		3,737 8 0	
Trichinopoly	do.	15	13	8,471 0 0		7,591 7 4	
Salem	do.	6	7	4,550 0 0		4,120 0 0	
Coimbatore	do.	6	8	2,700 0 0		1,250 0 0	
South Canara	do.	16	20	4,102 0 0		2,600 0 0	
Tellicherry	do.	27	30	15,526 0 0		12,060 0 0	
Calicut	do.	17	15	57,410 0 0		7,295 0 0	
Neilgherry	do.	...	1	... ...		... ...	
	Total...	340	401	1,74,071 0 0		1,75,684 15 4	

F.—

No. I.—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents*

Districts.		AFFECTING IMMOVE			
		DEEDS OF SALE (RUPEES 100 AND UPWARDS.)			
		Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.	
		4		5	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Madras	District	1,423	1,495	16,76,545 7 9	18,35,528 11 6
Ganjam	do.	513	610	1,85,330 10 3	2,88,010 3 6
Vizagapatam	do.	910	1,072	4,94,625 11 10	5,63,673 5 11
Godavery	do.	1,958	2,134	7,01,796 12 0	8,82,278 2 6
Kistna	do.	789	759	2,54,690 12 10	2,24,317 5 1
Nellore	do.	462	548	1,69,854 0 0	2,10,616 0 0
Cuddapah	do.	1,434	1,416	4,25,857 13 1	4,00,051 13 2
Kurnool	do.	1,009	884	2,36,565 0 0	2,16,043 0 0
Bellary	do.	1,066	1,185	2,99,420 5 0	3,66,314 4 2
Chingleput	do.	1,171	1,331	6,41,084 10 11	5,87,991 11 4
North Arcot	do.	1,411	1,677	4,30,878 10 0	5,61,823 15 0
South Arcot	do.	1,678	1,828	5,53,906 0 0	5,83,826 0 0
Tanjore	do.	6,407	7,096	33,19,018 8 0	37,72,623 12 0
Tinnevelly	do.	5,571	5,575	23,89,632 0 0	23,20,116 0 0
Madura	do.	2,887	3,144	13,27,392 10 2	14,84,095 4 2
Trichinopoly	do.	1,872	2,189	8,28,096 9 4	9,23,509 9 8
Salem	do.	1,721	1,950	5,01,632 8 0	6,14,135 4 3
Coimbatore	do.	2,988	3,165	12,39,093 15 1	13,52,089 13 3
South Canara	do.	1,623	1,633	12,22,540 11 1	12,72,799 13 3
Tellicherry	do.	1,405	1,660	5,70,379 10 4	7,03,949 15 9
Calicut	do.	3,496	2,902	13,52,697 11 2	14,96,588 6 4
Neilgherry	do.	109	99	2,25,977 13 6	2,85,366 2 2
	Total...	41,903	44,352	1,95,47,017 14 10	2,09,45,748 9 0

REGISTRATION.

registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

ABLE PROPERTY.—(Continued.)

DEEDS OF SALE (LESS THAN RUPEES 100.)				PERPETUAL LEASES.			
Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.		Number of Deeds.		Value of Annual Rents.	
6		7		8		9	
1872-73.	1873-74	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
174	203	9,704 4 7	11,709 5 2	...	...	... ...	... ...
311	388	16,255 2 10	20,388 13 6	...	3	... ...	7 0 0
228	161	12,178 8 0	8,913 4 4	9	28	343 1 4	271 9 1
1,278	1,499	75,722 1 2	83,129 10 8	21	1	3,893 0 0	5 0 0
476	409	26,882 7 2	23,212 7 0	5	1	106 11 10	4 8 0
283	329	15,901 0 0	17,507 0 0	6	17	190 0 0	1,681 0 0
985	1,048	56,698 11 4	59,452 6 6	14	13	658 15 6	393 8 0
848	728	44,381 0 0	35,278 0 0	3	5	32 0 0	256 0 0
458	515	25,212 9 0	28,320 11 1	7	1	940 0 0	12 0 0
347	390	20,772 4 0	25,438 5 1	6	25	115 13 0	1,277 6 5
463	448	29,572 14 0	28,679 0 0	55	50	6,359 3 0	1,814 4 0
799	857	47,929 0 0	51,198 0 0	13	...	165 12 0	... ...
1,765	1,809	1,02,727 4 0	1,02,060 0 0	48	27	1,331 11 0	3,001 0 0
2,192	2,214	1,23,327 0 0	1,26,271 0 0	44	14	361 0 0	710 0 0
612	719	36,408 2 11	42,765 8 2	4	8	27 7 10	439 6 4
815	789	42,910 9 6	40,976 4 9	3	9	90 0 0	654 5 0
518	465	28,659 5 9	25,655 3 7	35	63	19,727 0 2	2,070 15 6
310	302	18,740 14 0	19,119 12 4	10	17	133 1 11	286 3 11
421	392	20,438 6 8	19,605 2 10	1,128	1,294	43,686 9 1	39,367 11 3
793	1,101	33,647 14 7	49,965 12 6	206	354	5,593 6 5	1,434 3 2
2,305	1,744	1,07,338 0 3	90,377 12 11	31	28	4,178 1 0	593 12 2
52	74	1,619 2 0	2,993 2 4	...	...	... ...	... ...
16,433	16,584	8,97,026 9 9	9,13,016 10 9	1,648	1,958	87,932 14 1	54,279 12 10

F.—

No. I.—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents*

Districts.	AFFECTING IMMOVE											
	LEASES FOR UPWARDS OF ONE YEAR OTHER THAN PERPETUAL LEASES.						LEASES FOR ONE YEAR					
	Number of Deeds.		Value of Annual Rents.				Number of Deeds.		Aggregate			
	10		11				12		13			
	1872-73.	1873-74	1872-73.			1873-74.			1872-73.			
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A. P.
Madras District ...	300	625	38,128	5	8	52,343	13	5	13	17	1,211	12 0
Ganjam do. ...	47	71	25,054	7	8	26,513	13	10	12	1	9,359	11 11
Vizagapatam do. ...	378	304	97,315	4	5	68,937	4	11	119	63	22,145	6 0
Godavery do ...	1,402	506	2,46,419	3	3	90,378	5	7	255	82	65,544	15 11
Kistna do. ...	75	153	18,019	15	10	58,139	2	6	5	4	276	13 4
Nellore do. ...	639	658	5,41,354	0	0	4,16,726	0	0	3	4	1,799	0 0
Cuddapah do. ...	247	107	17,379	0	5	4,247	8	3	7	8	200	5 3
Kurnool do. ...	1,810	1,340	2,04,387	0	0	15,249	0	0	16	2	1,579	0 0
Bellary do. ...	80	87	13,706	12	6	12,823	8	7	10	15	849	8 0
Chingleput do. ...	211	216	34,510	2	2	22,925	9	7	39	29	4,097	10 0
North Arcot do. ...	202	255	90,586	15	0	2,26,021	9	0	33	8	22,545	9 0
South Arcot do. ..	233	306	12,440	4	0	26,867	0	0	27	31	2,929	0 0
Tanjore do. ...	2,529	2,801	4,26,760	13	0	3,40,479	4	0	198	321	32,027	12 0
Tinnevelly do. ...	162	181	33,506	0	0	39,372	0	0	48	111	2,755	0 0
Madura do. ...	181	145	90,760	11	9	78,028	7	2	14	26	21,479	12 0
Trichinopoly do. ...	356	401	59,156	3	2	73,647	6	2	42	57	10,577	12 6
Salem do. ...	203	178	58,408	7	6	27,741	2	8	29	25	2,267	15 4
Coimbatore do. ...	319	345	38,500	10	2	41,532	4	3	23	26	3,541	8 0
South Canara do. ...	356	502	28,394	7	8	27,520	9	8	137	151	12,217	15 8
Tellicherry do. ...	8,340	10,903	2,43,584	6	8	2,52,919	4	3	205	185	59,880	1 11
Calicut do. ...	12,402	13,991	10,47,697	5	5	12,43,531	1	6	3,881	4,216	2,41,375	9 6
Neilgherry do. ...	2	2	35	0	0	103	0	0	1	...	264	0 0
Total.....	30,474	34,077	33,66,105	8	3	31,46,047	3	4	5,117	5,382	5,18,926	2 4

REGISTRATION.

registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

ABLE PROPERTY.—(Continued.)

OR LESS.	AMOUNT OF FINE OR PREMIUM PAID ON SUCH LEASES.				DEEDS OF MORTGAGE.			
Rents.	Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.		Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.	
	14		15		16		17	
1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1,071 0 0	...	...	... ...	... ...	1,372	1,910	29,66,545 6 11	23,48,691 7 0
... ...	...	2	... ...	80 0 0	725	714	2,49,911 11 11	2,65,103 14 4
7,486 14 4	1	...	100 0 0	... ...	1,059	1,307	6,08,461 11 11	6,63,967 13 0
13,381 3 7	1	1	350 0 0	520 0 0	1,722	2,294	5,88,148 1 9	7,03,630 4 0
3,802 7 0	1	3	200 0 0	580 0 0	1,022	1,096	3,88,242 4 10	4,31,119 6 9
247 0 0	...	1	... ...	770 0 0	902	1,104	3,28,712 0 0	4,07,369 0 0
757 8 0	70	46	19,476 4 0	12,024 14 4	623	854	1,67,356 15 5	2,45,809 8 3
201 0 0	473	1,033	84,001 0 0	2,00,326 0 0	842	924	1,93,903 0 0	2,01,367 0 0
5,945 0 0	1	12	100 0 0	3,557 4 0	1,385	1,411	6,59,699 9 0	5,22,260 8 2
486 12 0	...	...	... ...	... ...	1,028	1,139	3,58,761 7 8	4,82,154 14 0
1,385 10 0	...	...	... ...	... ...	1,727	1,815	7,85,523 13 0	7,88,472 1 0
2,346 0 0	4	...	381 0 0	... ...	1,914	2,155	5,54,131 0 0	6,33,925 0 0
35,645 8 0	...	...	... ...	... ...	8,816	9,075	36,45,094 0 0	35,54,786 0 0
9,061 0 0	40	1	8,546 0 0	256 0 0	11,451	12,052	37,20,640 0 0	35,41,325 0 0
2,841 4 0	7	3	8,301 11 2	1,000 0 0	5,110	5,212	20,86,236 7 9	18,23,606 4 11
11,878 15 3	...	...	... ...	... ...	2,252	2,497	7,88,013 2 3	8,52,488 14 0
1,964 4 4	2	3	180 0 0	600 0 0	1,717	1,989	5,02,842 13 4	6,51,105 2 6
3,325 3 0	7	4	322 0 0	364 0 0	2,591	2,846	9,55,924 11 11	10,72,022 10 4
11,895 6 11	98	117	31,015 12 0	22,216 12 0	3,385	3,518	16,70,555 8 4	18,48,880 11 10
55,706 0 1	558	444	36,732 1 0	22,163 6 4	8,236	10,310	15,67,897 7 6	16,60,609 12 10
2,39,778 5 2	238	412	5,396 8 2	8,324 1 11	12,243	13,592	39,29,341 6 4	42,56,149 11 3
... ...	...	...	... .	... .	62	72	92,724 8 0	98,618 10 9
4,09,206 5 8	1,561	2,082	1,95,102 4 4	2,72,782 6 7	70,184	77,886	2,68,08,667 3 10	2,70,53,463 10 11

F.—

No. I.—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents*

Districts.	AFFECTING IMMOVE					
	ALL OTHER DEEDS NOT MENTIONED ABOVE EXCEPT CERTIFIED COPIES OF DECREES AND ORDERS OF COURT.				CERTIFIED	
	Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.		Number of Deeds.	
	18		19		20	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
Madras District	174	291	8,97,274 14 3	7,87,174 3 2	7	1
Ganjam do.	35	35	70,156 3 8	15,090 0 0	6	2
Vizagapatam do.	94	119	81,040 0 0	1,12,952 4 5	3	1
Godavery do.	102	126	3,56,996 4 8	62,598 6 3	8	7
Kistna do.	66	42	12,886 15 3	7,029 4 0	3	4
Nellore do.	65	88	30,887 0 0	47,630 0 0	74	39
Cuddapah do.	67	87	18,994 3 5	11,709 5 7	29	8
Kurnool do.	112	76	15,479 0 0	22,002 0 0	5	...
Bellary do.	60	57	55,840 14 9	58,954 14 0	28	17
Chingleput do.	105	73	57,713 2 0	90,751 1 5	...	...
North Arcot do.	92	91	72,703 4 0	40,003 7 0	37	6
South Arcot do.	165	193	57,298 0 0	78,612 0 0	18	1
Tanjore do.	902	1,005	10,95,988 0 0	18,20,816 0 0	117	61
Tinnevelly do.	344	316	5,15,312 0 0	4,23,061 0 0	93	84
Madura do.	217	239	1,85,957 1 7	1,61,608 13 2	9	24
Trichinopoly do.	353	258	1,84,121 1 6	3,04,279 7 11	8	7
Salem do.	135	149	1,00,374 0 0	81,022 9 10	...	6
Coimbatore do.	127	148	58,235 0 0	64,167 4 6	8	1
South Canara do.	1,090	1,097	6,51,035 2 11	6,06,516 3 5	1	2
Tellicherry do.	1,495	1,529	2,69,861 6 9	3,60,308 15 7	...	...
Calicut do.	4,417	6,677	15,00,410 14 0	18,07,658 7 5	127	6
Neilgherry do.	72	177	7,505 14 8	8,786 6 4	...	...
Total...	10,289	12,871	62,96,070 7 8	69,72,732 2 0	581	277

REGISTRATION.

registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

ABLE PROPERTY.—(Concluded.)

COPIES OF DECREES & ORDERS OF COURT.		TOTAL.			
Aggregate Value.		Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.	
21		22		23	
1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
... ...	... ...	3,495	4,577	56,01,052 3 2	50,65,268 8 3
10 12 10	200 0 0	1,652	1,830	5,56,078 13 1	6,15,693 13 2
1,897 8 3	367 12 0	2,822	3,076	13,25,527 3 9	14,31,220 4 0
2,635 9 11	812 9 4	6,756	6,672	20,45,031 0 8	18,43,823 9 11
670 10 7	5,067 11 11	2,447	2,479	7,01,976 11 8	7,54,222 4 3
21,846 0 0	10,623 0 0	2,444	2,798	11,14,748 0 0	11,43,679 0 0
3,919 13 4	997 2 9	3,422	3,552	7,16,942 1 9	7,37,753 10 10
375 0 0	... ...	4,662	3,983	7,84,702 0 0	7,06,217 0 0
6,702 10 7	5,240 3 7	3,118	3,311	10,65,644 4 10	10,06,130 5 7
... ...	... ...	2,912	3,207	11,17,945 1 9	12,12,525 11 10
10,014 5 0	1,918 15 0	4,026	4,360	14,50,264 9 0	16,52,328 13 0
5,359 0 0	1,050 0 0	4,852	5,382	12,35,339 0 0	13,78,024 0 0
81,561 0 0	47,040 0 0	20,820	22,258	87,22,700 0 0	97,08,020 8 0
65,873 0 0	35,135 0 0	19,954	20,586	68,78,489 0 0	65,04,102 0 0
9,464 6 4	18,033 13 3	9,044	9,532	37,66,478 7 6	36,16,156 5 2
22,421 0 2	73,487 5 8	5,716	6,220	19,43,857 6 5	22,88,513 11 9
... ...	2,652 8 0	4,364	4,832	12,18,642 2 4	14,11,067 2 8
1,006 13 4	216 14 0	6,382	6,858	23,18,198 10 5	25,54,374 1 7
1,819 0 0	105 7 0	8,157	8,609	36,85,805 9 5	38,51,507 14 2
... ...	... ...	20,707	26,072	28,03,102 7 2	31,19,117 6 6
26,163 7 1	1,905 8 10	38,919	43,171	87,72,008 14 11	91,52,202 3 6
... ...	... ...	298	425	3,28,126 6 2	3,95,867 5 7
2,61,740 1 5	2,04,853 15 4	1,76,969	1,93,790	5,81,52,660 2 0	6,01,47,815 11 9

F.—

No. I.—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents*

Districts.	AFFECTING MOVE								
	DEEDS OF SALE.								
	Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.						Number of Deeds.	
	24		25						26	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.			1873-74.			1872-73.	1873-74.
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		
Madras District	22	28	37,693	12	10	26,527	8	1	174	142
Ganjam do.	5	8	4,565	0	0	2,830	0	0	110	101
Vizagapatam do.	30	38	12,105	12	3	37,219	2	8	231	171
Godavery do.	98	174	36,459	6	6	69,290	4	3	1,325	843
Kistna do.	20	41	19,940	12	2	22,344	5	3	184	94
Nellore do.	9	11	6,949	0	0	6,833	0	0	113	109
Cuddapah do.	15	30	6,589	12	0	9,012	15	10	66	48
Kurnool do.	21	16	4,205	0	0	2,902	0	0	48	53
Bellary do.	25	33	15,344	14	0	7,425	14	3	113	77
Chingleput do.	5	7	3,484	3	9	2,161	14	8	79	77
North Arcot do.	12	8	10,351	1	0	2,036	8	0	119	68
South Arcot do.	4	8	2,050	0	0	1,116	0	0	76	72
Tanjore do.	44	39	12,415	0	0	20,947	0	0	681	696
Tinnevelly do.	87	111	14,081	0	0	36,182	0	0	1,074	894
Madura do.	11	4	9,588	4	0	3,700	0	0	338	368
Trichinopoly do.	22	6	9,769	12	0	7,220	0	0	243	214
Salem do.	5	8	907	0	0	1,166	1	5	84	66
Coimbatore do.	4	3	1,093	0	0	1,775	0	0	148	137
South Canara do.	99	114	21,003	2	3	21,255	1	7	847	875
Tellicherry do.	183	310	45,170	14	11	62,741	10	0	1,143	1,234
Calicut do.	222	283	87,001	1	2	1,24,510	1	11	1,575	1,740
Neilgherry do.	...	1	...	...	...	100	0	0	5	4
Total ...	943	1,281	3,60,767	12	10	4,69,296	7	11	8,776	8,083

REGISTRATION.

registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

ABLE PROPERTY.

BONDS.				OTHER DOCUMENTS REGISTERED IN BOOK IV.				TOTAL.	
Aggregate Value.				Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.		Number of Deeds.	
27				28		29		30	
1872-73.			1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
RS.	A.	P.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
2,03,098	2	8	2,49,072 13 3	138	176	73,940 1 0	1,05,729 7 5	334	346
1,37,371	8	5	62,119 10 6	313	47	1,10,757 3 4	25,933 8 0	428	156
1,15,842	13	3	1,09,836 12 8	97	74	1,05,207 8 11	53,381 8 11	358	283
7,03,235	12	3	2,65,505 10 10	146	120	80,730 1 6	41,420 1 6	1,569	1,137
82,360	10	4	36,140 14 9	169	135	7,89,797 4 4	1,34,823 7 5	373	270
1,78,478	0	0	52,421 0 0	92	74	2,25,472 0 0	58,317 0 0	214	194
87,722	7	2	23,087 6 4	67	88	5,21,319 3 5	95,423 7 1	148	166
13,838	0	0	11,844 0 0	46	24	9,98,930 0 0	8,668 0 0	115	93
23,12,604	10	8	72,087 2 5	67	117	42,202 15 1	33,179 15 6	205	227
32,031	1	6	24,795 1 11	30	35	1,31,270 8 0	25,579 14 8	114	119
3,40,861	12	0	39,728 6 0	60	92	3,33,397 15 0	1,83,275 11 0	191	168
28,510	0	0	26,715 0 0	62	63	1,72,809 0 0	34,319 0 0	142	143
4,96,854	0	0	2,70,878 0 0	526	522	8,41,638 8 0	2,53,107 8 0	1,251	1,257
4,84,181	0	0	2,57,707 0 0	392	277	8,75,731 0 0	1,39,929 0 0	1,553	1,282
3,61,456	4	5	2,79,129 8 7	195	148	28,42,446 7 9	3,35,552 10 3	544	520
1,16,739	4	3	76,826 14 5	155	169	5,04,725 10 4	47,505 4 2	420	389
23,679	12	0	23,890 0 0	92	68	5,83,859 7 3	58,461 8 4	181	142
72,151	8	0	66,359 15 0	56	31	7,42,781 5 2	17,355 4 0	208	171
2,97,414	14	3	2,17,442 4 3	262	332	3,18,197 12 9	1,53,069 5 2	1,208	1,321
4,02,760	11	11	4,01,889 13 9	256	366	7,22,877 15 0	1,87,704 11 1	1,582	1,910
5,57,528	6	11	6,34,404 11 5	332	388	4,71,779 4 0	2,28,299 0 7	2,129	2,411
905	0	0	800 0 0	6	3	1,32,050 0 0	12,516 0 0	11	8
70,49,625	12	0	32,02,682 2 1	3,559	3,349	1,16,21,921 2 10	23,23,551 5 1	13,278	12,713

F.—

No. I.—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents registered*

Districts.	AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY.—*(Concluded.)*		CIVIL COURT
	TOTAL.—*(Concluded.)*		
	Aggregate Value.		Number of Memo.
	31		32
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
Madras District	3,14,732 0 6	4,71,329 12 9	...	...
Ganjam do.	2,52,693 11 9	90,883 2 6	96	13
Vizagapatam do.	2,33,156 2 5	2,00,437 8 3	195	108
Godavery do.	8,20,425 4 3	3,76,216 0 7	204	105
Kistna do.	8,92,098 10 10	1,93,308 11 5	6	...
Nellore do.	4,10,899 0 0	1,17,571 0 0	...	...
Cuddapah do.	6,15,631 6 7	1,27,523 13 3	100	80
Kurnool do.	10,16,973 0 0	23,414 0 0	71	42
Bellary do.	23,70,152 7 9	1,12,693 0 2	...	...
Chingleput do.	1,66,785 13 3	52,536 15 3	8	1
North Arcot do.	6,84,610 12 0	2,25,040 9 0	217	109
South Arcot do.	2,03,369 0 0	62,150 0 0	144	104
Tanjore do.	13,50,907 8 0	5,44,932 8 0	918	86
Tinnevelly do.	13,73,993 0 0	4,33,818 0 0	270	160
Madura do.	32,13,491 0 2	6,18,382 2 10	8	...
Trichinopoly do.	6,31,234 10 7	1,31,552 2 7	29	...
Salem do.	6,08,446 3 3	83,517 9 9	1,281	843
Coimbatore do.	8,16,025 13 2	85,490 3 0	...	...
South Canara do.	6,36,615 13 3	3,91,766 11 0	...	...
Tellicherry do.	11,70,809 9 10	6,52,336 2 10	150	...
Calicut do.	11,16,308 12 1	9,87,213 13 11	1,197	1,454
Neilgherry do.	1,32,955 0 0	13,416 0 0	...	...
Total ...	1,90,32,314 11 8	59,95,529 15 1	4,894	3,105

REGISTRATION.

in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Concluded.)

MEMORANDA.												
Aggregate Value.						Grand Total of Documents.		Grand Total of Aggregate Value.				
33						34		35				
1872-73.			1873-74.			1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.			1873-74.	
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A. P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,829	4,923	59,15,784	3	8	55,36,598	5 0
55,765	12	9	25	0	0	2,176	1,990	8,64,538	5	7	7,06,601	15 8
3,003	8	0	1,533	8	0	3,375	3,467	15,61,686	14	2	16,33,191	4 3
9,807	15	0	2,114	8	10	8,529	7,914	28,75,264	3	11	22,22,154	3 4
552	12	0	...	...	...	2,826	2,749	15,94,628	2	6	9,47,530	15 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,658	2,092	15,25,647	0	0	12,61,250	0 0
12,342	13	5	7,616	12	8	3,670	3,798	13,44,916	5	9	8,72,894	4 9
6,505	0	0	3,992	0	0	4,848	4,118	18,08,180	0	0	7,33,623	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,323	3,538	34,35,796	12	7	11,18,823	5 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,034	3,327	12,84,730	15	0	12,65,062	11 1
13,773	10	0	2,365	0	0	4,434	4,637	21,48,648	15	0	18,79,734	6 0
...	...	...	5,429	0	0	5,138	5,629	14,38,708	0	0	14,45,603	0 0
1,26,003	0	0	8,966	0	0	22,989	23,601	1,01,99,610	8	0	1,02,61,919	0 0
1,00,244	0	0	35,081	0	0	21,777	22,028	83,52,726	0	0	69,73,001	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,596	10,052	69,79,969	7	8	42,34,538	8 0
3,921	13	0	...	...	...	6,165	6,609	25,79,013	14	0	24,20,065	14 4
50,375	6	7	41,079	11	8	5,826	5,817	18,77,463	12	2	15,35,664	8 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,590	7,029	31,34,224	7	7	26,39,864	4 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,365	9,930	43,22,421	6	8	42,43,274	9 2
1,128	10	6	...	...	...	22,439	27,982	39,75,040	11	6	37,71,453	9 4
25,576	6	4	4,771	10	11	42,245	47,036	99,13,894	1	4	1,01,44,187	12 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	309	433	4,61,081	6	2	4,09,283	5 7
4,09,000	11	7	1,12,974	4	1	1,95,141	2,09,608	7,75,93,975	9	3	6,62,56,319	14 11

F.—

No. II.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration*

Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING COMPULSORY.						
		Instruments of gift, (Section 17, Clause 1).	Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., (Section 17, Clause 2).	Acknowledgments of consideration on account of ditto, (Section 17, Clause 3).	Perpetual leases, (Section 17, Clause 4).	All leases other than perpetual leases which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								RS. A. P.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
Madras District ...	2	35	3,577	1	...	621	4,234	8,345 2 0
Ganjam do. ...	10	6	1,228	2	3	64	1,303	2,077 8 0
Vizagapatam do. ...	18	21	2,392	2	28	274	2,717	4,385 8 0
Godavery do. ...	19	23	3,957	...	1	427	4,408	6,629 12 0
Kistna do. ...	16	11	1,738	1	1	143	1,894	2,939 5 0
Nellore do. ...	14	11	1,536	1	17	646	2,211	3,525 5 0
Cuddapah do. ...	15	11	2,079	...	13	92	2,195	3,292 3 0
Kurnool do. ...	12	24	1,475	...	5	1,304	2,808	3,725 14 0
Bellary do. ...	22	23	2,440	...	1	76	2,540	3,901 8 0
Chingleput do. ...	11	4	2,379	1	25	169	2,578	4,000 10 0
North Arcot do. ...	16	10	3,437	1	50	222	3,720	5,884 3 0
South Arcot do. ...	13	11	3,815	8	...	167	4,001	6,114 0 0
Tanjore do. ...	16	63	15,741	108	27	1,623	17,562	28,535 1 0
Tinnevelly do. ...	18	39	15,496	10	14	104	15,663	24,317 0 0
Madura do. ...	17	15	8,024	7	8	134	8,188	12,943 0 0
Trichinopoly do. ...	9	13	4,606	22	9	273	4,923	7,635 4 0
Salem do. ...	18	7	3,864	1	63	122	4,057	6,080 15 0
Coimbatore do. ...	16	8	6,011	1	17	309	6,346	9,813 3 0
South Canara do. ...	11	20	4,778	665	1,294	409	7,166	11,061 14 0
Tellicherry do. ...	10	30	6,864	53	354	8,597	15,898	15,285 2 0
Calicut do. ...	20	15	13,549	96	28	13,598	27,286	32,497 2 0
Neilgherry do. ...	2	1	180	...	...	2	183	448 4 0
Total...	305	401	1,09,166	980	1,958	29,376	1,41,881	2,03,637 11 0

REGISTRATION.

Offices of the Madras Presidency in the year 1873-74.

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

OPTIONAL.									
Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of value less than Rs. 100, (Section 18, Clause 1.)	Acknowledgments of ditto, (Section 18, Clause 2.)	Leases for one year or less, &c., (Section 18, Clause 3.)	Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards,(Section 18,Clause 4.)	Miscellaneous registrations under Section 18, Clause 7, other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
								RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...
252	...	17	4	11	58	1	343	475 5 0	50,65,268 8 3
498	1	1	7	...	18	2	527	476 5 0	6,15,693 13 2
228	...	63	30	...	37	1	359	406 3 0	14,31,220 4 0
2,027	1	82	79	...	68	7	2,264	1,858 4 0	18,43,823 9 11
544	...	4	10	...	23	4	585	565 15 0	7,54,222 4 3
505	...	4	12	...	27	39	587	543 1 0	11,43,679 0 0
1,272	...	8	15	...	54	8	1,357	1,182 7 0	7,37,753 10 10
1,081	...	2	36	...	56	...	1,175	915 15 0	7,06,217 0 0
681	...	15	11	...	47	17	771	748 8 0	10,06,130 5 7
492	1	29	47	...	60	...	629	647 6 0	12,12,525 11 10
562	...	8	33	...	31	6	640	587 10 0	16,52,328 13 0
1,116	...	31	139	1	93	1	1,381	1,349 11 0	13,78,024 0 0
2,812	12	321	1,178	...	312	61	4,696	5,459 12 0	97,08,020 8 0
4,526	3	111	77	...	122	84	4,9[illegible]3	4,416 2 0	65,04,102 0 0
1,054	4	26	11	...	225	24	1,344	1,756 2 0	36,16,156 5 2
1,013	71	57	128	...	21	7	1,297	1,168 5 0	22,88,513 11 9
613	...	25	56	...	75	6	775	861 12 0	14,11,067 2 8
381	...	26	36	...	68	1	512	662 3 0	25,54,374 1 7
861	49	151	93	1	286	2	1,443	1,986 15 0	38,51,507 14 2
7,299	60	185	2,306	...	324	...	10,174	6,986 13 0	31,19,117 6 6
10,178	95	4,216	393	...	997	6	15,885	12,564 10 0	91,52,202 3 6
79	...	...	...	...	163	...	242	177 10 0	3,95,867 5 7
38,074	297	5,382	4,701	13	3,165	277	51,909	45,796 14 0	6,01,47,815 11 9

F.—

No. II.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration*

Districts.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.					Number of Sealed Covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.	Number of Written Authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Will, Book III.
	Conveyances, &c., of Moveable Property and Receipts for same.	Obligations for Payment of Money.	All other Documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.			
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
					Rs. A. P.			
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...
Madras District	28	142	176	346	998 9 0	2	53	...
Ganjam do.	8	101	47	156	313 1 0	...	2	...
Vizagapatam do.	38	171	74	283	563 3 0	...	7	...
Godavery do.	174	843	120	1,137	1,772 8 0	1	17	...
Kistna do.	41	94	135	270	512 8 0	1	8	...
Nellore do.	11	109	74	194	376 13 0	1	8	...
Cuddapah do.	30	48	88	166	354 8 0	...	2	...
Kurnool do	16	53	24	93	130 0 0	...	1	...
Bellary do.	33	77	117	227	433 15 0	1	8	1
Chingleput do.	7	77	35	119	216 8 0	...	31	...
North Arcot do.	8	68	92	168	421 0 0	...	40	...
South Arcot do.	8	72	63	143	297 0 0	1	30	1
Tanjore do.	39	696	522	1,257	2,179 11 0	...	95	2
Tinnevelly do.	111	894	277	1,282	2,092 0 0	...	55	...
Madura do.	4	368	148	520	1,169 0 0	...	18	...
Trichinopoly do.	6	214	169	389	673 8 0	...	25	...
Salem do.	8	66	68	142	247 0 0	...	12	1
Coimbatore do.	3	137	31	171	305 8 0	...	5	1
South Canara do.	114	875	332	1,321	1,794 9 0	1	21	1
Tellicherry do.	310	1,234	366	1,910	2,776 5 0	1	2	...
Calicut do.	283	1,740	388	2,411	3,673 7 0	...	7	...
Neilgherry do.	1	4	3	8	18 0 0	...	...	...
Total...	1,281	8,083	3,349	12,713	21,318 9 0	9	447	7

(*a.*) This sum includes the following items :—
Estimated value of paper for Registers, Office Stationery, Packing materials, Registration ink, and printing done in the Government Press, Rs. 15,755-10-8.
Estimated value of Seals, stamp and weighing machines made up at D. P. W. Workshop, Rs. 69-3-0.

REGISTRATION.

Offices of the Madras Presidency in the year 1873-74.—(Concluded.)

Number of memoranda received under Section 41 of Act XX of 1866.	Number of memoranda received under Section 42 of Act XX of 1866.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of Refusals to register.	Number of Powers of Attorney attested.	Number of Searches or Applications for Copies.	Receipts.			Total Expenditure.		
							Total Ordinary Fees (including the Entries in Columns 8, 18 and 24, and the Total Fees paid for Registrations under Columns 26 and 27.)		Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines.			
27a	27b	28	29	30	31	32	33		34	35		
							RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...		... ...	(a)47,857	11	2
...	...	1	...	39	141	323	10,027	0 0	3,846 0 3	(b)12,008	6	9
...	13	5	...	11	63	78	2,874	14 0	1,018 13 0	3,342	1	10
...	108	6	13	15	115	153	5,382	14 0	1,540 13 0	4,787	6	9
...	105	5	10	31	137	338	10,328	8 0	2,208 3 6	8,014	4	6
...	...	7	4	15	45	92	4,046	13 0	754 1 0	3,857	15	0
...	...	10	2	17	51	120	4,477	3 0	1,366 9 3	4,109	12	11
...	80	8	2	24	27	70	4,837	2 0	740 9 0	3,905	3	9
...	42	...	6	14	10	198	4,775	13 0	581 15 0	4,217	8	0
...	...	7	...	18	17	143	5,119	15 0	758 10 0	4,475	3	4
...	1	9	29	24	55	154	4,988	8 0	1,209 1 0	4,098	0	6
...	109	11	28	70	49	175	7,053	13 0	1,199 4 2	5,959	8	11
...	104	27	50	52	33	379	7,884	11 0	1,713 12 9	6,366	10	1
1	86	43	83	200	325	2,443	36,563	8 0	8,263 12 0	25,844	4	1
2	160	27	10	86	147	1,466	31,041	8 0	4,754 6 9	20,390	0	6
...	...	9	2	39	163	795	15,940	2 0	2,764 14 0	11,121	3	9
...	...	15	13	41	57	505	9,777	1 0	1,551 12 0	7,328	6	1
32	843	15	22	18	54	214	7,241	11 0	2,084 12 0	5,984	11	8
...	...	11	16	27	59	251	10,806	1 0	1,046 11 0	7,889	11	8
...	...	9	12	56	139	1,995	14,930	14 0	5,645 0 8	12,084	1	9
...	...	3	...	53	111	981	25,058	4 0	6,375 6 0	15,952	8	0
...	1,454	52	...	105	368	1,405	48,763	3 0	10,177 3 0	31,603	1	0
...	...	3	...	...	13	20	643	14 0	72 12 0	902	10	8
35	3,105	283	302	955	2,179	12,298	2,72,564	1 0	59,674 5 4	2,52,100	8	8

Amount debited for freight and value of Chubbs' locks, Rs. 476-2-9

Amount debited for buildings at Tanjore, Poriaur and Teroovidamurdoor, Rupees 6,750-0-5.

(*b*) Including Rupees 23-7-0, the value of Office Stationery.

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. I.—*Income.*

Districts.	Municipalities.	CURRENT.				
		Rate on Houses, &c.	Tax on Arts.	Tolls.	Tax on Vehicles.	Registration of Carts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ...	Adoni ...	4,590	5,612	2,630	1,527	533
	Anantapore ...	798	...	3,800	693	231
	Bellary ...	17,624	4,593	18,617	7,322	1,176
	Ghooty ...	1,290	685	3,075	461	230
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	9,147	...	9,300	1,475	1,430
	Erode ...	1,690	...	1,400	596	522
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	5,943	3,913	9,400	845	539
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	1,806	1,500	6,055	780	498
	Chicacole ...	1,585	...	5,300	500	236
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	5,485	5,223	4,000	692	162
	Ellore ...	2,914	2,872	4,400	535	812
	Rajahmundry ...	3,074	4,079	1,950	463	142
Kistna ...	Guntoor ...	2,495	4,594	7,300	1,040	918
	Masulipatam ..	3,708	4,906	8,225	1,168	582
Kurnool ...	Cumbum ...	1,260	1,001	1,514	365	280
	Kurnool ...	4,379	1,618	7,095	1,368	296
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram ...	6,683	4,520	4,600	909	597
Madura ...	Dindigul ...	1,232	...	5,669	800	487
	Madura ...	10,918	...	26,263	2,117	950
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	11,335	3,726	3,608	1,618	461
	Cannanore ...	5,320	365	3,535	861	215
	Cochin ...	4,539	2,689	...	185	74
	Palghaut ...	3,086	2,013	12,520	...	...
	Tellicherry ...	6,161	3,546	2,919	541	82
Nilgiri Hills ...	Coonoor ...	2,457	979	....	484	35
	Ootacamund ...	9,871	3,827	...	3,282	256
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	7,348	...	5,695	1,849	1,628
North Arcot ...	Vellore ...	4,663	5,768	18,150	2,110	1,092
	Wallajahpett ...	1,593	1,348	5,002	316	674
Salem ...	Salem ...	6,329	6,833	10,950	1,651	653
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	5,242	...	10,950	2,938	1,028
	Chellumbrum ...	2,297	...	...	554	...
South Canara ...	Mangalore ...	6,497	7,121	820	1,138	313
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...	8,613	...	14,670	1,270	...
	Mayaveram ...	2,700	3,962	5,577	551	498
	Manargudi ...	1,706	3,586	7,284	657	...
	Negapatam ...	8,695	10,721	10,536	1,336	1,186
	Tanjore ...	12,071	9,959	17,000	2,112	...
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	3,206	...	8,317	1,272	439
	Tinnevelly ...	2,347	2,722	8,676	1,213	630
	Tuticorin ..	2,848	2,682	8,150	552	133
Trichinopoly ...	Srirungum ...	4,454	924	...	495	297
	Trichinopoly ...	12,275	8,734	19,464	5,714	1,664
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	1,096	1,462	7,275	316	163
	Vizagapatam ...	1,981	6,966	9,900	2,013	123
	Vizianagram ...	1,024	2,237	7,628	1,647	357
	Palcondah ...	322	1,126	5,325	43	246
	Total...	2,26,697	1,38,412	3,34,544	60,374	22,868

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. I.—*Income.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Municipalities.	CURRENT (*Continued*).			ARREAR TAXES.	
		License Fees.	Fines.	Total.	Rate on Houses.	Tax on Arts.
		8	9	10	11	12
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ...	Adoni ...	293	311	15,496	13	16
	Anantapore ...	69	54	5,645	92	...
	Bellary ...	540	966	50,838	...	93
	Ghooty ...	...	282	6,023	18	373
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	334	16	21,702	309	...
	Erode ...	63	77	4,348	473	...
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	26	503	21,169	...	...
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	62	248	10,949	635	78
	Chicacole ...	...	23	7,644	33	...
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	931	73	16,566	9	149
	Ellore ...	17	139	11,689	170	308
	Rajahmundry ...	376	91	10,175	160	521
Kistna ..	Guntoor ..	603	364	17,314	5	107
	Masulipatam ...	1,150	364	20,103	202	113
Kurnool ...	Cumbum ...	36	42	4,498	...	...
	Kurnool ...	188	108	15,052	390	987
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram ...	230	67	17,606	682	277
Madura ...	Dindigul ..	122	169	8,479	321	...
	Madura ...	517	132	40,897	1,137	...
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	268	493	21,509	2,829	541
	Cannanore ...	159	403	10,858	1,511	418
	Cochin ...	220	63	7,770	17	53
	Palghaut ...	17	167	17,803	183	118
	Tellicherry ...	110	74	13,433	699	377
Nilgiri Hills ...	Coonoor ...	96	149	4,200	48	81
	Ootacamund ...	845	219	18,300	712	546
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	403	119	17,042	153	...
North Arcot ...	Vellore ..	381	86	32,250	627	882
	Wallajahpett ...	33	56	9,022	275	68
Salem ...	Salem ...	346	670	27,432	463	710
South Arcot	Cuddalore ...	372	141	20,671	942	...
	Chellumbrum ...	24	...	2,875	...	...
South Canara ...	Mangalore ..	30	538	16,451	316	259
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...	1,074	840	26,467	634	2,134
	Mayaveram ...	659	95	14,042	12	46
	Manargudi ...	184	158	13,575	136	95
	Negapatam ...	1,017	292	33,783	391	277
	Tanjore ...	562	883	42,587	600	1,588
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	164	168	13,566	...	487
	Tinnevelly ...	182	195	15,965	...	...
	Tuticorin ...	205	285	14,855	...	6
Trichinopoly ...	Srirungum ...	431	282	6,883	1,231	1,759
	Trichinopoly ...	1,131	430	49,412	1,740	215
Vizagapatam ..	Bimlipatam ...	...	...	10,312	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	81	2	21,066	98	947
	Vizianagram ...	9	8	12,910	...	...
	Palcondah ...	1	...	7,063	183	117
	Total ..	14,561	10,839	8,08,295	18,449	14,746

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. I.—*Income.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Municipalities.	Arrear Taxes.—(*Contd.*)			Government Allotment.	Other Receipts.
		Tolls.	Other Items.	Total.		
		13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bellary. ...	Adoni ...	...	...	29	88	1,208
	Anantapore ...	...	...	92	72	265
	Bellary ...	...	...	93	4,782	6,140
	Ghooty ...	53	...	444	129	326
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	...	63	372	119	6,214
	Erode ...	...	...	473	114	549
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	850	...	850	212	7,733
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	...	...	713	3	1,326
	Chicacole ...	...	35	68	...	2,247
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	...	51	209	...	6,016
	Ellore ...	...	...	478	...	201
	Rajahmundry ...	...	17	698	387	4,361
Kistna ...	Guntoor ...	...	...	112	...	1,917
	Masulipatam ...	...	820	1,135	...	3,806
Kurnool ...	Cumbum ...	...	...	...	363	246
	Kurnool ...	...	...	1,377	84	1,617
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram ...	429	...	1,388	19	725
Madura. ...	Dindigul ...	...	...	321	165	1,416
	Madura ...	765	...	1,902	182	19,954
	Calicut ...	...	...	3,370	...	3,424
	Cannanore ...	...	41	1,970	...	287
Malabar. ...	Cochin ...	...	...	70	2,125	7,681
	Palghaut ...	265	...	566	62	2,527
	Tellicherry ...	...	...	1,076	93	1,710
Nilgiri Hills ...	Coonoor ...	...	8	137	107	3,134
	Ootacamund ...	...	130	1,388	3,342	6,899
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	...	82	235	3,775	1,898
North Arcot ...	Vellore ...	...	...	1,509	1,133	17,913
	Wallajahpett ...	...	...	343	267	556
Salem ...	Salem ...	690	57	1,920	1,783	6,975
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	100	18	1,060	76	4,947
	Chellumbrum ...	...	...	...	52	...
South Canara ...	Mangalore ...	...	...	575	1,282	2,011
Tanjore. ...	Combaconum ...	398	...	3,166	431	4,013
	Mayaveram ...	...	47	105	88	1,015
	Manargudi ...	...	14	245	675	2,379
	Negapatam ...	...	...	668	331	3,996
	Tanjore ...	301	97	2,586	91	5,234
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	...	...	487	52	4,859
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	19	1,711
	Tuticorin ...	...	9	15	113	1,058
Trichinopoly ...	Srirungum ...	...	38	3,028	474	1,955
	Trichinopoly ...	3,833	23	5,811	1,429	17,485
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	742	480	2,267	40	3,333
	Vizianagrum ...	...	...	...	5	88
	Palcondah ...	...	248	548	...	745
	Total...	8,426	2,278	43,899	24,564	1,74,100

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. I.—*Income.*—(Concluded.)

Districts.	Municipalities.	Recoveries.	Contribution from Local Funds.	Balance.	Grand Total.
		18	19	20	21
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ...	Adoni ...	28	6,664	6,144	29,657
	Anantapore ...	...	675	275	7,024
	Bellary ...	...	850	10,120	72,823
	Ghooty ...	...	600	1,001	8,523
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	2,395	859	75	31,736
	Erode ...	...	...	1,920	7,404
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	340	1,850	4,340	36,494
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	...	800	4,917	18,708
	Chicacole ...	256	...	16	10,231
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	83	500	1,330	24,704
	Ellore ...	20	...	5,372	17,760
	Rajahmundry ...	126	866	3,299	19,912
Kistna ...	Guntoor ...	36	1,339	11,077	31,795
	Masulipatam ...	325	1,000	1,206	27,575
Kurnool ...	Cumbum ...	...	600	2,498	8,205
	Kurnool ...	...	1,800	4,186	24,116
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram ...	10	3,107	14,400	37,255
Madura ...	Dindigul ...	12	...	5,176	15,569
	Madura ...	111	200	33,874	97,120
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	...	2,636	8,061	39,000
	Cannanore ...	4	...	4,213	17,332
	Cochin ...	...	...	3,207	20,853
	Palghaut ...	150	1,433	5,298	27,839
	Tellicherry ...	...	485	1,269	18,066
Nilgiri Hills ...	Coonoor ...	130	...	902	8,610
	Ootacamund ...	786	...	7,518	38,233
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	...	3,950	8,222	35,122
North Arcot ...	Vellore ...	88	750	11,463	65,106
	Wallajahpett ...	36	...	2,468	12,692
Salem ...	Salem ...	4,724	3,400	3,447	49,681
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	39	2,662	3,741	33,196
	Chellumbrum ...	...	...	...	2,927
South Canara ...	Mangalore ...	140	600	9,042	30,101
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...	48	1,218	6,773	42,116
	Mayaveram ...	306	...	3,875	19,431
	Manargudi ...	...	1,810	1,532	20,216
	Negapatam ...	...	2,615	8,124	49,517
	Tanjore ...	249	...	8,352	59,099
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	...	460	3,548	22,972
	Tinnevelly ...	9	2,530	2,108	22,342
	Tuticorin ...	7	800	4,635	21,483
Trichinopoly ...	Srirungum ...	...	4,448	3,537	20,325
	Trichinopoly ...	3,680	3,860	5,978	87,655
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	9	..	6	10,327
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	1,378	28,084
	Vizianagrum ...	70	...	182	13,255
	Palcondah ...	...	...	2,475	10,831
	Total...	14,217	55,367	2,32,580	13,53,022

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. II.—*Expenditure.*

Districts.	Municipalities.	Grant I.				Grant II.
		New Works.	Repairs.	Other Items.	Total.	Education.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary	Adoni...	8,233	1,174	222	9,629	1,062
	Anantapore ...	415	209	...	624	914
	Bellary	16,675	10,089	3,663	30,427	1,589
	Ghooty	1,089	1,837	92	3,018	758
Coimbatore... ...	Coimbatore ...	2,376	5,137	1,241	8,754	1,250
	Erode...	590	825	...	1,415	407
Cuddapah	Cuddapah... ...	13,139	6,667	144	19,950	1,466
Ganjam	Berhampore ...	3,995	1,027	183	5,205	1,023
	Chicacole	1,258	751	1,115	3,124	286
Godavery	Cocanada	6,136	558	317	7,011	591
	Ellore	3,525	445	346	4,316	411
	Rajahmundry ...	3,409	509	245	4,163	454
Kistna...	Guntoor	3,346	2,618	805	6,769	1,502
	Masulipatam ...	8,013	2,053	1,207	11,273	2,276
Kurnool	Cumbum	304	542	...	846	943
	Kurnool	2,298	1,235	...	3,533	512
Chingleput	Conjeveram ...	11,961	1,318	475	13,754	1,641
Madura	Dindigul	3,300	1,681	...	4,981	816
	Madura	8,911	4,480	2,489	15,880	1,310
Malabar	Calicut	1,021	6,956	828	8,805	2,423
	Cannanore... ...	2,104	714	30	2,848	623
	Cochin	439	2,156	...	2,595	2,213
	Palghaut	1,119	5,435	7,361	13,915	2,528
	Tellicherry ...	1,695	3,312	993	6,000	1,816
Nilgiri Hills ...	Coonoor	158	791	77	1,026	391
	Ootacamund ...	14,500	3,517	1,393	19,410	772
Nellore	Nellore	6,096	4,475	...	10,571	2,825
North Arcot ...	Vellore	9,442	5,812	6,326	21,580	2,379
	Wallajahpett ...	3,724	1,455	326	5,505	924
Salem	Salem...	9,838	1,843	1,218	12,899	4,501
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore... ...	4,935	4,383	490	9,808	1,889
	Chellumbrum ...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	Mangalore... ...	6,291	5,318	791	12,400	1,427
Tanjore	Combaconum ...	1,633	15,768	692	18,093	1,615
	Mayaveram ...	3,786	598	1,749	6,133	1,748
	Manargudi ...	5,388	946	772	7,106	639
	Negapatam ...	7,085	3,855	2,842	13,782	2,163
	Tanjore	13,111	5,050	1,579	19,740	4,021
Tinnevelly	Palamcottah ...	3,159	500	536	4,195	1,087
	Tinnevelly ...	3,398	2,906	870	7,174	1,605
	Tuticorin	9,779	512	739	11,030	241
Trichinopoly ...	Srirungum ...	9,117	423	311	9,851	345
	Trichinopoly ...	34,809	6,530	5,756	47,095	1,071
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	3,781	1,547	...	5,328	400
	Vizagapatam ...	2,250	3,829	85	6,164	1,293
	Vizianagram ...	3,819	1,905	53	5,777	640
	Palcondah... ...	1,752	2,482	...	4,234	600
	Total...	2,63,202	1,36,173	48,361	4,47,736	61,390

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. II.—*Expenditure.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Municipalities.	GRANT III.				
		Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Registration of Births and Deaths.	Conservancy.	Total.
		8	9	10	11	12
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary	Adoni	1,530	369	120	3,558	5,577
	Anantapore ..	653	150	120	2,086	3,009
	Bellary	3,138	618	429	19,700	23,885
	Ghooty	727	108	...	2,200	3,035
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore... ...	3,694	180	240	9,652	13,766
	Erode	957	50	84	1,671	2,762
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	3,782	119	190	5,025	9,116
Ganjam	Berhampore ...	2,195	130	192	3,847	6,364
	Chicacole ..	1,719	151	180	2,098	4,148
Godavery	Cocanada	3,373	146	...	3,921	7,440
	Ellore	666	126	180	3,146	4,118
	Rajahmundry ...	2,512	137	...	6,290	8,939
Kistna	Guntoor	3,226	221	205	6,669	10,321
	Masulipatam ...	3,326	239	275	4,959	8,799
Kurnool	Cumbum	1,460	133	71	1,210	2,874
	Kurnool	2,049	184	360	5,215	7,808
Chingleput ..	Conjeveram... ...	5,255	96	165	6,342	11,858
Madura	Dindigul	455	146	122	3,045	3,768
	Madura	7,277	412	218	24,009	31,916
Malabar	Calicut	9,347	248	745	6,966	17,306
	Cannanore	...	251	204	5,026	5,481
	Cochin	4,144	256	120	2,104	6,624
	Palghaut	2,435	487	387	2,389	5,698
	Tellicherry	2,278	273	324	2,365	5,240
Nilgiri Hills... ...	Coonoor	400	162	60	2,871	3,493
	Ootacamund ...	500	214	134	7,497	8,345
Nellore...	Nellore...	6,477	159	240	4,550	11,426
North Arcot... ...	Vellore	3,233	340	200	9,784	13,557
	Wallajahpett ..	250	122	190	1,786	2,348
Salem	Salem	5,522	379	370	13,626	19,897
South Arcot... . .	Cuddalore	5,767	186	601	6,581	13,135
	Chellumbrum ...	...	7	...	1,289	1,296
South Canara... ...	Mangalore	2,668	240	162	5,870	8,940
Tanjore	Combaconum ...	5,882	151	205	11,049	17,287
	Mayaveram ...	1,015	160	17	4,752	5,944
	Manargudi ...	6,109	120	120	2,055	8,404
	Negapatam... ...	3,716	215	444	13,170	17,545
	Tanjore	1,049	306	533	13,370	15,258
Tinnevelly	Palamcottah ...	5,180	101	192	2,950	8,423
	Tinnevelly	2,093	146	180	3,674	6,093
	Tuticorin	2,776	188	238	3,170	6,372
Trichinopoly ...	Srirungum	3,004	96	92	3,429	6,621
	Trichinopoly ...	3,122	769	380	17,848	22,119
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam... ...	125	140	180	2,911	3,356
	Vizagapatam ..	2,100	431	403	8,498	11,432
	Vizianagrum ...	...	121	268	3,766	4,155
	Palcondah	1,006	120	...	1,086	2,212
	Total..	1,28,192	10,103	10,140	2,79,075	4,27,510

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. II.—*Expenditure.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Municipalities.	GRANT IV.				
		Lighting.	Markets.	Choultries (Rest-houses.)	Other Miscellaneous expenditure.	Total.
		13	14	15	16	17
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ...	Adoni ...	1,464	...	...	321	1,785
	Anantapore ...	632	...	38	290	960
	Bellary ...	4,583	...	284	2,327	7,194
	Ghooty ..	553	...	...	137	690
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	2,064	569	1,072	627	4,332
	Erode ...	307	...	147	134	588
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	1,115	...	549	808	2,472
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	1,958	...	...	15	1,973
	Chicacole ...	...	...	238	52	290
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	1,521	...	140	850	2,511
	Ellore ...	...	...	78	200	278
	Rajahmundry ...	1,245	...	174	626	2,045
Kistna ...	Guntoor ...	1,254	234	...	605	2,093
	Masulipatam ...	852	120	...	1,723	2,695
Kurnool ...	Cumbum ...	240	...	...	86	326
	Kurnool ...	374	...	105	4,169	4,648
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram ...	1,174	...	...	101	1,275
Madura ...	Dindigul ...	944	186	...	90	1,220
	Madura ...	4,306	179	2,516	372	7,373
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	1,334	...	48	717	2,099
	Cannanore ...	601	...	276	227	1,104
	Cochin ..	660	...	196	757	1,613
	Palghaut ...	716	...	120	467	1,303
	Tellicherry ...	...	...	8	16	24
Nilgiri Hills ...	Coonoor ...	750	...	...	100	850
	Ootacamund ...	1,206	31	32	3,829	5,098
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	1,755	...	2,066	1,363	5,184
North Arcot ...	Vellore ...	3,166	408	3,893	560	8,027
	Wallajahpett ...	599	131	...	548	1,278
Salem ...	Salem ...	767	292	850	1,697	3,606
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	1,215	...	1,535	444	3,194
	Chellumbrum ...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara ...	Mangalore ...	755	...	...	1,254	2,009
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...	935	...	133	729	1,797
	Mayaveram ...	874	...	92	1,008	1,974
	Manargudi ...	1,858	...	...	711	2,569
	Negapatam ...	4,412	...	...	472	4,884
	Tanjore ...	2,251	153	212	5,464	8,080
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	1,264	203	134	1,736	3,337
	Tinnevelly ...	1,573	...	13	376	1,962
	Tuticorin ...	707	...	228	847	1,782
Trichinopoly ...	Srirungum ...	855	...	...	192	1,047
	Trichinopoly ...	5,176	...	213	7,518	12,907
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	556	...	...	285	841
	Vizianagrum ...	362	...	...	...	362
	Palcondah ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	58,933	2,506	15,390	44,850	1,21,679

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

No. II.—*Expenditure.*—(Concluded.)

Districts.	Municipalities.	Grant V. Supervision.	Advances.	Refunds.	Balance.	Grand Total.
		18	19	20	21	22
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS
Bellary	Adoni	2,301	29	...	9,274	29,657
	Anantapore ...	1,086	...	...	431	7,024
	Bellary	5,749	...	352	3,627	72,823
	Ghooty	1,012	...	...	10	8,523
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	2,634	1,000	...	...	31,736
	Erode	602	...	...	1,630	7,404
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	2,036	630	...	824	36,494
Ganjam... ...	Berhampore ...	2,311	...	...	1,832	18,708
	Chicacole ...	1,562	....	...	821	10,231
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	3,985	...	...	3,166	24,704
	Ellore	1,333	...	...	7,304	17,760
	Rajahmundry ...	1,388	12	...	2,911	19,912
Kistna	Guntoor... ...	2,329	16	160	8,605	31,795
	Masulipatam ...	2,388	5	12	127	27,575
Kurnool... ...	Cumbum ...	996	...	2	2,218	8,205
	Kurnool ...	2,106	...	8	5,501	24,116
Chingleput ...	Conjeveram ...	1,953	...	...	6,774	37,255
Madura	Dindigul ...	1,196	...	...	3,588	15,569
	Madura	2,409	395	...	37,837	97,120
Malabar... ...	Calicut	3,265	...	38	5,064	39,000
	Cannanore ...	1,637	...	2	5,637	17,332
	Cochin	1,617	497	...	5,694	20,853
	Palghaut ...	1,849	110	...	2,436	27,839
	Tellicherry ...	1,968	...	2	3,016	18,066
Nilgiri Hills ...	Coonoor... ...	2,385	...	...	465	8,610
	Ootacamund ...	2,947	1,576	15	70	38,233
Nellore	Nellore	1,580	...	...	3,536	35,122
North Arcot ...	Vellore	2,752	...	230	16,581	65,106
	Wallajahpett ...	1,435	530	...	672	12,692
Salem	Salem	2,781	4,349	12	1,636	49,681
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	3,095	...	1	2,074	33,196
	Chellumbrum ...	944	...	...	687	2,927
South Canara ...	Mangalore ...	2,505	205	32	2,583	30,101
Tanjore... ...	Combaconum ...	2,576	...	...	748	42,116
	Mayaveram ...	1,324	389	...	1,919	19,431
	Manargudi ...	1,347	...	...	151	20,216
	Negapatam ...	3,447	87	...	7,609	49,517
	Tanjore	4,111	25	...	7,864	59,099
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	3,039	...	...	2,891	22,972
	Tinnevelly ...	3,320	...	67	2,121	22,342
	Tuticorin ..	1,958	...	...	100	21,483
Trichinopoly ...	Srirungum ...	1,599	...	...	862	20,325
	Trichinopoly ...	4,045	350	68	...	87,655
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	928	...	...	315	10,327
	Vizagapatam ...	4,191	...	...	4,163	28,084
	Vizianagrum ...	2,321	...	...	...	13,255
	Palcondah ...	1,145	...	391	2,249	10,831
	Total...	1,05,487	10,205	1,392	1,77,623	13,53,022

II.—

No. I.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	British.			For	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
				Rs. A. P.		
Ganjam.	Ganjam	20	12,176	1,335 11 6	4	1,519
	Gopaulpore...	90	76,932	9,742 7 6	7	3,940
	Calingapatam	10	9,033½	996 15 3	14	6,047¼
	Poondy	8	7,688	... ...	...	...
	Barwah	1	1,131	... ...	1	172
	Sonnapore	2	1,980	... ...	...	...
	Bavanapad	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Total...	131	108,940½	12,075 2 3	26	11,678¼
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	98	91,875	1,415 1 3	4	2,615
	Bimlipatam...	116	107,808	3,304 5 3	32	14,981
	Poodimadaka*	...	...	... ...	1	571
	Pentacottah*	3	2,468	... ...	1	725
	Total...	217	202,151	4,719 6 6	38	18,892
Godavery.	Cocanada	131	118,780	5,875 8 0	39	16,803
	Coringa	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Narsapur	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Total...	131	118,780	5,875 8 0	39	16,803
Kistna.	Masulipatam	52	45,826¼	98 15 0	3	1,178
	Nagayalunka	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Nizampatam	...	...	... ...	2	402
	Kottapalem...	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Gangadipalem	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Ipurpalem	50	49,546	... ...	...	...
	Motupalli	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Total...	102	95,372¼	98 15 0	5	1,580
Nellore.	Kottapatam	2	162	... ...	...	...
	Itamukkala...	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Pakala	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Ramayapatam	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Chennayapalem	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Iskapalli	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Ponnapudi	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Mypadu	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Kristnapatam	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Pamanji	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Tupili	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Dugarazupatam	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Total...	2	162	... ...	...	...
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	37	5,877	237 0 0	1	492
	Porto Novo...	...	...	... ...	4	358
	Total...	37	5,877	237 0 0	5	850

* No tonnage dues are collected

MARINE.

District for the official year 1873-74.

EIGN.			COUNTRY OR NATIVE.				TOTAL.			
Dues.			Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	
RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A. P.			RS.	A. P.
254	13	6	8	1,117	69	13 0	32	14,812	1,660	6 0
547	7	0	45	7,094½	360	15 6	142	87,966½	10,650	14 0
755	14	6	26	4,537	426	6 0	50	19,617¾	2,179	3 9
...	...	...	39	4,453¼	...	... ...	47	12,141½	...	... ...
...	...	...	33	7,316	...	... ...	35	8,619	...	... ...
...	...	...	5	720	...	... ...	7	2,700	...	... ...
...	...	...	23	4,416	...	... ...	23	4,416	...	... ...
1,558	3	0	179	29,654	857	2 6	336	150,272¾	14,490	7 9
327	0	0	72	8,677	502	11 9	174	103,167	2,244	13 0
1,722	5	0	21	3,149	173	11 0	169	125,938	5,200	5 3
...	...	...	9	767	...	... ...	10	1,338	...	... ...
...	...	...	6	881	...	... ...	10	4,074	...	... ...
2,049	5	0	108	13,474	676	6 9	363	284,517	7,445	2 3
2,989	3	6	102	15,266	1,219	2 0	272	150,849	10,083	13 6
...	...	...	64	11,901	903	10 7	64	11,901	903	10 7
...	...	...	166	5,494	...	... ...	166	5,493	...	... ...
2,989	3	6	332	32,661	2,122	12 7	502	168,244	10,987	8 1
172	6	0	146	7,538	403	5 9	201	54,542¼	674	10 9
...	...	...	14	444½	...	... ...	14	444½	...	... ...
...	...	...	95	3,506	...	... ...	97	3,908	...	... ...
...	...	...	71	6,230	...	... ...	71	6,230	...	... ...
...	...	...	2	88	...	... ...	2	88	...	... ...
...	...	...	101	12,392	...	... ..	151	61,938	...	... ...
...	...	...	160	7,667	...	... ...	160	7,667	...	... ...
172	6	0	589	37,865½	403	5 9	696	134,817¾	674	10 9
			248	18,297$\frac{58}{65}$	...	... ...	250	18,359$\frac{58}{65}$	...	... ...
...	...	...	74	6,121$\frac{51}{65}$	...	... ...	74	6,121$\frac{51}{65}$	...	... ...
...	...	...	6	184$\frac{52}{65}$	...	... ...	6	184$\frac{52}{65}$	...	... ...
...	...	...	9	1,020$\frac{10}{65}$	...	... ...	9	1,020$\frac{10}{65}$	...	... ...
..	...	..	2	496	...	... ...	2	496	...	... ...
...	...	...	2	196	...	... ...	2	196	...	... ...
...	...	...	8	576$\frac{59}{65}$	...	... ...	8	576$\frac{59}{65}$	...	... ...
...	...	...	9	278	...	... ...	9	278	...	... ...
...	...	...	43	3,350$\frac{11}{30}$	...	... ...	43	3,350$\frac{11}{30}$	...	... ...
...	...	...	6	1,025	...	... ...	6	1,025	...	... ...
...	...	...	4	809	...	... ...		802	...	... ...
...	...	...	10	348$\frac{12}{65}$	...	... ...	10	348$\frac{12}{65}$	...	... ...
...	...	...	421	32,704$\frac{41}{390}$	...	... ...	423	32,866$\frac{41}{390}$	...	.. ...
31	0	0	206	12,982	574	0 0	224	19,351	842	0 0
40	0	0	258	17,186	1,007	0 0	262	17,544	1,047	0 0
71	0	0	464	30,168	1,581	0 0	506	36,895	1,889	0 0

at these two ports.

H.—MARINE.

No. I.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the official year* 1873-74.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Name of Ports.	Value of Exports. Rs.	A.	P.	Value of Imports. Rs.	A.	P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	5,90,811	9	5	8,583	3	6
	Gopaulpore	30,12,631	4	0	16,97,251	5	9
	Calingapatam	8,84,155	14	3	43,185	4	4
	Poondy	1,12,005	1	0	17,810	0	0
	Barwah	79,935	15	5	4,939	0	0
	Sonnapore	97,269	8	0	22,272	14	3
	Bavanapad	1,52,339	0	0	37,086	0	0
	Total...	49,29,148	4	1	18,31,127	11	10
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	11,92,163	0	0	5,96,947	0	0
	Bimlipatam	26,09,278	0	0	11,69,233	0	0
	Poodimadaka	1,06,592	0	0	1,932	0	0
	Pentacottah	1,68,580	0	0	2,100	0	0
	Total..	40,76,613	0	0	17,70,212	0	0
Godavery.	Cocanada	61,36,099	0	0	15,49,740	0	0
	Coringa	3,25,273	0	0	61,412	0	0
	Narsapur	2,57,764	0	0	9,718	0	0
	Total...	67,19,136	0	0	16,20,870	0	0
Kistna.	Masulipatam	25,53,183	13	11	11,18,892	9	1
	Nagayalunka	7,800	0	0	348	0	0
	Nizampatam	61,835	10	11	40,893	3	4
	Kottapalem	3,253	2	0	1,159	15	0
	Gangadipalem	2,000	0	0	...	...	...
	Ipurpalem	1,97,631	12	0	5,90,034	4	0
	Motupalli...	49,132	15	6	1,63,254	1	6
	Total ..	28,74,837	6	4	19,14,582	0	11
Nellore.	Kottapatam	2,14,014	0	0	3,92,302	0	0
	Itamukkala	78,722	0	0	1,09,018	0	0
	Pakala	...	...	...	2,019	0	0
	Ramayapatam	4,029	0	0	3,532	0	0
	Chennayapalem	...	...	...	34	0	0
	Iskapalli	600	0	0	...	...	...
	Ponnapudi	3,648	0	0	122	0	0
	Mypadu	7,137	0	0	1,220	0	0
	Kristnapatam	21,661	0	0	7,358	0	0
	Pamanji	10,276	0	0	...	...	...
	Tupili	1,906	0	0	...	...	...
	Dugarazupatam	1,913	0	0	235	0	0
	Total...	3,43,906	0	0	5,15,840	0	0
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	6,69,731	0	0	3,26,532	0	0
	Porto Novo	6,13,276	0	0	1,10,916	0	0
	Total...	12,83,007	0	0	4,37,448	0	0

* No tonnage dues are collected

II.—MARINE.

No. I.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the official year* 1873-74.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Duty on Export.			Duty on Import.			Sea Customs Revenue.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	43,455	12	1	88	11	4	210	1	0
	Gopaulpore	60,505	8	11	395	3	2	644	4	8
	Calingapatam	31,649	10	6	180	7	2	380	8	6
	Poondy	4,624	2	0	...	...	...	11	5	4
	Barwah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bavanapad	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	0
	Total...	1,40,235	1	6	664	5	8	1,257	4	6
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam...	6,280	0	11	4,119	13	9	10,399	14	8
	Bimlipatam	48,845	4	4	1,955	10	1	50,800	14	5
	Poodimadaka*	2,681	13	6	...	...	...	2,681	13	6
	Pentacottah*	6,136	10	8	1	0	0	6,137	10	8
	Total...	63,943	13	5	6,076	7	10	70,020	5	3
Godavery.	Cocanada	63,567	0	8	7,518	8	5	71,085	9	1
	Coringa	7,386	7	8	...	...	...	7,386	7	8
	Narsapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	70,953	8	4	7,518	8	5	78,472	0	9
Kistna.	Masulipatam...	5,099	11	1	7,562	10	2	12,662	5	3
	Nagayalunka...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizampatam...	30	11	5	1,073	0	10	1,103	12	3
	Kottapalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gangadipalem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ipurpalem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Motupalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	5,130	6	6	8,635	11	0	13,766	1	6
Nellore.	Kottapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	9	1
	Itamukkala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pakala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramayapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chennayapalem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Iskapalli	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ponnapudi	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Mypadu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kristnapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pamanji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tupili	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dugarazupatam	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	6	0
	Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	15	1
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	36,026	0	0	465	0	0	38,391	0	0
	Porto Novo	53,445	0	0	4,528	0	0	57,973	0	0
	Total...	89,471	0	0	4,993	0	0	94,464	0	0

t these t wo ports.

H.—

No. I.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	BRITISH.					
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.		
				RS.	A.	P.
Tanjore.	Kodeyampalayam	...	...	...	...	...
	Therumullavasal	...	...	...	...	...
	Tranquebar	1	1,174	...	...	...
	Nagore	...	...	197	6	0
	Negapatam	74	67,430	...	...	...
	Valangany	...	...	1,751	0	9
	Thoppothorai	5	394	...	...	...
	Muttupettai	...	...	...	...	...
	Adrampatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Ammapatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Kattumavadi	...	...	...	...	...
	Krishnapatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Kottapatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Gopaulpatam	...	...	...	...	..
	Sundrapandiyampatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	80	68,998	1,948	6	9
Madura.	Keelakarry	...	...	...	...	...
	Devipatam	858	68,208½	...	...	...
	Paumben	3	768	...	...	...
	Tondy...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	861	68,976½	...	..	...
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	75	65,832	9,586	5	0
	Kulasegarapatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Koilpatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	75	65,832	9,586	5	0
Malabar.	Cannanore	76	59,053	1,027	7	3
	Tellicherry	71	59,824	684	4	0
	Kallai	...	...	...	...	..
	Badagara	6	5,563	...	...	...
	Quilandy	9	2,770	...	...	...
	Calicut	65	53,743	2,584	15	6
	Beypore	33	31,403	283	5	9
	Tanore	...	...	...	...	...
	Ponany	2	145	...	...	...
	Chowghaut	...	...	...	...	...
	Cochin	166	71,320	10,293	14	6
	Total...	428	283,821	14,873	15	0
South Canara.	Mangalore	97	86,445	899	0	0
	Mulki	...	...	...	...	...
	Manjeshwar	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumbla	...	...	...	...	...
	Kassergode	...	...	...	...	...
	Udipi	...	...	...	...	...
	Barkur	...	...	...	...	...
	Kundapur	...	...	...	...	...
	Baindur	...	...	...	...	...
	Naikenkottah	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	97	86,445	899	0	0
Madras.	Madras	305	359,202	38,306	4	6

MARINE.

District for the official year 1873-74.—(Continued.)

FOREIGN.					COUNTRY OR NATIVE.				
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.			Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.		
		RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	3	423	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	93	10,767	...	...	...
10	2,940	297	4	0	74	7,953	476	8	6
...	...	...	...	...	40	7,823	939	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	634	69,377	3,911	10	8
...	...	...	...	...	1	19	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	341	8,357	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	159	14,284	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	155	11,135	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	63	3,390	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	17	656	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	18	537	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	25	1,646	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	8	248	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	17	...	...	...
10	2,940	297	4	0	1,632	136,632	5,327	6	5
...	...	...	...	...	1,139	41,918	...	...	...
2	10½	...	...	...	1,112	15,850½	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	3,457	144,792	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	804	23,007	...	...	...
2	10½	...	...	...	6,512	225,567½	...	...	...
2	354	58	5	0	611	32,709¾	1,281	6	6
1	26	...	...	...	223	13,612	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	101	4,942	...	...	...
3	380	58	5	0	935	51,263¾	1,281	6	6
2	660	41	4	0	1,281	32,909	1,060	3	3
22	9,246	893	5	0	1,356	20,015	774	7	0
1	100	...	...	...	290	3,612	...	..	...
7	576	...	...	...	720	20,348	...	...	...
2	1,023	...	...	...	337	10,893	...	..	...
2	1,276	239	4	0	2,348	92,508	6,785	8	6
...	...	...	...	...	907	27,277	1,101	8	3
...	...	...	...	...	219	7,370	...	...	...
1	142	...	...	...	516	27,759	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	25	2,112	...	...	...
26	7,056	404	13	0	1,319	45,562	3,522	8	3
63	20,079	1,578	10	0	9,318	290,365	13,244	3	3
392	28,548	1,893	0	0	3,291	68,511	752	0	0
12	280	...	...	...	775	10,277	...	...	...
25	1,155	...	...	...	212	4,615	...	...	...
11	491	...	...	...	355	4,709	...	...	...
6	82	...	...	...	584	5,987	...	...	...
94	2,022	...	...	...	912	9,821	...	...	...
298	6,251	...	...	...	1,401	19,491	...	...	...
185	7,293	...	...	...	1,369	24,748	..	...	...
4	84	...	...	...	529	5,215	...	..	...
16	86	...	...	...	89	912	...	...	...
1,043	46,292	1,893	0	0	9,517	154,286	752	0	0
45	35,288	2,583	13	6	413	56,310½	4,661	1	1

H.—

No. I.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Total. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues. Rs.	A.	P.
Tanjore.	Kodeyampalayam	3	423	...	...	...
	Therumullavasal	93	10,767	...	...	...
	Tranquebar	85	12,067	971	2	6
	Nagore	40	7,823	939	3	3
	Negapatam	708	136,807	5,662	11	5
	Valangany	1	19	...	...	...
	Thoppothorai	346	8,751	...	...	...
	Muttupettai	159	14,284	...	...	...
	Adrampatam	155	11,135	...	...	...
	Ammapatam	63	3,390	...	...	...
	Kattumavadi	17	656	...	...	...
	Krishnapatam	18	537	...	...	...
	Kottapatam	25	1,646	...	...	...
	Gopaulpatam	8	248	...	...	...
	Sundrapandiyampatam	1	17	...	...	...
	Total..	1,722	208,570	7,573	1	2
Madura.	Keelakarry	1,139	41,918	...	...	...
	Devipatam	1,972	84,069½	...	...	...
	Paumben	3,460	145,560	...	...	...
	Tondy	804	23,007	...	...	...
	Total...	7,375	294,554½	...	..	...
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	688	98,895¾	10,926	0	6
	Kulasegarapatam	224	13,638	...	...	...
	Koilpatam	101	4,942	...	...	...
	Total...	1,013	117,475¾	10,926	0	6
Malabar.	Cannanore	1,359	92,622	2,128	14	6
	Tellicherry	1,449	89,085	2,352	0	0
	Kallai	291	3,712	...	...	...
	Badagara	733	26,487	...	...	...
	Quilandy	348	14,686	...	..	...
	Calicut	2,415	147,527	9,609	12	0
	Beypore	940	58,680	1,384	14	0
	Tanore	219	7,370	...	...	...
	Ponany	519	28,046	...	..	...
	Chowghaut	25	2,112	...	...	...
	Cochin	1,511	123,938	14,221	3	9
	Total...	9,809	594,265	29,696	12	3
South Canara.	Mangalore	3,780	183,504	3,544	0	0
	Mulki	787	10,557	...	...	...
	Manjeshwar	237	5,770	...	...	...
	Kumbla	366	5,200	...	...	...
	Kassergode	590	6,069	...	...	...
	Udipi	1,006	11,843	...	...	...
	Barkur	1,699	25,742	...	...	...
	Kundapur	1,554	32,041	...	...	...
	Baindur	533	5,299	...	...	...
	Naikenkottah	105	998	...	...	...
	Total...	10,657	287,023	3,544	0	0
Madras.	Madras	763	450,800½	45,551	3	1

MARINE.

District for the official year 1873-74.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Value of Exports. RS.	A.	P	Value of Imports. RS.	A.	P.
Tanjore.	Kodeyampalayam	92,540	0	0	...	...	...
	Therumullavasal	13,23,893	0	0	10,986	0	0
	Tranquebar	7,69,781	0	0	11,464	0	0
	Nagore	69,977	0	0	2,53,177	0	0
	Negapatam	44,40,173	0	0	23,32,878	0	0
	Valangany	1,69,073	0	0	776	0	0
	Thoppothorai	1,47,564	0	0	21,542	0	0
	Muttupettai	13,37,363	0	0	19,867	0	0
	Adrampatam	4,12,364	0	0	26,631	0	0
	Ammapatam	78,168	0	0	6,945	0	0
	Kattumavadi	15,377	0	0	791	0	0
	Krishnapatam	45,386	0	0	516	0	0
	Kottapatam	68,572	0	0	1,332	0	0
	Gopaulpatam	53,365	0	0	379	0	0
	Sundrapandiyampatam	7,603	0	0	...	...	...
	Total...	90,31,199	0	0	26,87,284	0	0
Madura.	Keelakarry	2,05,641	0	0	2,03,644	0	0
	Devipatam	46,528	0	0	11,672	0	0
	Paumben	4,43,471	0	0	3,26,285	0	0
	Tondy...	1,16,798	0	0	1,04,865	0	0
	Total..	8,12,438	0	0	6,46,466	0	0
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	67,42,823	0	0	32,73,175	0	0
	Kulasegarapatam	2,58,332	0	0	36,533	0	0
	Koilpatam	30,395	0	0	19,367	0	0
	Total...	70,31,550	0	0	33,29,075	0	0
Malabar.	Cannanore	15,66,401	0	0	27,51,994	0	0
	Tellicherry	52,14,919	0	0	65,76,195	0	0
	Kallai	65,909	0	0	2,49,441	0	0
	Badagara	24,12,930	0	0	5,24,068	0	0
	Quilandy	1,74,299	0	0	1,77,728	0	0
	Calicut...	53,26,533	0	0	43,84,744	0	0
	Beypore	29,44,064	0	0	3,88,303	0	0
	Tanore	2,01,124	0	0	28,796	0	0
	Ponany	4,27,513	0	0	1,32,367	0	0
	Chowghaut	36,578	0	0	3,158	0	0
	Cochin...	91,47,295	0	0	59,79,870	0	0
	Total...	2,75,27,565	0	0	2,11,96,664	0	0
South Canara.	Mangalore	56,03,799	0	0	22,36,606	0	0
	Mulki	3,10,483	0	0	78,625	0	0
	Manjeshwar	72,897	0	0	17,122	0	0
	Kumbla	91,589	0	0	22,618	0	0
	Kassergode	69,431	0	0	64,358	0	0
	Udipi	2,63,878	0	0	2,16,986	0	0
	Barkur	6,11,377	0	0	1,64,153	0	0
	Kundapur	4,97,673	0	0	1,47,772	0	0
	Baindur	92,547	0	0	31,907	0	0
	Naikenkottah	15,880	0	0	1,828	0	0
	Total...	76,28,754	0	0	29,81,975	0	0
Madras.	Madras	2,85,47,488	0	0	3,57,25,274	0	0

H.—MARINE.

No. I.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the official year* 1873-74.—(Concluded.)

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Duty on Exports.			Duty on Imports.			Sea Customs Revenue.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Tanjore.	Kodeyampalayam	5,783	12	3	...	...	...	5,783	12	3
	Therumullavasal... ...	82,393	3	6	634	13	10	83,028	1	4
	Tranquebar...	58,462	3	9	825	5	8	54,287	9	5
	Nagore	2,092	14	0	14,246	13	1	16,339	11	1
	Negapatam	2,11,202	0	5	81,568	10	6	2,92,770	10	11
	Valangany	10,856	4	0	45	11	9	10,901	15	9
	Thoppothorai	10,238	13	1	386	10	5	10,625	7	6
	Muttupettai	92,100	5	10	1,227	4	5	93,327	10	3
	Adrampatam	24,128	0	10	1,430	7	7	25,558	8	5
	Ammapatam	7,194	6	0	350	11	11	7,545	1	11
	Kattumavadi	1,656	4	2	30	14	5	1,687	2	7
	Krishnapatam	5,010	12	3	24	3	8	5,034	15	11
	Kottapatam	6,021	5	8	70	12	4	6,092	2	0
	Gopaulpatam	4,594	8	3	21	8	1	4,616	0	4
	Sundrapandiyampatam ...	790	2	5	...	...	...	790	2	5
	Total..	5,17,525	0	5	1,00,863	15	8	6,18,389	0	1
Madura.	Keelakarry	2,432	8	10	5,232	15	2	7,742	11	4
	Devipatam	2,055	2	9	693	8	1	2,783	5	6
	Paumben	568	10	3	1,823	13	7	2,433	14	8
	Tondy	6,646	12	10	1,925	7	2	8,639	5	6
	Total...	11,703	2	8	9,075	12	0	21,599	5	0
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	24,738	12	11	1,15,524	8	9	1,51,797	2	8
	Kulasegarapatam	739	3	3	959	0	7	1,754	7	5
	Koilpatam	829	6	5	955	15	7	1,793	6	6
	Total ..	26,307	6	7	1,17,439	8	11	1,55,345	0	7
Malabar.	Cannanore	387	3	9	1,764	3	6	2,151	7	3
	Tellicherry	24,500	14	1	4,120	11	2	28,621	9	3
	Kallai	...	...	...	29	14	9	29	14	9
	Badagara...	...	...	...	169	10	3	169	10	3
	Quilandy...	145	10	7	214	13	8	360	8	3
	Calicut	7,605	0	7	16,994	2	2	24,599	2	9
	Beypore	1,076	0	8	3,193	13	8	4,269	14	4
	Tanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ponany	...	...	...	34	7	9	34	7	9
	Chowghaut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cochin	27,708	2	7	45,379	14	1	73,088	0	8
	Total...	61,423	0	3	71,901	11	0	1,33,324	11	3
South Canara.	Mangalore	11,408	2	2	5,712	9	11	210	11	8
	Mulki	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	2	0
	Manjeshwar	733	12	2	...	...	..	10	1	0
	Kumbla	680	0	3	...	...	...	19	7	0
	Kassergode	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	4	6
	Udipi	290	13	0	66	8	9	99	0	0
	Barkur	13,302	4	1	8	8	3	520	10	7
	Kundapur	5,794	7	8	228	13	2	101	0	0
	Baindur	5	10	0	6	10	10	28	0	6
	Naikenkottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	0
	Total...	32,215	1	4	6,023	2	11	1,093	14	3
Madras.	Madras	3,52,687	0	0	14,15,081	0	0	17,67,768	0	0

H.—MARINE.

No. II.—*Statement showing the Wrecks, &c., which have occurred at various Ports within the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1873-74.

Date	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Particulars.
1873.			
6th December..	Brig *Mary Ann*, no Master when lost.	105	Was loading paddy at Calingapatam for Masulipatam, and the weather becoming rough, parted her cable, when a second anchor was let go, with which she brought up outside the surf, springing a leak. The pumps not working, the crew, fearing the vessel would sink at her anchor, cut her coir cable and beached her to prevent her from drifting on the rocks off Calingapatam Point. The vessel was valued at Rupees 10,000. Part of the cargo of paddy was lost, amounting to Rupees 180. Crew landed safely.
1874.			
3rd January ..	Schooner *Nayore Meera Saib*, Syrang Chippala Phattiah.	26½	While engaged taking in cargo, was capsized owing to placing too much on one side, and she had to be towed on shore by boats, breaking up in getting into the surf. No lives lost.
13th „	Ship *Indian Empire*, Master John Henry Blackmore.	1,514 $\frac{69}{100}$	Left New Castle-on-the-Tyne on the 27th September last laden with 2,000 tons of coal, called at Galle for orders, and left again for Bombay. About 30 miles north of Cochin the coal was discovered to be on fire, and the ship was steered to Cochin. By the advice of the Master Attendant of that port, the late Captain J. W. Maiden, she was run on the mud bank off Maliporum, and was scuttled in order to put out the fire, which was effectually done, and the vessel, after discharging 200 tons of coal, was again floated, and brought to the Cochin roads, preparatory to her leaving for Bombay. The vessel and cargo were valued at Rupees 3,20,000.
28th „	Barque *Phœnix*, Master S. Mathias.	574	Left Madras in ballast on the evening of the 27th January last for Cocanada in a leaky state. Finding the leak increasing, and the pumps choked with sand ballast, the Commander put back to Madras. The vessel was the next morning boarded by the Assistant Master Attendant, and was found to be full of water up to the lower deck beams, and gradually heeling over. To prevent the vessel's foundering in the roadstead, and to ensure a greater saving of property, her anchor was slipped, and the vessel was towed on shore by boats. The value of the vessel was Rupees 6,000. Crew landed safely.
1st February...	Schooner *Valiant*, Master Mical.	56 $\frac{22}{100}$	This vessel, while on the voyage from Colombo to Tuticorin, was becalmed on a bright moonlight night, having both her lights burning, was run into by the S. S. *Assyria*, 40 miles N. W. from Colombo, and damaged to the extent of 1,000 rupees. No lives lost.
14th „ ...	Bark *Arracan*, Master Nathaniel Leslie.	1,013	Left Shields for Bombay with a cargo of coal on the 10th September last, and on the 14th February, in latitude 3° 26′ and longitude 65° 30′, signs of fire were observed to issue from the hold. All attempts to extinguish the fire proving useless, the vessel was abandoned by the crew, who left in three boats, viz., the long boat in charge of the Commander, the pinnace in charge of the Second Officer, and the gig in charge of the Chief Officer. The first boat was picked up by some passing vessel, and the men were landed at Aden; the second was picked up by the S. S. *City of Manchester*, and the men were landed at Calcutta; and the third arrived at Cochin safely. There was no loss of lives. The value of the cargo was unknown.
14th „ ...	Schooner *Henry*, Master Abdool Rhyman.	29 $\frac{93}{100}$	While on the passage from Penang to the Nicobars was blown across to Pondicherry, and at that port, in rough weather, she parted from all her anchors, and drifted on shore. Crew swam ashore safely. The value of the vessel was 700 dollars.

H.—

No. III.—*List of Lights in the*

Names.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Class and Description.	Height of Light above the Sea.	Distance at which visible in Clear Weather.
	N.	E.		Feet.	Miles.
Gopaulpore ..	19° 13′ 0″	84° 52′ 0″	3rd ; country-made.	80	6
Santapillay ...	18° 3′ 30″	83° 36′ 35″	English-made Dioptric, 4th Order.	150	14
Cocanada ...	16° 56′ 15″	82° 14′ 46″	2nd ; country-made.	112	10
Coringa or Hope Island.	16° 49′ 5″	82° 18′ 25″	1st ; country-made.	83¼	15
Masulipatam ...	16° 9′ 15″	81° 9′ 30″	English-made, 6th Order.	95	6
Point Divi ...	15° 58′ 55″	81° 9′ 30″	Do. 4th Order.	52	11
Armeghon ...	13° 52′ 50″	80° 12′ 50″	Do.	95	11
Pulicat ...	13° 25′ 20″	80° 19′ 30″	Do.	56	10
Madras ...	13° 5′ 10″	80° 16′ 29″	English Catadioptric.	128	20 to 30
Pondicherry ...	11° 15′ 40″	79° 49′ 25″	1st ...	90	12 to 14
Karical ...	10° 55′ 00″	79° 50′ 00″	3rd ...	65	8
Negapatam ...	10° 44′ 50″	79° 50′ 10″	English-made Dioptric, 4th Order.	82	12

MARINE.

Presidency of Madras.

Arc of Illumination.	Whence displayed.	Year lighted.	Remarks.
180° or the whole sea horizon.	From a flagstaff.	1871.	A white fixed light intended as a guide to vessels making the anchorage at night.
180° facing S. E.	From the roof of a house on high ground.	1871.	A white fixed light on a hill called Santapillaymetta, 150 feet high and ¾ mile inland. It is exhibited as a guide to mariners when near the Santapillay Rocks, from which it bears N. 60° West. The rocks are 5½ miles from the coast.
90° or from N. N. E. to E. S. E.	From a column.	1870.	A white fixed light with three reflectors placed at the mouth of the Cocanada river as a harbour light to enable mariners to clear the north end of the shoals off Hope Island and steer for the anchorage at night.
Visible all round the compass.	From a tower.	1871.	A white fixed light displayed from a tower erected on Hope Island intended to lead vessels clear of the rocks and shoals off Godavery Point. This light is temporarily exhibited.
180	From a flagstaff.	1870.	A white light at present; will be converted again into a red light as soon as practicable.
230 from N. to S. W.	From a column.	1870.	A white fixed light about two miles N. W. of Point Divi, whose position it is intended to point out. It is also a guide to Masulipatam anchorage.
180 or the whole sea horizon.	Do. do.	1870.	A white fixed light in the village of Moonapolliem due west of the shoalest part of the Armeghon Shoal, which has only 1¾ fathoms on it six miles from the shore.
180 or the whole sea horizon.	Do. do.	1870.	A red fixed light exhibited from a tower on the side of the old flagstaff as a guide to vessels near the Pulicat Reef.
310° facing East.	Do. do.	1st January 1844.	A reciprocating flashing Catadioptric light on the north esplanade, the ratio of light to dark intervals being as 2 to 3.
From all parts of the sea horizon.	Do. do.	1st July 1836.	A white light near the beach (fixed) in French territory and under the control of that Government.
146°	From the flagstaff.	June 1853.	On the bank of the river near the sea in French territory and under the control of that Government.
180° or the whole sea horizon.	From a column.	1870.	A fixed white light.

H.—

No. III.—*List of Lights in the*

Names.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Class and Description.	Height of Light above the Sea.	Distance at which visible in Clear Weather.
	N.	E.		Feet.	Miles.
Paumben ...	9° 17′ 30″	79° 12′ 34″	English Catadioptric.	97	12 to 14
Tuticorin ...	8° 47′ 17″	78° 10′ 55″	English-made Dioptric 4th Order.	82	12
Cape Comorin ...	8° 5′ 10″	77° 32′ 30″	.....	.....	.....
Cochin ...	9° 58′ 5′	76° 13′ 55″	English-made Catadioptric, 4th Order.	97	15
Calicut ...	11° 15′ 15″	75° 45′ 35″	1st; country-made.	105	15
Tellicherry ...	11° 44′ 50″	75° 28′ 0″	English-made Dioptric, 6th Order.	112	6
Cannanore ...	11° 51′ 20″	75° 21′ 45″	Do. ...	110	6
Mangalore ...	12° 52′ 00″	74° 49′ 25″	Do. 4th Order.	240	10 to 12

MARINE.

Presidency of Madras.—(Continued.)

Arc of Illumination.	Whence displayed.	Year lighted.	Remarks.
All round the compass.	From a column.	1860.	A white fixed Catadioptric light on a sand hill about a mile east of the Northern Channel, and sufficiently high to be seen from the Gulf of Manaar.
360° or all round the compass.	Do. do.	1874.	A white fixed light. The light-house is erected on Hare Island, 2½ miles due east of the town of Tuticorin.
.....	.....	.....	It has now been resolved to erect a column on high land near the Cape, and to exhibit thereon a first-class revolving light, as well as a first-class fixed light on Cadiapatam Point to warn ships off the Crocodile Rock. The old Tuticorin lantern is about to be exhibited at Muttum or Cadiapatam from a staging, as a temporary measure, till the new light-house is erected.
270° ...	Do. do.	15th January 1868.	A white Catadioptric fixed light of the 4th order, exhibited from a column near the beach 78 feet high.
180° or from S. E. to N. W.	Do. do.	15th February 1847.	A white light near the beach. The Calicut Reef lies about one mile S. 30° W. of the light.
180°	From a flagstaff	1870.	A single white light.
180°	Do. do.	1870.	A red light close to the beach.
180°	From a tower 60 feet high.	1870.	A fixed white light.

H.—MARINE.

No. IV.—*Statement showing the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balances connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort Saint George under the Operation of Act XXII of* 1855, *from* 1*st April* 1873 *to* 31*st March* 1874.

Names of the Ports.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess for this year.	Deficit for this year.	Total Balance to credit of the Port.	Total Deficit against the Port.
Eastern Group.						
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	1,662 9 9	550 12 9	1,111 13 0	... ...	... ...	3,840 10 3
Gopaulpore	11,069 4 11	2,239 7 6	8,829 13 5	... ...	44,657 2 10	... ...
Calingapatam	2,347 3 5	725 2 10	1,622 0 7	... ...	6,681 7 2	... ...
Bimlipatam	5,285 2 5	2,503 1 7	2,782 0 10	... ...	21,739 4 7	... ...
Vizagapatam	2,902 2 0	4,584 4 4	... ...	1,682 2 4	792 4 11	... ...
Cocanada	12,847 12 11	25,708 13 6	... ...	12,861 0 7	3,553 5 1	... ...
Masulipatam	1,195 7 10	1,682 8 1	... ...	487 0 3	15,636 14 7	... ...
Madras	66,977 8 9	66,713 10 9	263 14 0	... ...	... ...	29,061 9 11
Cuddalore	900 4 3	2,362 14 9	... ...	1,462 10 6	4,072 2 10	... ...
Porto Novo	1,446 13 3	2,072 4 1	... ...	625 6 10	... ...	215 3 1
Tranquebar	1,217 15 8	358 15 6	859 0 2	... ...	9,449 15 7	... ...
Negapatam and Nagore	9,080 3 9	4,473 0 10	4,607 2 11	... ...	... ...	11,673 8 1
Tuticorin	11,010 8 10	16,051 15 11	... ...	5,041 7 1	32,671 7 6	... ...
Western Group.						
Cochin	14,957 18 0	6,547 8 7	8,410 4 5	... ...	... ...	47,258 8 11
Calicut and Beypore	11,894 0 10	9,757 0 8	2,137 0 2	... ...	... ...	38,609 9 1
Tellicherry	2,390 0 0	1,291 5 10	1,098 10 2	... ...	10,054 10 6	... ...
Cannanore	2,176 8 6	1,008 3 6	1,168 5 0	... ...	15,315 9 6	... ...
Mangalore	4,101 15 11	3,837 14 11	264 1 0	... ...	15,395 2 8	... ...
Total...	1,63,463 8 0	1,52,469 1 11	33,154 1 8	22,159 11 7	1,80,019 7 9	1,30,859 1 4

A.—AGRICULTURE.

No. I.—*Statement showing the cultivations in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1873-74.

Districts.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		1872-73.		Comparison.			
									Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Ganjam	98,408	1,25,467	167,131	4,71,620	265,539	5,97,087	263,224	6,02,249	2,315	...	...	5,162
2. Vizagapatam ...	54,446	56,046	23,911	1,25,423	78,357	1,81,469	75,219	1,83,025	3,138	...	...	1,556
3. Godavery	288,630	5,60,418	287,211	17,00,605	575,841	22,61,023	572,283	21,05,542	3,558	155,481	...	...
4. Kistna	1,412,042	21,39,890	156,959	9,08,642	1,569,001	30,48,532	*1,622,716	*30,64,846	...	...	53,715	16,314
5. Nellore	572,855	7,07,310	170,339	9,34,312	743,194	16,41,622	756,725	15,12,147	...	1,29,475	13,531	...
6. Cuddapah	1,104,850	8,52,897	97,692	7,81,480	1,202,542	16,34,377	1,226,018	16,58,589	...	...	23,476	24,212
7. Bellary	2,348,696	15,14,374	100,863	5,86,208	2,449,559	21,00,582	2,444,115	21,11,916	5,444	...	...	11,334
8. Kurnool	1,171,331	11,25,957	25,597	1,99,747	1,196,928	13,25,704	1,187,545	13,07,459	9,383	18,245	...	...
9. Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Chingleput ...	157,238	2,81,321	238,897	9,77,985	396,135	12,59,306	411,396	13,21,297	...	...	15,261	61,991
11. North Arcot ...	365,139	5,94,191	186,606	11,31,867	551,745	17,26,058	587,008	18,06,572	...	...	35,263	80,514
12. South Arcot ...	747,030	14,80,848	258,166	14,30,115	1,005,196	29,10,963	1,075,754	30,78,791	...	...	70,558	1,67,828
13. Tanjore	193,188	8,362	740,992	36,95,553	934,180	39,73,915	*944,734	*39,86,399	...	...	10,554	12,484
14. Trichinopoly ..	809,019	,095	135,433	6,43,963	944,452	13,64,058	943,835	13,57,215	617	6,843	...	...
15. Madura	626,994	8, ,389	134,015	6,00,527	761,009	14,33,916	763,929	14,40,312	...	...	2,920	6,396
16. Tinnevelly... ..	842,506	6.,0,252	215,204	15,89,016	1,057,710	22,85,268	1,093,226	22,44,701	...	40,567	35,516	...
17. Coimbatore ...	2,017,290	18,07,430	85,862	6,37,327	2,103,152	24,44,757	2,067,606	24,12,378	35,546	32,379	...	...
18. Nilgiris	66,527	40,638	40	90	66,567	40,728	62,617	22,874	3,950	17,854	...	...
19. Salem...	1,019,142	11,94,965	80,704	4,58,657	1,099,846	16,53,622	1,135,678	16,93,496	...	...	35,832	39,874
	13,895,331	150,09,850	3,105,622	168,73,137	17,000,953	318,82,987	*17,233,628	*319,09,808	63,951	4,00,844	2,96,626	4,27,665
20. South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,77,327	...	12,76,328	...	999	...	...
21. Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	17,73,269	...	17,80,682	...	...	...	7,413
Total...	13,895,331	150,09,850	3,105,622	168,73,137	17,000,953	349,33,583	17,233,628	349,66,818	63,951	4,01,843	2,96,626	4,35,078
Net...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,32,675	33,235

* These figures will be found to differ from those entered in the Report for 1872-73, but these are the correct figures as were since reported by the Collector.

.—AGRICULTURE.

No. II.—*Statement showing the average number of Imperial Seers of Grain and other chief articles of produce per Rupee in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the official year* 1873-74, *compared with* 1872-73.

Districts	Rice, 1st Sort		Rice, 2nd Sort.		Paddy, 1st Sort.		Paddy, 2nd Sort.		Cholum.		Cumboo.		Raggy.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
1. Ganjam	17·4	20·6	19·8	23·6	33·5	40·5	38·2	45·6	24·5	31·0	25·6	31·6	29·9	35·0
2. Vizagapatam ...	13·5	19·1	15·1	21·5	24·9	36·2	26·9	39·3	25·1	38·4	25·5	37·1	23·1	33·4
3. Godavery	15·2	16·4	16·5	17·9	25·6	28·2	27·7	30·1	26·9	26·7	33·8	32·7	28·5	30·4
4. Kistna	12·8	12·6	13·8	14·1	21·2	21·3	22·2	23·0	22·0	19·8	23·3	21·0	28·5	24·7
5. Nellore	14·4	12·6	17·2	15·1	23·9	22·0	28·9	25·7	30·8	21·3	28·9	21·0	34·9	24·9
6. Cuddapah...	11·7	13 6	14·3	15·4	20·7	24·1	25·0	27·0	26·0	24·0	24·3	25·7	29·2	27·4
7. Bellary	12·5	12·9	14·4	14·8	23·6	23·3	26·8	26·7	29·1	27·2	25·4	24·5	34·4	31·8
8. Kurnool	11·4	10·8	12·9	12·4	20·3	19·0	21·9	21·4	25·8	23·7	23·9	23·0	27·1	26·1
9. Madras	12·9	12·0	14·2	13·3	27·0	22·0	30·3	23·3	21·4	20·3	25·4	19·1	29 8	23·7
10. Chingleput	16·1	15·4	17·7	16·6	28·2	27·9	31·3	30·0	23·6	21 2	24·3	23·2	30·7	24·8
11. North Arcot.....	17·9	16·0	19·7	17·6	32·4	28·5	35·5	30·7	33·6	26·1	32·7	24·2	36·4	28·8
12 South Arcot.. ..	16·7	15·5	18·4	16·8	30·1	27·2	34·3	30·7	38·2	27·3	32·6	23·8	35·7	25·9
13. Tanjore.....	13·0	13·2	14·3	14·2	23·2	23·5	24·5	25·0	24·9	23·0	28·8	24·0	31·2	26·3
14. Trichinopoly ..	13·8	13·1	15·5	14·5	25·6	24·4	29·1	27·6	31·4	24·1	30·7	23·7	32·5	25·7
15. Madura	12·7	12·9	14·3	14·4	22·6	23 4	25·5	26·0	33·6	32·3	32·3	28·7	34·6	30·7
16. Tinnevelly	10·7	11·1	11·9	12·4	17·5	18·5	19·2	20·6	23·3	23·7	21·1	20·7	25·1	23·6
17 Coimbatore	12·2	11·5	14·2	13·2	20·8	19·3	23 5	21·9	27·5	20·6	31·2	24·5	34·5	26·6
18. Nilgiris.....	9·1	8·7	9·8	9·6	.....	... ..	.....	.....	19·8	16·3	20·7	16·2	23·0	18·2
19. Salem	14·3	13·1	16·4	14·9	24·7	22·6	27·5	25·0	32·3	25·1	33·2	25·0	36·1	29·6
20. South Canara .	9·7	11·6	12·3	13·8	22·1	25·9	22·7	25·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·9	21·5
21. Malabar	12·0	11·5	13·6	13·1	21·0	20·6	23·9	22·5	18·3	21·4	.....	.....	23·3	22·3
Average .	13·3	13·5	15·0	15·2	24·4	24·9	27·2	27·3	26·7	24·6	27·5	24·7	30·1	26·7

00134011

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020